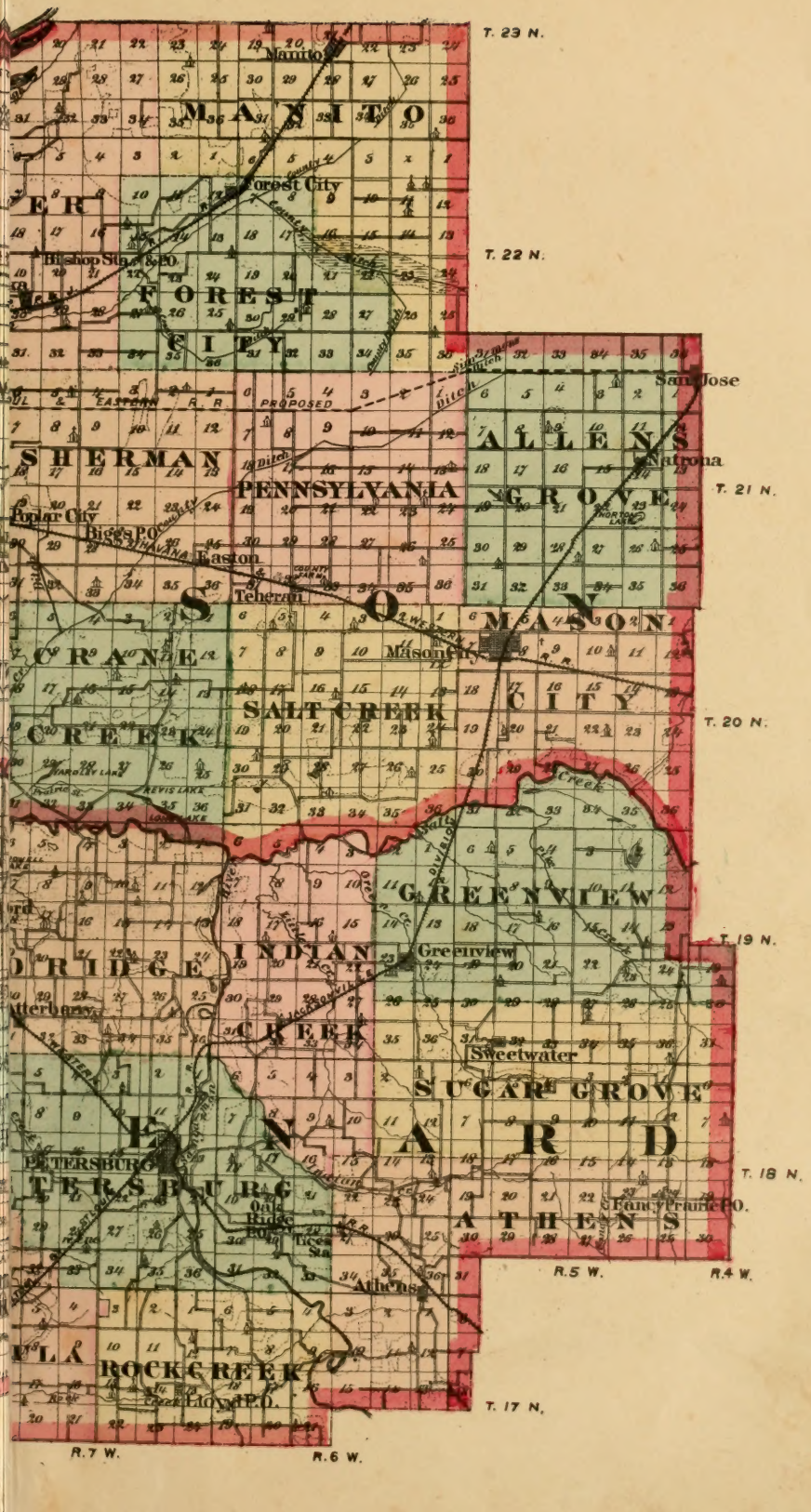
MAP OF MASON AND MENARD COUNTIES, ILL.




T. 23 N.
T. 22 N.
T. 21 N.
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.
T. 17 N.
R. 7 W.
R. 6 W.
R. 5 W.
R. 4 W.
MANITO
FOREST CITY
SHERMAN
PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENS GROVE
SALT CREEK
MASON CITY
GREENVIEW
INDIAN CREEK
SUGAR GROVE
ATHENS
PETERSBURG
ROCK CREEK
Manito
Forest City
Bishop Station P.O.
Poplar City
Biggs P.O.
Easton
Teheran
Mason City
Greenview
Sweetwater
Fancy Prairie P.O.
Athens
Oak Ridge
Tice Station
Lloyd P.O.
San Jose
Natrona
Norton Lake
Revis Lake
Eastern R. R. Proposed

THE

HISTORY

OF

Menard and Mason Counties,

ILLINOIS,

CONTAINING

A History of the Counties—their Cities, Towns, &c.; Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men; General Statistics; Map of Menard and Mason Counties; History of Illinois, Illustrated; History of the Northwest, Illustrated; Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c., &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
O. L. BASKIN & CO., HISTORICAL PUBLISHERS, 186 DEARBORN STREET.
1879.

F547
.M5 H5

PREFACE.

IN presenting our History of Menard and Mason Counties, we deem a few prefatory words necessary. We have spared neither pains nor expense to fulfill our engagement with our patrons and make the work as complete as possible. We have acted upon the principle that justice to those who have subscribed, be they few or many, requires that the work should be as well done as if it was patronized by every citizen in the county. We do not claim that our work is entirely free from errors; such a result could not be attained by the utmost care and foresight of ordinary mortals. The General History of Menard County was compiled by Rev. R. D. Miller, of Petersburg, and the General History of Mason County by Gen. J. M. Ruggles, of Havana, and the Townships of Mason City and Salt Creek by J. C. Warnock, and the balance of the Townships by our historians, W. H. Perrin and D. M. Blair. Some of the Township Histories are indeed longer than others, as the townships are older, containing larger cities and towns, and have been the scenes of more important and interesting events. While fully recognizing this important difference, the historians have sought to write up each township with equal fidelity to the facts and information within their reach. We take this occasion to present our thanks to all our numerous subscribers for their patronage and encouragement in the publication of the work. In this confident belief, we submit it to the enlightened judgment of those for whose benefit it has been prepared, believing that it will be received as a most valuable and complete work.

THE PUBLISHERS.

496641
Ap. 17, 36

CHICAGO:
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., PRINTERS,
118 and 120 Monroe Street.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL.

	Page.
History Northwest Territory	19
Geographical	19
Early Exploration	20
Discovery of the Ohio	32
English Explorations and Settlements	34
American Settlements	59
Division of the Northwest Territory	65
Tecumseh and the war of 1812	79
Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War	73
Present Condition of the Northwest	79
History of Illinois	88
Coal	103
Compact of 1787	95
History of Chicago	110
Early Discoveries	88
Early Settlements	94
Education	107
First French Occupation	91
Genius of La Salle	92
Material Resources	102
Massacre of Fort Dearborn	117
Physical Features	99
Progress of Development	101
Religion and Morals	106
War Record of Illinois	108

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page.
Source of the Mississippi	22
Mouth of the Mississippi	31
La Salle Landing on the Shore of Green Bay	24
Buffalo Hunt	26
Trapping	28
Pontiac, the Ottawa Chieftain	42
Indians Attacking Frontiersmen	55
A Pioneer Dwelling	60
Lake Bluff	62
Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chieftain	68
Indians Attacking a Stockade	71
Black Hawk, the Sac Chieftain	74
Kinzie House	87
Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Ill.	80
A Pioneer School House	81
High Bridge and Lake Bluff	33
Hunting Prairie Wolves at an Early Day	85
Starved Rock, on the Illinois River, La Salle County, Ill.	89
Chicago in 1833	82
Old Fort Dearbron in 1830	79
Present site of Lake Street Bridge, Chicago, in 1833	58
Shabbona	121

MENARD COUNTY HISTORY.

	Page.
General History of Menard County	189
Athens Precinct	328
Greenview Precinct	344
Indian Creek Precinct	366
Petersburg "	282
Rock Creek "	383
Sugar Grove Precinct	356
Sandridge "	375
Tallula "	316

MASON COUNTY HISTORY.

	Page.
General History of Mason County	391
Allen's Grove Township	603
Bath "	564
Crane Creek "	660
Forest City "	645
Havana Township	501
Kilbourne "	614
Lynchburg "	652
Mason City "	536
Manito "	587
Pennsylvania Township	680
Quiver "	634
Salt Creek "	625
Sherman "	670

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

	Page.
Abbott, J. B.	565
Dieffenbacher, Daniel	493
Greene, W. G.	259
Greene, Mrs. W. G.	295
Greene, Miss Kate Y.	331
Honchin, Jackson	601
Krebaum, A.	457
Lincoln, Abraham	187
Lacey, Lyman	421
Powell, David	529
Ruggles, J. M.	390
Spears, J. Q.	367
Smith, M. A.	637
Tice, John	223

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MENARD COUNTY.

	Page.
Athens Precinct	719
Greenview Precinct	727
Indian Creek Precinct	742
Petersburg Precinct	687
Rock Creek Precinct	749
Sugar Grove Precinct	736
Sandridge Precinct	747
Tallula Precinct	707

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MASON COUNTY.

	Page.
Allen's Grove Township	852
Bath Township	812
Crane Creek Township	856
Forest City Township	848
Havana Township	772
Kilbourne Township	851
Lynchburg Township	858
Mason City Township	784
Mount Township	850
Pennsylvania Township	851
Quiver Township	849
Salt Creek Township	843
Sherman Township	850

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

	Page.
Adoption of Children	132
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	126
County Courts	127
Conveyances	136
Church Organizations	147
Descent	123
Deeds and Mortgages	129
Drainage	135
Damages from Trespass	139
Definition of Commercial Terms	143
Exemptions from Forced Sale	128
Estrays	129
Fences	148
Forms:	
Articles of Agreement	145
Bills of Purchase	144
Bills of Sale	146
Bonds	146
Forms:	
Chattel Mortgages	147
Deed	157
Lease of Farm and Building	149
Lease of House	150
Landlord's Agreement	150
Notes	144
Notice Tenant to Quit	151
Orders	144
Quit Claim Deed	153
Receipt	144
Real Estate Mortgaged to Secure Payment of Money	151
Release	154
Tenant's Agreement	150
Tenant's Notice of Leaving	151
Warranty Deed	152
Will	155
Game	130
Interest	123
Jurisdiction of Courts	126
Limitation of Action	127
Landlord and Tenant	139
Liens	142
Married Women	127
Millers	131
Marks and Brands	131
Paupers	156
Roads and Bridges	135
Surveyors and Surveys	132
Suggestions to Persons Purchasing Books by Subscription	158
Taxes	120
Wills and Estates	124
Weights and Measures	130
Wolf Scalps	146

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Page.
Map of Menard and Mason Counties	Front
Constitution of the U. S	160
Electors of President and Vice President	172
Practical Rules for Every Day Use	172
U. S. Government Land Measure	176
Agricultural Productions of Illinois by Counties, 1870	186
Surveyors Measure	177
How to Keep Accounts	177
Interest Table	178
Miscellaneous Tables	178
Names of the States of the Union and their Signification	179
Population of the United States	180
Population of Fifty Principal Cities of the United States	180
Population and Area of the United States	181
Population of the Principal Countries in the World	181
Population of Illinois	182–183
State Laws Relating to Interest	184
State Laws Relating to Limitations of Actions	185
Population of Menard and Mason Counties	872
Business Directory	873
Errata	892

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiskiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 19th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1752, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallissoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toudakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries, inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF.

The top here of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

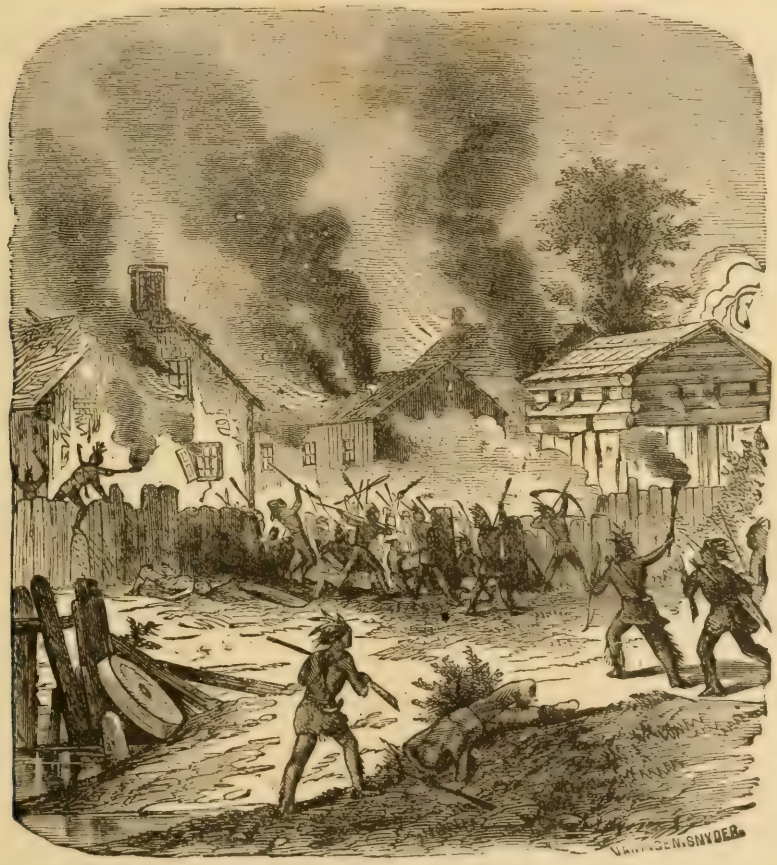
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre [illegible] a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British [illegible]ernment but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

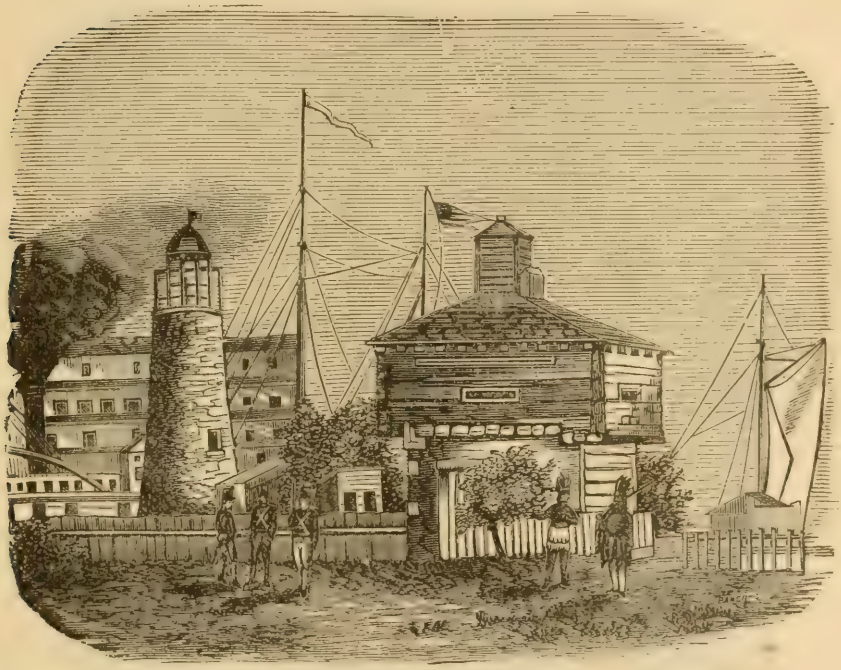
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

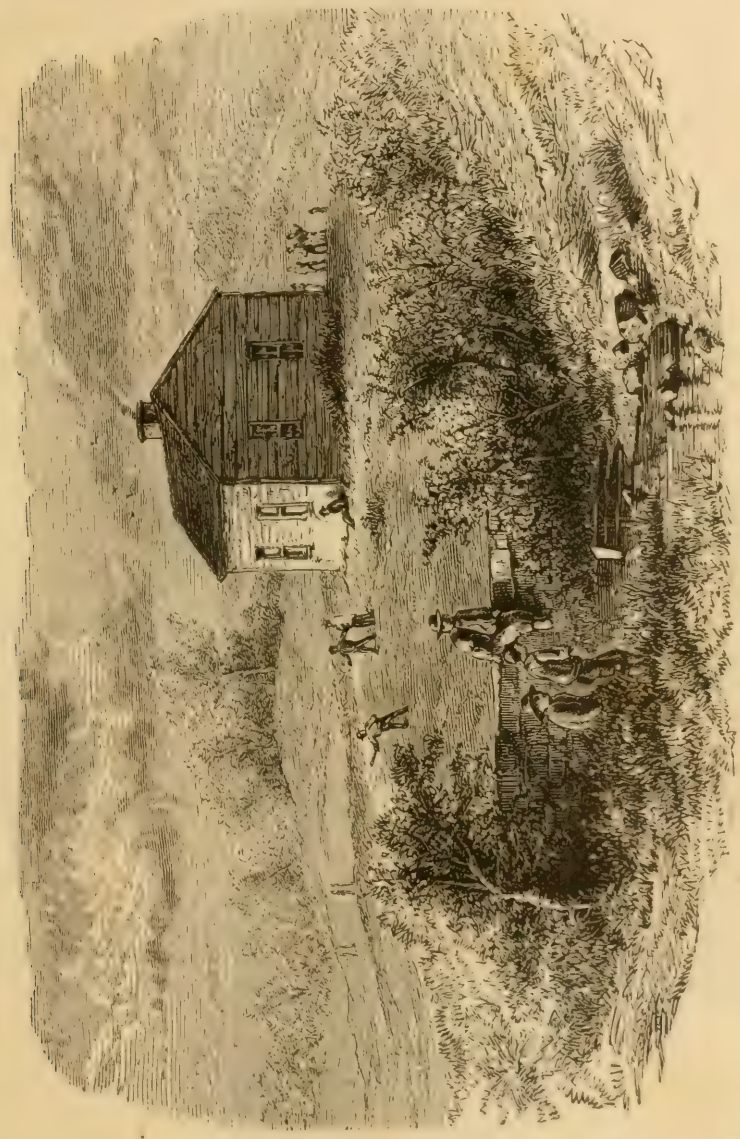
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

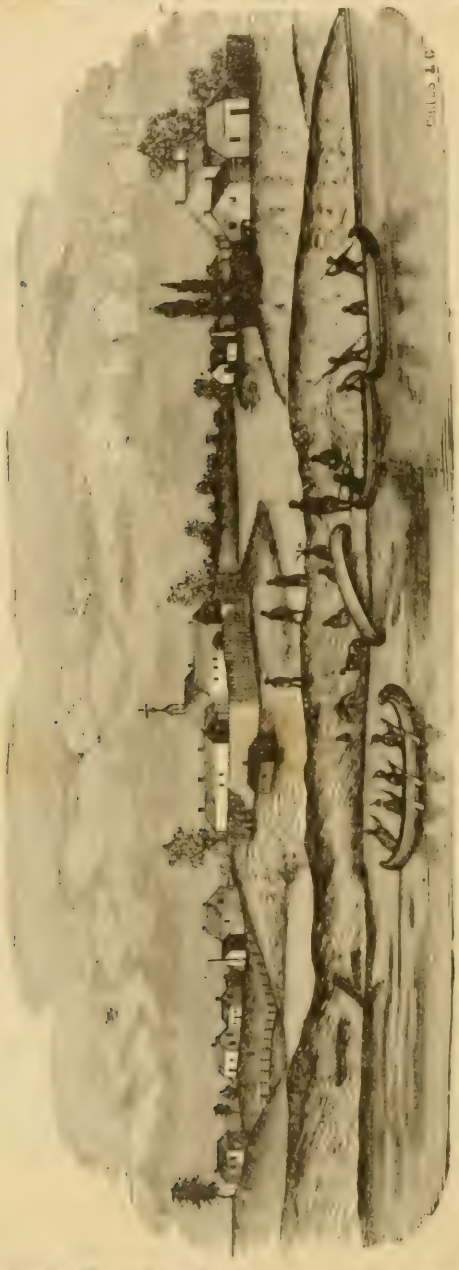
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



CHICAGO IN 1833.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold $24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Early History of Illinois.

The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquotines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return:

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop ot welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bienville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbraint, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincens and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government: but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary.

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only $13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people $100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: "Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!" Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her nonnative population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated $10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at $600,000 or $700,000. It finally cost $8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over $111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of $200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over $12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of $14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk;* and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is $211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. In 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed $57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures $205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth $636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of 36½ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year $350,000, and has received in all about $7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, $111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With $22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowses on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and $1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a Gazetteer of Illinois. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libaaries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

I hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say. I can at best give you only a broken synopsis of her deeds, and you must put them in the order of glory for yourself. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In 1832-33, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will carry the glory of Illinois soldiers along after the infamy of the cause they served has been forgotten. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and cause and foemen that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other States enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State.

Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other States, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of all these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the white house. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. I knew a father and four sons who agreed that one of them must stay at home; and they pulled straws from a stack to see who might go. The father was left. The next day he came into the camp, saying: "Mother says she can get the crops in, and I am going, too." I know large Methodist churches from which every male member went to the army. Do you want to know

what these heroes from Illinois did in the field? Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else looked dark Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy. Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid

GOING TO THE SEA.

If he had been killed, I doubt not the men would have gone right on. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. She said, "These suffering ones are my sons, and I will care for them."

When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry.

In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said: "Mr. Lincoln

is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great president as the supreme figure in this vortex of history

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea, the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens; with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is $215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth $177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than $1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of $20,000,000. In 1870 it reached $400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above $450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is $24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, $559,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was $294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended $30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvers with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to $48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed $60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of $2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future.*

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.



SHABBONA.

[This was engraved from a daguerreotype, taken when Shabbona was 83 years old.]

This celebrated Indian chief, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves more than a passing notice. Although Shabbona was not so conspicuous as Tecumseh or Black Hawk, yet in point of merit he was superior to either of them.

Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, now in Will County, about the year 1775. While young he was made chief of the band, and went to Shabbona Grove, now DeKalb County, where they were found in the early settlement of the county.

In the war of 1812, Shabbona, with his warriors, joined Tecumseh, was

aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Sacs and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going west for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove for ever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazen Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861 subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man.

Abstract of Illinois State Laws.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

No *promissory note*, *check*, *draft*, *bill of exchange*, *order*, *or note*, *negotiable instrument* payable at sight, or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to *days of grace*. *All other bills of exchange*, *drafts or notes* are entitled to *three days of grace*. All the above mentioned paper falling due on *Sunday*, *New Years' Day*, *the Fourth of July*, *Christmas*, or any day appointed or recommended by the *President of the United States* or the *Governor of the State* as a day of *fast or thanksgiving*, shall be deemed as due on the day previous, and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day *previous* to the first of said days. *No defense* can be made against a *negotiable instrument* (*assigned before due*) in the hands of the assignee without notice, *except fraud was used* in obtaining the same. To hold an *indorser*, due *diligence* must be used *by suit*, in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to *person named* or to order, in order to absolutely *transfer title*, must be indorsed by the *payee*. Notes payable to *bearer* may be *transferred by delivery*, and when so payable *every indorser* thereon is held as a *guarantor of payment* unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a *month* shall be considered a *calendar month or twelfth of a year*, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a *thirtieth* part of a month. Notes *only bear interest* when so expressed, but after due they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The *legal rate* of interest is *six per cent.* Parties *may agree in writing* on a rate not exceeding *ten per cent.* If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a *forfeiture of the whole of said interest*, and only the principal can be recovered.

DESCENT.

When *no will is made*, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased *child or grandchild* taking the share of their deceased parents in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is *a widow* or *surviving husband, and no child or children*, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall *descend* to *such widow* or *surviving husband*, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there *is a widow or surviving husband* and *also a child or children*, or descendants of the latter, then *one third* of all the personal estate to the *widow* or *surviving husband* absolutely.

Fifth. If there is *no child, parent, brother or sister*, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in *equal* parts to the *next of kin* to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brothers and sisters of the intestate, and there shall be no *distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood.*

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a *widow or surviving husband* and *no kindred*, then to *such widow or surviving husband;* and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and vest in the county where the same, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. *Every male* person of the age of *twenty-one years*, and every *female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory*, can make a valid will; it must be in *writing*, signed by the testator or by some one in his or her presence and by his or her direction, and *attested by two* or more *credible witnesses*. Care should be taken that the *witnesses are not interested* in the will. *Persons knowing themselves to have been named in the will* or appointed executor, must within *thirty days* of the death of deceased cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it, and *refuse to accept;* on failure to do so are *liable* to forfeit the sum of *twenty dollars per month*. *Inventory* to be made by executor or administrator within *three months* from date of letters testamentary or

of administration. Executors' and administrators' *compensation* not to exceed six per cent. on amount of personal estate, and three per cent. on money realized from real estate, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services. *Appraisers' compensation* $2 per day.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the executor or administrator *within six months* of being qualified. Any person having a claim *and not presenting it* at the time fixed by said notice is required to have summons issued notifying the executor or administrator of his having filed his claim in court; in such cases the costs have to be paid by the claimant. *Claims* should be filed within *two years* from the time *administration* is granted on an estate, as after that time they are *forever barred*, unless *other estate is found* that was not inventoried. *Married women*, *infants*, *persons insane*, *imprisoned* or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have *two years* after their disabilities are removed to file claims.

Claims are *classified* and *paid out* of the *estate* in the following manner:

First. Funeral expenses.

Second. The *widow's award*, if there is a widow; or *children* if there are children, *and no widow*.

Third. *Expenses* attending the *last illness*, not including physician's bill.

Fourth. *Debts due* the *common school* or *township fund*.

Fifth. All expenses of *proving the will* and taking out letters testamentary or administration, and settlement of the estate, and the *physician's bill* in the last illness of deceased.

Sixth. Where the *deceased* has received *money in trust* for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

Seventh. *All other debts* and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to *quality or dignity*, which shall be exhibited to the court within *two years* from the granting of letters.

Award to Widow and Children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

First. The *family pictures* and *wearing apparel*, *jewels* and *ornaments* of *herself* and *minor children*.

Second. *School books* and the *family library of the value of* $100.

Third. *One sewing machine.*

Fourth. *Necessary beds*, *bedsteads* and *bedding* for herself and family.

Fifth. *The stoves* and *pipe* used in the family, with the necessary *cooking utensils*, or in case they have none, $50 in money.

Sixth. *Household and kitchen furniture to the value of* $100.

Seventh. *One milch cow and calf for every four members of her family.*

Eighth. *Two sheep* for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and *one horse, saddle and bridle.*

Ninth. *Provisions for herself and family for one year.*

Tenth. *Food for the stock above specified for six months.*

Eleventh. *Fuel for herself and family for three months.*

Twelfth. *One hundred dollars worth* of other property suited to her condition in life, to be *selected by the widow.*

The *widow if she elects* may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be *exempt from execution* or attachment against the *head of a family.*

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the *first day of May* in each year, are *liable for the taxes* thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the *fourth Monday in June*, at which time the town board of review meets to examine assessments, *hear objections*, and make such *changes* as ought to be made. The county board have also power *to correct or change assessments.*

The tax books are placed in the hands of the town collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the county treasurer, who then *collects all delinquent taxes.*

No *costs accrue* on real estate taxes *till advertised*, which takes place the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at *May term* of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs in addition to those before mentioned, twenty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be *redeemed* any time before the *expiration of two years* from the date of sale, by *payment* to the *County Clerk* of the amount for which it was sold and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if between six and twelve months, if between twelve and eighteen months seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years one hundred per cent., and in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon, also one dollar each tract if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the clerk for his certificate.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on *contracts* for the *recovery of moneys for damages for injury to real property*, or taking, detaining, or

injuring personal property; for rent: for all cases to recover damages done real or personal property by railroad companies, in actions of *replevin*, and in actions for damages for *fraud* in the *sale*, *purchase*, or *exchange of personal property*, when the amount claimed as due is not over $200. They have also *jurisdiction* in all cases for *violation* of the *ordinances* of *cities*, *towns* or *villages*. A *justice of the peace* may *orally* order an *officer or a private person* to *arrest* any one committing or attempting to commit a *criminal offense*. *He also* upon complaint can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person *accused of having committed a crime*, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all *matters of probate* (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of *deceased persons*, appointment of *guardians* and *conservators*, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to *apprentices;* proceedings for the *collection* of *taxes* and *assessments*, and in proceedings of *executors*, *administrators*, *guardians* and *conservators for the sale of real estate*. In *law* cases they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed $1,000, and in all criminal offenses where the punishment *is not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death*, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; *excepting* when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace. *Circuit Courts* have unlimited jurisdiction.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Accounts five years. Notes and written contracts *ten years. Judgments twenty years. Partial payments* or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will *revive the debt*. Absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here. *Slander and libel, one year. Personal injuries, two years. To recover* land or make entry thereon, *twenty years. Action to foreclose mortgage* or trust deed, or make a sale, *within ten years.*

All persons in *possession of land*, and *paying taxes for seven* consecutive *years*, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the *legal owners to the extent of their paper title.*

MARRIED WOMEN

May sue and be sued. Husband and wife not liable for each other's debts, either before or after marriage, but both are liable for expenses and education of the family.

She may contract the same as if unmarried, except that in a partnership business she can not, without consent of her husband, *unless he has abandoned or deserted her*, or is idiotic or insane, or confined in penitentiary; she is entitled and can recover her own earnings, but neither husband nor wife is entitled to compensation for any services rendered for the other. At the death of the husband, in addition to widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest (one-third) in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife at her death.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Home worth $1,000, *and the following Personal Property:* Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of $1,000. *Exemption continues after the death* of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until *youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow.* There is *no exemption from sale for taxes*, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the *purchase or improvement of said homestead.* No release or waiver of exemption is valid, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he have one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. The *following articles of personal property* owned by the debtor, are exempt from *execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent:* The necessary *wearing apparel*, Bibles, school books and family pictures of every person; and, 2d, one hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor; provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever.

When the head of a family shall die, desert or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from execution when judgment is obtained for the *wages* of *laborers or servants.* Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family can not be garnisheed, except the sum due him be in excess of $25.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

To be valid there must be a valid consideration. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. *Witnesses* are not required. The *acknowledgement* must be made in this state, before *Master in Chancery, Notary Public, United States Commissioner, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of Peace, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any such* Court. When taken before a *Notary Public, or United States Commissioner*, the same shall be *attested* by his *official seal*, when taken before a *Court or the Clerk* thereof, the same shall be attested by the *seal* of such *Court*, and when taken before a *Justice of the Peace* residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the *County Clerk* under his seal of office, *that he was a Justice of the Peace* in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but can not be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgements made out of the state must either be executed according to the laws of this state, or there should be attached a certificate that it is in conformity with the laws of the state or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the *Homestead* rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

Notaries Public can take acknowledgements any where in the state.

Sheriffs, if authorized by the mortgagor of real or personal property in his mortgage, may sell the property mortgaged.

In the case of the *death of grantor or holder of the equity of redemption* of real estate mortgaged, or conveyed by deed of trust where equity of redemption is waived, and it contains power of sale, must be foreclosed in the same manner as a common mortgage in court.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep, or goats found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, *the owner thereof being unknown, may be taken up as estrays.*

No person *not a householder* in the county where estray is found *can lawfully* take up an estray, and then only *upon or about his farm* or place of residence. *Estrays should not be used before advertised*, except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit.

Notices must be posted up within five (5) days in three (3) of the most public places in the town or precinct in which estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised.

A copy of such notice should be filed by the taker up with the *town clerk*, whose duty it is to enter the same at large, *in a book* kept by him for that purpose.

If the *owner* of estray shall not have appeared and *proved ownership*, and taken the same away, first paying the taker up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker up shall appear before the justice of the peace mentioned in above mentioned notice, and make an affidavit as required by law.

As the *affidavit has to be made before the justice*, and all other steps as to appraisement, etc., are before him, who is familiar therewith, they are therefore omitted here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or *without complying with the law, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs.*

Ordinary diligence is required in *taking care of estrays*, but in case they die or get away the taker is not liable for the same.

GAME.

It is *unlawful* for any person to kill, or attempt to kill or destroy, in any manner, any *prairie hen or chicken* or *woodcock* between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any *deer, fawn, wild-turkey, partridge* or *pheasant* between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October; or any quail between the 1st day of February and 1st day of November; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant or other water fowl between the 1st day of May and 15th day of August in each year. Penalty: Fine not less than $5 nor more than $25, for each bird or animal, and costs of suit, and stand committed to county jail until fine is paid, but not exceeding ten days. *It is unlawful* to hunt with *gun, dog* or *net* within the inclosed grounds or lands of another *without permission.* Penalty: Fine not less than $3 nor more than $100, to be paid into school fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Stone Coal,	80	Buckwheat,	52
Unslacked Lime,	80	Coarse Salt,	50
Corn in the ear,	70	Barley,	48
Wheat,	60	Corn Meal,	48
Irish Potatoes,	60	Castor Beans,	46
White Beans,	60	Timothy Seed,	45
Clover Seed,	60	Hemp Seed,	44
Onions,	57	Malt,	38
Shelled Corn,	56	Dried Peaches,	33
Rye,	56	Oats,	32
Flax Seed,	56	Dried Apples,	24
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
Turnips,	55	Blue Grass Seed,	14
Fine Salt,	55	Hair (plastering),	8

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is double the amount of property wrongfully not given, and ten dollars addition thereto.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The *toll* for both *steam* and *water* mills, is, for grinding and bolting *wheat*, *rye*, or *other grain*, one *eighth part;* for grinding *Indian corn*, *oats*, *barley* and *buckwheat* not required to be *bolted*, one *seventh part;* for grinding *malt*, and *chopping* all kinds of grain, one *eighth part*. It is the duty of every miller when his mill is in repair, to *aid* and *assist* in *loading* and *unloading* all grain brought to him to be ground, and he is also required to keep an accurate *half bushel measure*, and an accurate set of *toll dishes* or *scales* for weighing the grain. The *penalty* for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is $5, to the use of any person to sue for the same, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county where penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats may have *one ear mark* and one brand, but which shall be *different* from his *neighbor's*, and may be *recorded* by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The *fee* for such record is fifteen cents. The *record* of such shall be *open* to examination free of charge. In cases of *disputes* as to marks or brands, such *record* is *prima facie evidence*. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats that may have been branded by the *former owner*,

may be re-branded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this state, by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so, and if desired may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly.

The petition shall state name, sex, and age of the child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name. Also the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardians consent to the adoption.

The court must find, before granting decree, that the *parents of the child*, or the survivors of them, have *deserted his or her family* or such child for one year next preceding the application, or if neither are living, the guardian; if no guardian, the next of kin in this state capable of giving consent, has had notice of the presentation of the petition and consents to such adoption. If the child is of the *age* of *fourteen years* or upwards, the adoption *can not* be made *without its consent*.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a surveyor known as county surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the *duty* of the *county surveyor*, either by himself or his deputy, to make *all surveys* that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially.

The County Board in each county is required by law to provide a copy of the United States field notes and plats of their surveys of the lands in the county to be kept in the recorder's office subject to examination by the public, and the county surveyor is required to make his surveys in conformity to said notes, plats and the laws of the United States governing such matters. The surveyor is also required to keep a record of all surveys made by him, which shall be subject to inspection by any one interested, and shall be delivered up to his successor in office. A

certified copy of the said surveyor's record shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents.

The fees of county surveyors are six dollars per day. The county surveyor is also *ex officio inspector of mines*, and as such, assisted by some practical miner selected by him, shall once each year inspect all the mines in the county, for which they shall each receive such compensation as may be fixed by the County Board, not exceeding $5 a day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Where practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle, *must turn to the right* of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering with each other. The *penalty* for a violation of this provision is $5 for every offense, to be recovered by the *party injured;* but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation. The *owners* of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers who shall *employ* or continue in his employment as driver any person who is addicted to *drunkenness*, or the excessive use of spiritous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, *shall forfeit*, at the rate of $5 per day, and if any *driver* while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of *intoxication* to such a degree as to *endanger* the safety of *passengers*, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving *written notice* of the fact, signed by one of the *passengers*, and *certified* by him *on oath*, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his *employ within three months* after such notice, he is liable for $5 per day for the time he shall keep said driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons *driving* any *carriage* on any public highway are prohibited from *running their horses* upon any occasion under a *penalty* of a fine not exceeding $10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses *attached* to any *carriage* used to convey *passengers* for hire must be *properly hitched* or the lines placed in the hands of some other person before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall *forfeit twenty dollars*, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months. It is understood by the *term carriage* herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods or either of them.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns have the care and superintendence of highways and bridges therein. They have all the powers necessary to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repair at the forks or crossing-place of the most

important roads post and guide boards with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, and cockle burrs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways so far as the same may obstruct public travel, and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable.

The Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of May of each year, shall make out and deliver to their treasurer a list of all able-bodied men in their town, *excepting* paupers, idiots, lunatics, and such others as are exempt by law, and assess against each the sum of two dollars as a poll tax for highway purposes. Within thirty days after such list is delivered they shall cause a written or printed notice to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, or its equivalent in labor performed; they may contract with persons owing such poll tax to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in payment of the same, and if such tax is not paid nor labor performed by the first Monday of July of such year, or within ten days after notice is given after that time, they shall bring suit therefor against such person before a justice of the peace, who shall hear and determine the case according to law for the offense complained of, and shall forthwith issue an execution, directed to any constable of the county where the delinquent shall reside, who shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned.

The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth, as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year. The tax so levied on property lying within an incorporated village, town or city, shall be paid over to the corporate authorities of such town, village or city. Commissioners shall receive $1.50 for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duty.

Overseers. At the first meeting the Commissioners shall choose one of their number to act General Overseer of Highways in their township, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and safely keep all tools, implements and machinery belonging to said town, and shall, by the direction of the Board, have general supervision of all roads and bridges in their town.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is only intended to give the points of the law that the public should be familiar with. The manner of laying out, altering or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than is contemplated in a work of this kind. It is sufficient to state that, the first step is by petition, addressed to the Commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of lands if known, if not known so state, over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve *freeholders* residing within three miles of the road who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty feet wide, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out, not less than forty feet. Private roads for private and public use, may be laid out of the width of three rods, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered rescinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five days from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land *desire to construct a drain* or ditch across the land of others for *agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes*, the proceedings are as follows:

File a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which the proposed ditch or drain is to be constructed, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a description of its proposed starting point, route and terminus, and if it shall be necessary for the drainage of the land or coal mines or for sanitary purposes, that a drain, ditch, levee or similar work be constructed, a description of the same. It shall also set forth the names of all persons owning the land over which such drain or ditch shall be constructed, or if unknown stating that fact.

No private property shall be taken or damaged for the purpose of constructing a ditch, drain or levee, without compensation, if claimed by the owner, the same to be ascertained by a jury; but if the construction of such ditch, drain or levee shall be a benefit to the owner, the same shall be a set off against such compensation.

If the proceedings seek to affect the property of a minor, lunatic or married woman, the guardian, conservator or husband of the same shall be made party defendant. The petition may be amended and parties made defendants at any time when it is necessary to a fair trial.

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses and the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here produced by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof, would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity*, *idiocy*, *lunacy* or *unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.

The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grand-children of such person shall next be called on; and if they are not able, then the grand-parents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the state's (county) attorney, to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this state liable to his support and prosecute the same. In case the state's attorney neglects, or refuses, to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to their ability. The court may specify the time for which the relative shall contribute—in fact has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its orders. Every county (except those in which the poor are supported by the towns, and in such cases the towns are liable) is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons *lawfully* resident therein. Residence means the *actual* residence of the party, or the place where he was employed; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper in any county or town who did not reside at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at that time reside in some other county or town in this state, then the county or town, as the case may be, becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed, and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this state where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of $100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting of temporary relief; also, providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and in case of death cause such person to be decently buried.

The residence of the inmates of poorhouses and other charitable institutions for voting purposes is their former place of abode.

FENCES.

In counties under township organization, the *town assessor* and commissioner of highways are the fence-viewers in their respective towns. In other counties the County Board appoints three in each precinct annually. *A lawful fence* is *four and one-half feet high*, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges, or whatever the fence-viewers of the town or precinct where the same shall lie, shall consider equivalent thereto, but in counties under township organization the annual town meeting may establish any other kind of fence as such, or the County Board in other counties may do the same. Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except when the owner shall choose to let his land lie open, but after a division fence is built by agreement or otherwise, neither party can remove his part of such fence so long as he may crop or use such land for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to remove his portion. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of fence and the just proportion to be paid or built and maintained by each is to be ascertained by two fence-viewers in the town or precinct. Such fence-viewers have power to settle all disputes between different owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as to repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town or precinct. The two fence-viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties, in case they can't agree, they shall select another fence-viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them is final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out description of fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk in counties under township organization, and in other counties with the county clerk.

Where any person is liable to contribute to the erection or the repairing of a division fence, neglects or refuses so to do, the party injured, after giving sixty days notice in writing when a fence is to be erected, or ten days when it is only repairs, may proceed to have the work done at the expense of the party whose duty it is to do it, to be recovered from him with costs of suit, and the party so neglecting shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages accruing from such neglect or refusal, to be determined by any two fence-viewers selected as before provided, the appraisement to be reduced to writing and signed

Where a person shall conclude to remove his part of a division fence, and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence-viewers as before provided, and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal. A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence-viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them, but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence-viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's enclosure, the fence being *good* and *sufficient*, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock *running at large*, *contrary to law*, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the enclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known, or if unknown, notices must be posted in some public place near the premises.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of lands, or his legal representatives, can sue for and recover rent therefor, in any of the following cases:

First. When rent is due and in arrears on a lease for life or lives.

Second. When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement for rent.

Third. When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises and before deed given, the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture on con-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand made in writing by the party entitled thereto. Provided that all payments made by the vendee or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against the rent.

Fourth. When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses, or neglects, to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth. When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

If any tenant, or any person who shall come into possession from or under or by collusion with such tenant, shall willfully hold over any lands, etc., after the expiration the term of their lease, and *after demand made in writing* for the possession thereof, is liable to pay *double rent.* A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days notice in writing, to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy, by thirty days notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To ——, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default), of the premises now occupied by you, being etc. (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made, or notice served, by delivering a written or

printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in the actual possession of the said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

Distress for rent.—In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides; the property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some justice of the peace, if not over $200; and if above that sum, with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released, by the party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent, any time within *six months* after the expiration of the term of the lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain, or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for work done, or he may replevy the same.

Exemption.—The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops as above stated, is also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to or shall permit or attempt to sell and remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by *contract*, express or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material or services. If the contract is *expressed*, and the time for the *completion* of the work is *beyond three years* from the commencement thereof: or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is *implied*, then no lien exists, unless the work be done or material is furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the materials. As between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was first made: but each shares pro-rata. Incumbrances existing on the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made, do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the *time of making the contract*. The above lien can not be enforced *unless suit is commenced* within *six months* after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor as before specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice is served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To ——, You are hereby notified, that I have been employed by—— (here state whether to labor or furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand) upon your (here state in general terms description and situation of building), and that I shall hold the (building, or as the case may be), and your interest in the ground, liable for the amount that may (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Signature, —— Date, ——

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with above notice, and said notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or can not be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of said notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county, for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above, he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has the right to demand in writing, a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses, and on his failure to comply, forfeits to the owner $50 for every offense.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the lien of *sub-contractors*, suit must be commenced within *three months* from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, *inn* and *boarding-house keepers*, have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, brought into such hotel, inn or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders, for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodgings, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them, for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others), and persons keeping, yarding, feeding or pasturing domestic animals, shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed, for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this state with fuel, ties, material, supplies or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor on the same, is entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations both as to contractors and sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated as to general liens.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$—— means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*. ℔ for *pound*, and bbl. for *barrel*; ₱ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₱ ℔, and Flour at $8@12 ₱ bbl.

% for *per cent* and # for *number*.

May 1.—Wheat sells at $1.20@1.25, "seller June." *Seller June*

means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned.

$100. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown, or order, One Hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. Lowry.

A note to be payable in any thing else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. Coats: Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall, Twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. Silva.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, One Hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

Thomas Brady.

If receipt is in full it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. Mason, Salem, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1876.

Bought of A. A. Graham.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at	$1.50	$6.00
2 Seamless Sacks "	.30	.60
Received payment,		$6.60

A. A. Graham.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of October, 1876, between John Jones, of Aurora, County of Kane, State of Illinois, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Batavia, Ill., during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Reuben Stone, of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Englewood, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation;

during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Chicago, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Princeton, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

BONDS.

A bond is a written admission on the part of the maker in which he pledges a certain sum to another, at a certain time.

COMMON FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, George Edgerton, of Watseka, Iroquois County, State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto Peter Kirchoff, of the place aforesaid, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Peter Kirchoff, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself, or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this bond is such that if I, George Edgerton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Sealed and delivered in
presence of GEORGE EDGERTON. [L.S.]
WILLIAM TURNER.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

A chattel mortgage is a mortgage on personal property for payment of a certain sum of money, to hold the property against debts of other creditors. The mortgage must describe the property, and must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace in the township or precinct where the mortgagee resides, and entered upon his docket, and must be recorded in the recorder's office of the county.

GENERAL FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Theodore Lottinville, of the town of Geneseo in the County of Henry, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Paul Henshaw, of the same town, county, and State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two three-year old roan-colored horses, one Burdett organ, No. 987, one Brussels carpet, 15x20 feet in size, one marble-top center table, one Home Comfort cooking stove, No. 8, one black walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Lottinville, at No. 4 Prairie Ave., Geneseo, Ill.;

Together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining: to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Theodore Lottinville, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the first day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Paul Ranslow, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of One Thousand dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Theodore Lottinville may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Paul Ranslow, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
presence of
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THEODORE LOTTINVILLE. [L.S.]

LEASE OF FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

THIS INDENTURE, made this second day of June, 1875, between David Patton of the Town of Bisbee, State of Illinois, of the first part, and John Doyle of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said David Patton, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and let, unto the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Bisbee aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

[*Here describe the land.*]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of five years, from the first day of October next following, at a yearly rent of Six Hundred dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Doyle, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences; (the said David Patton, his heirs, assigns and administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile, and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Doyle further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husbandlike manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood; he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each Spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Doyle shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said David Patton may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of October of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods, or chattels, or other property in possession of said Doyle, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined, by three arbitrators, chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one,

and the two so chosen to select a third: the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered
in presence of
JAMES WALDRON.

DAVID PATTON. [L.S.]
JOHN DOYLE. [L.S.]

FORM OF LEASE OF A HOUSE.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of October, 1875, witnesseth that Amos Griest of Yorkville, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, hath rented from Aaron Young of Logansport aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 13 Ohio Street, situated in said City of Yorkville, for five years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Three Hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Aaron Young.

At the expiration of said above mentioned term, the said Griest agrees to give the said Young peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
NICKOLAS SCHUTZ,
Notary Public.

AMOS GRIEST. [L.S.]
AARON YOUNG. [L.S.]

LANDLORD'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of January, 1876, unto Jacob Schmidt, my house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and its appurtenances; he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance; rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenantable.

PETER FUNK.

TENANT'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have hired and taken from Peter Funk, his house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance; unless said house becomes untenantable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of January 1876, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day. JACOB SCHMIDT.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To F. W. Arlen,

Sir: Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same. Respectfully Yours,

P. T. Barnum.

Lincoln, Neb., October 4, 1875.

TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

Dear Sir:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875. F. W. Arlen.

To P. T. Barnum, Esq.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

This Indenture, made this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between William Stocker, of Peoria, County of Peoria, and State of Illinois, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, and Edward Singer, party of the second part.

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars, secured to be paid by two certain promissory notes (bearing even date herewith) the one due and payable at the Second National Bank in Peoria, Illinois, with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; the other due and payable at the Second National Bank at Peoria, Ill., with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said two promissory notes above mentioned; and, also in consideration of the further sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[*Describing the premises.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the Tenements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the aforesaid sums of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

James Whitehead,	William Stocker.	[L.S.]
Fred. Samuels.	Olla Stocker.	[L.S.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

This Indenture, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Best of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Belle, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[*Here describe the property.*]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the

above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, parties of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
JERRY LINKLATER.

HENRY BEST, [L.S.]
BELLE BEST. [L.S.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between David Tour, of Plano, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Larry O'Brien, of the same place, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest,

claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[*Here describe the land.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of THOMAS ASHLEY. DAVID TOUR. [L.S.]

The above forms of Deeds and Mortgage are such as have heretofore been generally used, but the following are much shorter, and are made equally valid by the laws of this state.

WARRANTY DEED.

The grantor (here insert name or names and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert the grantee's name or names) the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of —— in the State of Illinois.

Dated this —— day of —— A. D. 18——.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

The grantor (here insert grantor's name or names and place of residence), for the consideration of (here insert consideration) convey and quit-claim to (here insert grantee's name or names) all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of —— in the State of Illinois.

Dated this —— day of —— A. D. 18——.

MORTGAGE.

The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages and warrants to (here insert name or names of mortgagee or mortgagees), to secure the payment of (here recite the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the County of —— in the State of Illinois.

Dated this —— day of —— A. D. 18——.

RELEASE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, Peter Ahlund, of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One dollar, to me in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considera-

tions, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, do hereby grant, bargain, remise, convey, release, and quit-claim unto Joseph Carlin of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, I may have acquired in, through, or by a certain Indenture or Mortgage Deed, bearing date the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book A of Deeds, page 46, to the premises therein described, and which said Deed was made to secure one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed, for the sum of Three Hundred dollars.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

PETER AHLUND. [L.S.]

State of Illinois, } ss.
Cook County. }

I, George Saxton, a Notary Public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Peter Ahlund, personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Release, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

[NOTARIAL SEAL]

Given under my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE SAXTON, N. P.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Salem, County of Jackson, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself in the Town of Buskirk, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand dollars in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Town of Lake, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, Five shares of Railroad stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifteen shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession, and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Salem, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Sycamore, Ills.
FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.
FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.
JOHN C. SHAY, Salem, Ills.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by *electing* or *appointing*, according to the *usages* or *customs* of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, *two* or *more* of its *members* as trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a *corporate* name. The chairman or secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
——— County. }

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before organization), held at (here insert place of meeting), in the County of ———, and State of Illinois, on the —— day of ———, A.D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected (or appointed) [*here insert their names*] trustees, wardens, vestrymen, (or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with powers similar to trustees) according to the rules and usages of such (church, society or congregation), and said ———

adopted as its corporate name (here insert name), and at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary, as the case may be).

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this —— day of ———, A.D. 18—. Name of Affiant ——— ———

which affidavit must be recorded by the recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the recorder, received as evidence of such an incorporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules or by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner by the society as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society vests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation: but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests, must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing societies may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription* having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher:* in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A *subscription* is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described in the prospectus and by the sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay,

and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority* to *change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such conditions or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as to written contracts is*, that they can *not be varied, altered or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and *have no authority* to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their buisness.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is;* if they can not read themselves, should call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the lectors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition.	Anti-Secret Societies.
Adams	4953	6308	41	17	....
Alexander	1219	1280	....	....	....
Bond	1520	1142	17	....	....
Boone	1965	363	43	2	....
Brown	944	1495	183	1	....
Bureau	3719	2218	145	2	11
Calhoun	441	900	....	....	....
Carroll	2231	918	111	1	3
Cass	1209	1618	74	7	....
Champaign	4530	3103	604	....	1
Christian	2501	3287	207	1	6
Clark	1814	2197	236	....	9
Clay	1416	1541	112	....	....
Clinton	1329	1989	132	....	....
Coles	2957	2822	102	....	....
Cook	36518	39240	277	....	....
Crawford	1355	1643	38	....	....
Cumberland	1145	1407	129	....	....
DeKalb	3679	1413	65	....	3
DeWitt	1928	1174	746	10	3
Douglas	1631	1357	94	....	....
DuPage	2129	1276	25	....	8
Edgar	2715	2883	161	....	....
Edwards	970	466	61	....	....
Effingham	1145	2265	43	....	....
Fayette	1881	2421	57	....	....
Ford	1601	742	204	....	....
Franklin	966	1302	391	....	....
Fulton	4187	4669	89	....	1
Gallatin	703	1140	282	2	....
Greene	1695	3160	1	....	9
Grundy	1996	1142	108	....	....
Hamilton	627	1133	770	....	4
Hancock	3496	4207	....	....	....
Hardin	330	611	134	....	....
Henderson	1315	1015	1	....	....
Henry	4177	1928	340	4	6
Iroquois	3768	2578	249	14	1
Jackson	2040	2071	106	....	....
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	1346	1667	647	....	....
Jersey	1345	2166	....	12	....
Jo Daviess	2907	2276	140	2	3
Johnson	1867	893	61	....	....
Kane	5298	2850	172	....	5
Kankakee	2027	1363	26	....	2
Kendall	1869	524	309	....	....
Knox	5235	2632	141	....	1
Lake	2619	1647	55	....	1
LaSalle	6257	6001	514	....	15
Lawrence	1198	1329	27	....	....
Lee	3087	2080	100	2	6
Livingston	3550	2134	1170	....	3
Logan	2788	2595	87	....	....
Macon	3120	2782	268	16	....
Macoupin	3567	4076	114	....	....
Madison	4554	4730	39	1	....
Marion	2009	2444	209	....	....
Marshall	1553	1430	135	....	1
Mason	1566	1939	86	3	....
Massac	1231	793	20	....	....
McDonough	2952	2811	347	....	....
McHenry	3405	1874	34	....	3
McLean	6363	4410	518	8	7
Menard	1115	1057	10	....	....
Mercer	2209	1428	90	....	3
Monroe	845	1051	7	....	....
Montgomery	2486	3013	201	....	....
Morgan	3069	3174	109	....	8
Moultrie	1245	1672	28	....	....
Ogle	3833	1921	104	....	8
Peoria	4665	5443	95	....	....
Pope	1319	800	5	....	....
Perry	1541	1383	48	....	....
Piatt	1807	1316	117	....	....
Pike	3055	4040	85	1	4
Pulaski	1043	772	....	....	....
Putnam	646	459	14	....	....
Randolph	2357	2589	2	....	....
Richland	1410	1552	55	....	....
Rock Island	3912	2838	27	....	....
Saline	980	1081	641	....	....
Sangamon	4851	5847	29	....	....
Schuyler	1522	1804	115	....	....
Scott	910	1269	182	....	....
Shelby	2069	3553	341	....	....
Stark	1140	786	96	....	....
St. Clair	4708	5891	99	....	1
Stephenson	3198	2758	26	....	3
Tazewell	2850	3171	44	2	2
Union	978	2155	3	....	....
Vermilion	4372	3081	288	....	9
Wabash	650	936	207	....	....
Warren	2795	1984	138	....	1
Washington	1911	1671	39	....	....
Wayne	1570	1751	482	....	....
White	1297	2066	469	....	4
Whiteside	3851	2131	133	8	1
Will	4770	3999	677	....	....
Williamson	1672	1644	41	....	....
Winnebago	4505	1568	70	13	2
Woodford	1733	2105	237	1	4
Total	275958	257099	16951	130	157

Practical Rules for Every Day Use.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

Rule.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

Rule.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

Rule.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

Note.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by ¼ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

Rule.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

Rule.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by 4½ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn, with shrunk cobs, will take 75 lbs during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4½ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By ¼ or ⅜ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or ⅜ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes ⅓ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west. or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

92-100 inches	make	1 link.
25 links	"	1 rod.
4 rods	"	1 chain.
80 chains	"	1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barleycorn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1¼ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.	A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 10	To 7 bushels Wheat ..... at $1.25	$8 75	
" 17	By shoeing span of Horses		$2 50
Feb. 4	To 14 bushels Oats ..... at $ .45	6 30	
" 4	To 5 lbs. Butter ..... at .25	1 25	
March 8	By new Harrow		18 00
" 8	By sharpening 2 Plows		40
" 13	By new Double-Tree		2 25
" 27	To Cow and Calf	48 00	
April 9	To half ton of Hay	6 25	
" 9	By Cash		25 00
May 6	By repairing Corn-Planter		4 75
" 24	To one Sow with Pigs	17 50	
July 4	By Cash, to balance account		35 15
		$88 05	$88 05

1875.	CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March 21	By 3 days' labor ..... at $1.25		$3 75
" 21	To 2 Shoats ..... at 3.00	$6 00	
" 23	To 18 bushels Corn ..... at .45	8 10	
May 1	By 1 month's Labor		25 00
" 1	To Cash	10 00	
June 19	By 8 days' Mowing ..... at $1.50		12 00
" 26	To 50 lbs. Flour	2 75	
July 10	To 27 lbs. Meat ..... at $ .10	2 70	
" 29	By 9 days' Harvesting ..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug. 12	By 6 days' Labor ..... at 1.50		9 00
" 12	To Cash	20 00	
Sept. 1	To Cash to balance account	18 20	
		$67 75	$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A Simple Rule for Accurately Computing Interest at Any Given Per Cent. for Any Length of Time.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*, then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of $462 50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month contains 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. $462 50 multiplied by 48 gives $22 200 0, 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and $222 00 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is $3 70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the $222 0 00 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30), if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90, if 8 per cent., by 45, and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

$462 50
48
370000
185000
60. $222 0000 $3 70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen
12 dozen, 1 Gross
20 things, 1 Score
196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.
200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.
56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.
24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
20 quires paper, 1 Ream.
4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolana," after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

Ohio means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California.*

Massachusetts is the Indian for "The country around the great hills."

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its orignal owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Total Population.
Alabama	996,992
Arkansas	484,471
California	560,247
Connecticut	537,454
Delaware	125,015
Florida	187,748
Georgia	1,184,109
Illinois	2,539,891
Indiana	1,680,637
Iowa	1,191,792
Kansas	364,399
Kentucky	1,321,011
Louisiana	726,915
Maine	626,915
Maryland	780,894
Massachusetts	1,457,351
Michigan	1,184,059
Minnesota	439,706
Mississippi	827,922
Missouri	1,721,295
Nebraska	122,993
Nevada	42,491
New Hampshire	318,300
New Jersey	906,096
New York	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,071,361
Ohio	2,665,260
Oregon	90,923
Pennsylvania	3,521,791
Rhode Island	217,353
South Carolina	705,606
Tennessee	1,258,520
Texas	818,579
Vermont	330,551
Virginia	1,225,163
West Virginia	442,014
Wisconsin	1,054,670
Total States	38,113,253
Arizona	9,658
Colorado	39,864
Dakota	14,181
District of Columbia	131,700
Idaho	14,999
Montana	20,595
New Mexico	91,874
Utah	86,786
Washington	23,955
Wyoming	9,118
Total Territories	442,730
Total United States	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y	396,099
St. Louis, Mo	310,864
Chicago, Ill	298,977
Baltimore, Md	267,354
Boston, Mass	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio	216,239
New Orleans, La	191,418
San Francisco, Cal	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y	117,714
Washington, D. C	109,199
Newark, N. J	105,059
Louisville, Ky	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa	86,076
Jersey City, N. J	82,546
Detroit, Mich	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis	71,440
Albany, N. Y	69,422
Providence, R. I	68,904
Rochester, N. Y	62,386
Allegheny, Pa	53,180
Richmond, Va	51,038
New Haven, Conn	50,840
Charleston, S. C	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind	48,244
Troy, N. Y	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y	43,051
Worcester, Mass	41,105
Lowell, Mass	40,928
Memphis, Tenn	40,226
Cambridge, Mass	39,634
Hartford, Conn	37,180
Scranton, Pa	35,092
Reading, Pa	33,930
Paterson, N. J	33,579
Kansas City, Mo	32,260
Mobile, Ala	32,034
Toledo, Ohio	31,584
Portland, Me	31,413
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Wilmington, Del	30,841
Dayton, Ohio	30,473
Lawrence, Mass	28,921
Utica, N. Y	28,804
Charlestown, Mass	28,323
Savannah, Ga	28,235
Lynn, Mass	28,233
Fall River, Mass	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870.	Population. 1875.	Miles R. R. 1872.
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	.....	25
California	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	.....	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	.....	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	.....	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	857,039	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	.....	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	.....	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	.....	990
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	246,280	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	52,540	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	.....	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	.....	159
States.				
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Colorado	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Dakota	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Total Territories.	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Würtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,925	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS,

By Counties.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	.....
Alexander	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone	12942	11675	7624	1705	.....	.....
Brown	12205	9938	7198	4183	.....	.....
Bureau	32415	26426	8841	3067	.....	.....
Calhoun	6562	5144	3231	1741	1090	.....
Carroll	16705	11733	4586	1023	.....	.....
Cass	11580	11325	7253	2981	.....	.....
Champaign	32737	14629	2649	1475	.....	.....
Christian	20363	10492	3203	1878	.....	.....
Clark	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	.....
Clinton	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	.....
Coles	25235	14203	9335	9616	.....	.....
Cook	349966	144954	43385	10201	.....	.....
						*23
Crawford	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	2999
Cumberland	12223	8311	3718	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb	23265	19086	7540	1697	.....	.....
De Witt	14768	10820	5002	3247	.....	.....
Douglas	13484	7140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Du Page	16685	14701	9290	3535	.....	.....
Edgar	21450	16925	10692	8225	4071	.....
Edwards	7565	5454	3524	3070	1649	3444
Effingham	15653	7816	3799	1675	.....	.....
Fayette	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	.....
Ford	9103	1979	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton	38291	33338	22508	13142	1841	.....
Gallatin	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	.....
Grundy	14938	10379	3023	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	.....
Hancock	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	.....
Hardin	5113	3759	2887	1378	.....	.....
Henderson	12582	9501	4612	.....	.....	.....
Henry	35506	26669	3807	1260	41	.....
Iroquois	25782	12325	4149	1695	.....	.....
Jackson	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper	11234	8364	3220	1472	.....	.....
Jefferson	17864	12905	8109	5702	2555	691
Jersey	15054	12051	7354	4535	.....	.....
Jo Daviess	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	.....
Johnson	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane	39091	30062	16703	6501	.....	.....
Kankakee	24352	15412	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	12309	13074	7730	.....	.....	.....
Knox	30522	28663	13279	7060	274	.....
Lake	21014	18257	14226	2634	.....	.....
La Salle	60792	48332	17815	9348	.....	.....
Lawrence	12533	9214	6121	7092	3668	.....
Lee	27171	17651	5202	2035	.....	.....
Livingston	31471	11037	1553	759	.....	.....
Logan	23053	14272	5128	2333	.....	.....

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Macon	26481	13738	3988	3039	1122	.....
Macoupin	32726	24602	12355	7926	1990	.....
Madison	44131	31251	20441	14433	6221	13550
Marion	20622	12739	6720	4742	2125	.....
Marshall	16950	13437	5180	1849	.....	.....
Mason	16184	10931	5921	.....	.....	.....
Massac	9581	6213	4092	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	26509	20069	7616	5308	(*b*)	.....
McHenry	23762	22089	14978	2578	.....	.....
McLean	53988	28772	10163	6565	.....	.....
Menard	11735	9584	6349	4431	.....	.....
Mercer	18769	15042	5246	2352	26	.....
						*21
Monroe	12982	12832	7679	4481	2000	1516
Montgomery	25314	13979	6277	4490	2953	.....
Morgan	28463	22112	16064	19547	12714	.....
Moultrie	10385	6385	3234	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	27492	22888	10020	3479	.....	.....
Peoria	47540	36601	17547	6153	(*c*)	.....
Perry	13723	9552	5278	3222	1215	.....
Piatt	10953	6127	1606	.....	.....	.....
Pike	30708	27249	18819	11728	2396	.....
Pope	11437	6742	3975	4094	3316	2610
Pulaski	8752	3943	2265	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	6280	5587	3924	2131	*c*1310	.....
Randolph	20859	17205	11079	7944	4429	3492
Richland	12803	9711	4012	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	29783	21005	6937	2610	.....	.....
Saline	12714	9331	5588	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	46352	32274	19228	14716	12960	.....
Schuyler	17419	14684	10573	6972	*b*2959	.....
Scott	10530	9069	7914	6215	.....	.....
Shelby	25476	14613	7807	6659	2972	.....
Stark	10751	9004	3710	1573	.....	.....
						*5
St. Clair	51068	37694	20180	13631	7078	5248
Stephenson	30608	25112	11666	2800	.....	.....
Tazewell	27903	21470	12052	7221	4716	.....
Union	16518	11181	7615	5524	3239	2362
Vermilion	30388	19800	11492	9303	5836	.....
Wabash	8841	7313	4690	4240	2710	.....
Warren	23174	18336	8176	6739	308	.....
Washington	17599	13731	6953	4810	1675	1517
Wayne	19758	12223	6825	5133	2553	1114
White	16846	12403	8925	7919	6091	4828
Whitesides	27503	18737	5361	2514	.....	.....
Will	43013	29321	16703	10167	.....	.....
Williamson	17329	12205	7216	4457	.....	.....
Winnebago	29301	24491	11773	4609	.....	.....
Woodford	18956	13282	4415	.....	.....	.....
						*49
Total	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157415	55162

STATE LAWS

Relating to Rates of Interest and Penalties for Usury.

States and Territories.	Legal Rate of Interest.	Rate allowed by Contract.	Penalties for Usury.
	per cent	per cent.	
Alabama	8	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Arizona	10	Any rate.	
Arkansas	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California	10	Any rate.	
Colorado	10	Any rate.	
Connecticut	7	7	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Dakota	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Delaware	6	6	Forfeiture of principal.
District of Columbia	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida	8	Any rate.	
Georgia	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Idaho	10	24	Fine and imprisonment.
Illinois	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Kansas	8	12	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 12 per cent.
Kentucky	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Louisiana	5	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Maine	6	Any rate.	
Maryland	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	
Michigan	7	10	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 7 per cent.
Minnesota	7	12	No Usury Law in this State.
Mississippi	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Missouri	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana	10	Any rate.	
Nebraska	10	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Nevada	10	Any rate.	
New Hampshire	6	6	Forfeiture of thrice the excess and costs.
New Jersey	7	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
New Mexico	6	Any rate.	
New York	7	7	Forfeiture of contract.
North Carolina	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Ohio	6	8	Forfeiture of excess above 6 per cent.
Ontario, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Oregon	10	12	
Pennsylvania	6	Any rate	
Quebec, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Rhode Island	6	Any rate.	
South Carolina	7	Any rate.	
Tennessee	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas	8	12	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Utah	10	Any rate	
Vermont	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia	6	6*	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Washington Territory	10	Any rate	
West Virginia	6	6*	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Wisconsin	7	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Wyoming	12	Any rate.	

* Except in cases defined by statutes of the State.

STATE LAWS

Relating to Limitations of Actions: Showing Limit of Time in which Action may be Brought on the following:

States and Territories.	Assault slander, &c.	Open Accts.	Notes.	Judgments.	Sealed and witnessed Instruments.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Alabama	1	3	6	20	10
Arkansas	1	3	5	10	10
California	1	2	4	5	5
Colorado	1	6	6	3	3
Connecticut	3	6	6	20	17
Dakota	2	6	6	20	20
Delaware	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia	1	3	3	12	12
Florida	2	4	5	20	20
Georgia	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho	2	2	4	5	5
Illinois	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana	2	6	20	20	20
Iowa	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky	1	2	15	15	15
Louisiana	1	3	5	10	20
Maine	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland	1	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan	2	6	6	6	10
Minnesota	2	6	6	10	6
Mississippi	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri	2	5	10	20	10
Montana	2	5	10	10	10
Nebraska	1	4	5	5	10
Nevada	2	2	4	5	4
New Hampshire	2	6	6	20	20
New Jersey	2	6	6	20	16
New Mexico	1	6	10	10	10
New York	2	6	6	20	20
North Carolina	3	3	3	10	10
Ohio	1	6	15	15	15
Ontario (U. Canada)	2	6	6	20	20
Oregon	2	6	6	10	20
Pennsylvania	1	6	6	20	20
Quebec (L. Canada)	1	5	5	30	30
Rhode Island	1	6	6	20	20
South Carolina	2	6	6	20	20
Tennessee	1	6	6	10	6
Texas	1	2	4	10	5
Utah	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont	2	6	4	8	8
Virginia	1	5	5	10	20
Washington Territory	2	3	6	6	6
West Virginia	1	5	10	10	10
Wisconsin	2	6	6	20	20
Wyoming	1	6	15	15	15

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Improved Land	Woodland	Other unimproved	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Oats.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Total	19 329 952	5,061 578	1,491 881	10 154 207	19 995,198	2 456,578	129 921 391	12 780 851
Adams	287,920	112,576	19,670	16,191	947,616	20,989	1,452,905	799,054
Alexander	14,870	17,761	...	...	42,658	40	244,220	21,627
Bond	145,045	42,813	1,915	700	368,625	6,240	1,064,052	461,097
Boone	197,207	29,888	2,658	241,842	599	35,871	466,985	579,127
Brown	57,062	55,191	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	70,852
Bureau	308,611	41,866	15,803	465,226	724	43,811	3,040,401	987,426
Calhoun	37,084	63,443	2,764	77	221,208	186	244,041	26,231
Carroll	180,583	29,793	37,902	418,076	260	25,721	1,367,965	775,106
Cass	92,502	34,466	6,604	12,165	127,054	2,772	1,146,980	168,784
Champaign	419,238	16,789	58,502	102,577	124,691	45,752	3,924,720	721,375
Christian	241,472	19,800	19,173	18,560	504,041	10,722	1,884,436	383,821
Clark	118,594	102,201	5,429	....	195,118	7,308	614,582	212,628
Clay	146,922	80,612	5,227	1,894	85,767	3,221	1,019,994	269,945
Clinton	150,177	48,868	5,122	500	610,888	1,619	813,256	446,324
Coles	208,311	45,211	3,274	2,651	154,185	8,825	2,134,111	315,954
Cook	348,824	19,635	17,397	144,296	4,964	20,171	570,427	1,584,225
Crawford	105,500	78,470	27,185	60	212,924	15,497	581,964	186,255
Cumberland	77,434	40,334	5,603	550	84,667	14,798	404,075	171,880
DeKalb	234,566	17,122	6,551	398,059	190	21,018	1,024,849	1,087,074
DeWitt	168,709	29,548	17,675	109,193	11,695	11,540	1,311,685	216,756
Douglas	147,834	11,891	7,316	7,885	65,161	9,017	1,689,225	225,074
DuPage	164,874	17,248	3,851	106,006	693	7,532	331,981	860,809
Edgar	265,458	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679
Edwards	58,912	57,587	820	.....	122,703	528	352,471	129,152
Effingham	120,343	56,340	26,206	77	195,716	19,759	650,241	386,073
Fayette	187,190	94,460	19,786	.....	351,310	25,328	962,525	497,895
Ford	111,228	2,990	65,976	42,571	1,008	11,577	565,671	154,588
Franklin	80,749	3,994	86,710	265	111,424	5,195	654,505	222,426
Fulton	228,132	123,822	4,070	192,669	224,950	131,711	1,505,763	261,890
Gallatin	19,572	68,750	2,505	...	83,093	512	509,491	27,164
Greene	177,408	93,242	29,655	.....	577,400	419	1,051,415	64,029
Grundy	193,999	6,256	4,506	21,700	156	4,693	295,971	269,532
Hamilton	88,996	93,878	3,443	120	92,547	11,672	755,254	204,464
Hancock	411,517	43,385	18,480	181,578	232,750	133,553	1,510,161	579,599
Hardin	28,117	14,771	107	13	32,506	854	172,651	26,991
Henderson	140,954	34,705	14,245	161,112	69,062	96,144	1,712,901	229,286
Henry	267,901	12,620	31,159	462,379	441	35,750	2,541,08	668,367
Iroquois	322,510	22,478	63,198	57,160	10,480	23,258	799,810	430,746
Jackson	78,548	87,642	5,991	800	329,026	523	611,951	149,941
Jasper	90,867	67,023	12,259	.....	87,808	9,165	461,345	149,214
Jefferson	118,951	91,888	778	.....	100,551	5,940	887,881	285,948
Jersey	91,147	51,121	1,564	.....	558,267	.....	519,129	71,770
Jo Daviess	156,511	82,079	45,779	282,758	551	7,185	1,280,209	874,016
Johnson	57,820	3	79,141	.....	92,191	2,465	313,298	74,525
Kane	240,120	34,640	597	188,820	827	23,618	674,32	785,608
Kankakee	312,187	10,993	10,593	103,109	480	12,98	627,20	772,408
Kendall	161,663	14,243	2,281	90,851	1,249	5,16	681,267	468,890
Knox	339,829	41,566	25,153	267,764	7,654	114,54	2,708,310	787,952
Lake	201,716	21,072	24,209	108,913	221	7,870	517,55	699,099
LaSalle	564,724	48,117	2,550	271,184	2,19	48,208	3,077,02	1,509,642
Lawrence	87,827	72,398	8,274	.....	264,133	1,121	656,56	131,386
Lee	322,215	12,071	7,109	450,791	2,260	14,82	1,658,95	901,197
Livingston	377,50	12,462	41,788	120,206	1,139	26,19	1,184,09	659,360
Logan	321,709	17,396	403	198,059	40,90	37,25	4,221,64	490,226
Macon	205,256	18,150	9,115	55,253	196,61	29,22	2,214,68	454,648
Macoupin	231,059	81,221	2,343	160	86,1,398	2,40	1,051,44	459,117
Madison	251,042	80,170	15,675	550	1,207,181	3,68	2,127,54	475,252
Marion	173,081	61,619	4,142	...	173,652	11,51	1,024,07	389,446
Marshall	166,051	28,200	2,970	106,129	900	36,14	1,182,90	363,604
Mason	209,47	41,00	31,014	73,261	125,628	19,18	2,618,72	573,660
Massac	75,141	44,190	37	.....	72,49	5,41	155,19	22,097
McDonough	261,6	52,541	14,03	278,871	36,14	52,40	1,362,49	280,717
McHenry	230,76	5,29	57,993	101,790	270	29,29	1,115,00	910,397
McLean	494,04	30,16	49,85	211,801	10,95	58,84	3,723,67	911,427
Menard	124,24	31,981	13,95	36,152	45,79	4,28	1,063,88	235,001
Mercer	232,80	45,07	22,78	284,291	13,20	40,77	2,054,90	452,859
Monroe	92,84	84,000	667	.....	651,76	1,44	544,51	152,251
Montgomery	276,68	47,80	8,13	50	784,89	3,29	1,527,89	668,124
Morgan	244,15	30,21	1,47	18,100	351,72	5,51	1,198,85	795,724
Moultrie	111,22	21,78	15,11	17,185	196,43	6,67	1,783,11	293,992
Ogle	316,85	15,64	14,91	197,085	5,88	157,50	1,787,00	141,510
Peoria	199,26	18,66	2,51	92,66	31,84	99,80	968,22	344,892
Perry	93,54	87,31	22	.....	259,10	1,01	84,11	338,760
Piatt	94,15	7,97	13,84	26,482	29,16	9,24	1,029,72	150,610
Pike	296,7	125,95	9,90	150	1,057,49	25,50	1,709,18	161,419
Pope	37,98	8,15	.....	.....	70,45	2,80	315,95	67,886
Pulaski	19,11	12,10	.....	.....	44,92	22	195,74	16,511
Putnam	37,21	1,18	1,14	28,157	79	7,00	254,23	86,319
Randolph	146,64	107,21	1,14	450	1,031,62	1,21	510,08	414,187
Richland	97,11	50,81	2,02	.....	150,25	1,07	482,59	201,634
Rock Island	157,24	31,23	50,25	245,341	2,270	20,00	1,459,63	276,575
Saline	53,99	50,16	869	300	83,011	308	531,51	69,703
Sangamon	421,14	85,46	19,72	89,393	241,65	23,07	4,388,76	397,518
Schuyler	96,54	62,47	21,20	56,531	165,24	20,84	440,97	119,459
Scott	85,91	11,66	1,61	18	266,05	93	755,77	13,662
Shelby	316,11	54,30	9,11	15,79	452,015	23,68	2,082,77	637,512
Stark	185,19	12,54	2,83	124,000	.....	30,54	1,149,57	316,256
St Clair	241,11	70,91	2,91	2,750	1,562,921	1,00	1,423,12	176,851
Stephenson	311,84	4,16	14,01	52,304	2,118	135,00	1,615,67	960,620
Tazewell	227,12	41,28	14,84	12,117	72,410	39,07	2,96,05	505,841
Union	91,41	81,64	1,00	.....	180,231	1,77	619,15	124,124
Vermilion	377,03	59,07	51,12	44,806	249,78	32,47	2,818,02	436,051
Wabash	54,60	37,78	1,00	.....	202,21	.....	421,36	116,793
Warren	266,18	37,26	14,85	186,200	5,51	73,21	2,982,87	901,454
Washington	111,76	62,55	1,21	.....	67,18	2,77	856,11	344,498
Wayne	131,76	116,19	10,48	200	164,85	8,66	1,17,29	402,182
White	92,19	87,82	809	.....	184,21	118	870,24	119,057
Whiteside	287,00	21,82	37,10	137,115	261	31,65	2,182,94	880,858
Will	419,44	21,26	6,10	195,286	1,996	8,09	1,131,458	1,808,082
Williamson	138,43	116,99	1,64	.....	170,87	6,23	653,70	180,986
Winnebago	241,17	31,58	15,24	108,64	2,468	147,98	1,237,406	868,403
Woodford	203,50	25,31	24,15	178,199	108,307	20,436	2,184,185	744,561



A. Lincoln

HISTORY OF MENARD COUNTY.

BY REV. R. D. MILLER.

Long ages ago, the worst curse that a good man could wish to befall an enemy was that he were compelled to "write a book," for good old Job cried out in anguish "O, that mine enemy would write a book;" and surely this should be enough to gratify the enmity of a much worse man than he of Uz, especially if the book written was to be one giving a detailed history of the early settlement of a central county in Illinois sixty years after the beginning of that settlement.

Immediately after the close of the war of 1812, or, at least, as soon as the news of peace was confirmed through the country, the mass of the people were siezed with a mania for Western emigration, and, although the sagacious editor of New York had not at that time given the advice to young men to go West, yet thousands of both young and old were seized with the fever, and, as a result, the Western Territories began to fill very rapidly from the older settled portions of the country.

During almost the whole of the eighteenth century, the name Illinois was applied to all the known region lying west and north of Ohio. As early as 1673, French colonists established themselves at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Just one hundred years from the establishment of these colonies, the territory of which they were the nucleus, in conjunction with Canada, was ceded to Great Britain. This was again transferred to the United States in 1787. In the same year that this territory was acquired, Congress passed an ordinance that the territory lying north and west of the Ohio River was to be divided into not less than three, nor *more* than *five*, States. Congress also divided the region named into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. When we remember that this legislation was less than ninety-five years ago, we may smile at the short-sightedness of our statesmen, especially when we reflect that the territory was bounded on the north by the British Possessions.

So rapidly did this Northwestern country fill up, that, in 1810, the Illinois Territory, which then included a part of Wisconsin and Minnesota, contained a population of 12,282. Michigan had been formed into a separate Territory in 1805, and Indiana in 1809. The reader is, perhaps, acquainted with the

history of the controversy with Wisconsin concerning the northern boundary of Illinois. If the people of Wisconsin are correct in their views of the matter, then Illinois has no northern limit save that first given to the Territory, and her area still extends to the British Possessions in Canada.

Illinois, like other new Territories, was at first divided into counties, covering very large areas, in fact, the entire State was once "Illinois County;" but as the country became more thickly settled, these counties were subdivided, and many portions re-divided the third or fourth time. Illustrative of this fact, it may be stated that at the time of the admission of Illinois into the Union, it comprised only fifteen counties. As the settlement of the State began in the southern portion and gradually extended northward, it is not at all surprising that in more than one case it would have been impossible to find the northern boundary of the county unless it were considered as extending to the north line of the State. As an illustration of this subdivision of counties, it may be stated that the city of Chicago, or at least the land on which the city now stands, was once in Fulton County; whereas, the nearest point of Fulton County to the city of Chicago is now 150 miles on an air line. A further illustration of this fact may be briefly given. If the reader will turn to the map of Illinois, he will observe that Crawford County is the eighth county south on the State line from Chicago. This county at first included Chicago. When Clark was formed, it embraced Chicago; and when Edgar was cut off of Clark, the "great city" was in it; and then when Vermilion was cut off of Edgar, Chicago fell into it; so that a great many counties in Illinois can boast of at least at one time including Chicago.

In consideration of the fact that Menard County was stricken off from Sangamon, it becomes necessary to give a brief outline of the latter. The reader, having perused the history of the Northwest, as given in a former part of this volume, will remember that portions of Illinois were settled even before the close of the last century. Prior to the formation of the county of Sangamon, by act of the Legislature, approved January 30, 1821, the territory of which it was formed was included in the counties of Bond and Madison. Sangamon County, when first formed, included all of what is now Logan, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass and parts of Morgan, McLean, Marshall, Woodford, Putnam and Christian. The boundary remained thus till the year 1824, when the Legislature reduced its limits; it still, however, extended to the Illinois River and included all of Menard and parts of Christian, Logan and Mason. The boundaries of Sangamon County remained unchanged till the year 1839, when the Legislature again subdivided it, cutting off Menard, Logan and Christian. The name Dane was first given to the latter, but, after a few years, it was changed to Christian.

At the session of the Legislature in 1838–39, Menard County was stricken off from Sangamon, and named in honor of Col. Pierre Menard, a Frenchman, who settled at Kaskaskia in 1790. Menard was so popular in his day, with the

people of Illinois, that when the Convention framed the Constitution of the State, a clause was included in the schedule to the Constitution providing that "any citizen of the United States, who had resided in the State for two years, might be eligible to the office of Lieutenant Governor." This was done in order that Col. Menard, who had only been naturalized a year or two at the time, might be made Lieutenant Governor under Shadrach Bond, first Governor of Illinois, after its formation into a State.

As Menard County was named after this popular Frenchman, it may be interesting to the reader to give a brief account of his life. Pierre Menard was born in Quebec in the year 1767. He remained in his native city till in his nineteenth year, when his native spirit of adventure led him to seek his fortunes in the Territories watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. He was, therefore, soon found in the town of Vincennes, on the Wabash River, in the employ of a merchant, one Col. Vigo. In the year 1790, he formed a partnership with one Du Bois, a merchant of Vincennes, and they removed their stock to Kaskaskia, in Illinois. Menard, though possessed of but a limited education, was a man of quick perception and of almost unerring judgment. He was candid and honest, full of energy and industry, and these qualities soon marked him as a leader among the scattered population of his adopted home. For a number of years, he was Government Agent for the Indians, and his candor and integrity soon won for him the esteem and friendship of the Indian tribes. This fact secured him great advantage as a merchant, as he could buy their peltries for half that they could be purchased by the "Longknives." He was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature while Illinois was under the Indiana regime, and, from 1812 to 1818, he was a member of the Illinois Legislative Council, being the President of that body. He was Lieutenant Governor from 1818 to 1822, and after that he declined to accept further honors at the hands of the people. He acquired a considerable fortune, but much of it was lost through his liberality in going security for his friends. He died at the good old age of seventy-seven years, in Tazewell County. Such was the man for whom the county of Menard was named.

The boundaries of the county of Menard are as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 22, Township 17, Range 8 west of the Third Principal Meridian; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 21, Township 17, Range 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian; thence north to the southwest corner of Section 15, Township 17, Range 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian; thence east to the southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 17, Range 5 west of the Third Principal Meridian; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-quarter of a mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-quarter of a mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 30, Township 18, Range 4 west of the Third Principal Meridian; thence north to the northeast corner of Lot 19, Township 19, Range 4 west of the Third Principal Meridian; thence west to the southeast

corner of Section 13, Township 19, Range 5 west of the Third Principal Meridian; thence north to Salt Creek; thence with said creek to the northeast corner of Section 7, Township 19, Range 6, where said creek unites with the Sangamon River; thence with the river to the southwest corner of Section 10, Township 19, Range 8; thence south to the place of beginning. The county contains an aggregate of 197,975 acres. The Sangamon River is estimated to occupy an area of 700 acres within the limits of the county. This will leave the entire area within the limits of the given boundary, 198,675 acres.

The Sangamon River flows through the county from south to north, dividing it into almost equal parts. A number of small streams flowing into the Sangamon River and Salt Creek afford an abundance of pure, fresh water for every purpose. The surface of the county is gently undulating, in the main, though for a mile or two back from the river it is somewhat broken. The greater portion of the land, in its native state, was prairie, covered with a rank and luxuriant coat of grass, and interspersed with a countless variety of wild flowers.

Groves and bodies of timber are interspersed all over its entire area, in ample abundance for all purposes of manufacture and agriculture. Along the Sangamon River, for a distance of a mile and a half, on either side, there is heavy timber; while on Rock Creek and Indian Creek, are considerable bodies also. In the eastern part of the county are Irish Grove, Bee Grove and Sugar Grove, each large bodies of good timber. On the west side of the river are Little Grove and Clary's Grove, which are also good timber. The principal kinds of timber are black, spotted, burr, white and pin oaks: elm, ash, walnut, (white and black), hard and soft maple, sycamore, linden or basswood, hickory (white and shell-bark), cottonwood, black and honey locust, pecan, cherry and mulberry.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil is adapted to agricultural pursuits in a very remarkable degree. Not only in the bottom and table lands is the black loam deep and rich, but the uplands are also equally productive. Of the 310.4 square miles, or 198,675 acres of land in the county, there were, in 1878, 168,282 acres in cultivation, against 134,173 acres in 1870. Of this, 63,286 acres were in corn, yielding 1,875,096 bushels. The same year, 1878, there were 8,987 acres in winter wheat, yielding 125,149 bushels; 891 acres in spring wheat, yielding 6,244 bushels; 8,352 acres in oats, producing 263,666 bushels; 10,168 acres in timothy meadow, yielding 14,542 tons of hay; 303 acres in Irish potatoes, producing 15,620 bushels; 1,469 acres in apple orchards, yielding 56,157 bushels of apples. The acreage of grain raised in 1878 was not as large as usual, from the fact of the extreme wet weather in the early part of the season, preventing the cultivation of large amount of the flat and low bottom-land. Beside this, winter wheat has been such an uncertain crop for some years past, that little

attention has been paid to it; but the yield per acre of what was sowed last year being so fine that the acreage the present year is almost double that of 1878, and the quality and yield are both much better. There are a variety of crops raised beside those named above, but those given are the most important.

The county is well supplied with the various kinds of stock, and for many years great pains have been taken to improve the quality by securing the best imported breeds. For a number of years, there was great profit in feeding cattle and hogs for the Eastern markets, and many of the cattle raised on the rich pasture-lands of "Little Menard" were shipped to European ports, and proved to be as rich and savory as the boasted beeves of the Old World. For a few years past, however, farmers have found but little profit in this department of labor, and raising cattle and hogs as a business is falling into desuetude. The price of pasture and the cost of raising corn, together with the Western competition in prices, render the cattle business very uncertain and dangerous, while the prevalence of hog-cholera for several years past, renders the business of hog-raising so dangerous that but little attention is given to it. In 1878, there were 5,961 head of cattle fatted in the county, the aggregate gross weight of which was 2,104,900 pounds. There were 1,089 milk-cows kept, from which was *sold*, beside the home consumption, 43,890 pounds of butter, 225 pounds of cheese, 15 gallons of cream and 2,300 gallons of milk. The same year, 18,902 hogs were fatted, the gross weight of which was 4,664,546 pounds; besides these, there were 22,495 hogs, big and little, died with cholera during the same year, the aggregate weight of which was 1,514,421 pounds. The sheep of the county yielded, in 1878, 19,689 pounds of wool. Of the horses, mules and asses in the county, we have no statistics later than 1870 that are reliable. There were then 6,840 horses and 921 mules and asses. Since that time, there has been, doubtless, an increase of 15 or 20 per cent. For the last five or six years, the attention of farmers has been turned largely to the improvement of the breed of horses. For this purpose, large sums have been expended in importing, from various portions of Europe, studs of the finest horses. The most popular breeds are, perhaps, the Norman and Clydesdale. In this short time, a marked improvement is observable in the stock all over the county.

The total valuation of farm lands, at the last census, was $7,944,895. The total farm products were estimated to be worth $2,237,505, and the live stock was valued at $1,617,389. This gives a total of $11,899,809 as the valuation of real estate, farm products and live stock, leaving out, however, a number of minor matters that would aggregate no inconsiderable amount. This is distributed among a population of not more than 13,000 or 14,000 (only 11,735 in 1870), of whom only 8 were colored. The reader will bear in mind that, instead of the above estimates being exaggerated, those which were not taken from absolute official statistics taken in 1878, were taken from the census of 1870; hence the facts will fall considerably below the above figures. From 1860 to 1870, the increase of population in the county was about 23 per

cent; but for the last decade it will fall very far below this, as the emigration to Kansas and other parts of the West will equal, if not exceed, the immigration into the county, so that the population as given above may be too great.

Although this county covers but a small area of territory, yet there is no county in the State possessing finer natural advantages. As before intimated, pure, fresh, living water for man and beast, and for purposes of irrigation, is distributed in every part of the county; while the Sangamon River and Salt Creek afford abundance of water for driving manufacturing machinery, either by steam or by water power.

Inexhaustible deposits of bituminous coal of the best quality, underlie the entire area, and at such a depth that it can be mined at a trifling cost. This coal is deposited in three layers, or strata, that have been worked, and Prof. Worthen, the State Geologist, says that the strata in this part of Illinois will all together make at least twenty-five feet in thickness. A tolerably correct idea of our wealth in this direction may be gained when we remember that miners estimate that in every foot of the vein in thickness, there are twenty million bushels, or one million tons to the square mile. Now, to say nothing of the twenty-five feet of strata of which Prof. Worthen speaks, let the reader contemplate the wealth that is hidden in the vein that is now being worked. This layer averages over six feet in thickness; but, for safety, we will estimate it at six feet. This gives us 120,000,000 bushels, or 480,000 tons to each square mile of area.

This, of itself, is a source of inexhaustible wealth. A writer in the London *Quarterly Review* said, not long since, that no people can succeed in the arts of Christian civilization without a supply of coal; and as it is essential to many classes of manufacture, and to the navigation of the ocean, and consequently to the commerce of the world, the statement does not appear to be extravagant. The same writer says that the paddle-wheels of European enterprise are constantly stirring up the dark waters of superstition in the East, and every Christian steamer that navigates those waters goes as a herald of Christian civilization and advancement; and that *coal* is thus becoming a grand and essential agent in the enlightenment of the world. Such were the stores of coal deposited in the bowels of England, and her supply so inexhaustible—as supposed—that the expression, "carrying coals to Newcastle" has long been the manner of expressing the inexhaustibleness of the deposit. But present indications bid fair for it to become literally true, and also that the "coals carried to Newcastle" shall be from America. Thus we see that in respect to this source of wealth, this little county is behind none of her neighbors. Some seven or eight coal mines are being operated successfully in the county; the most of them, in fact, nearly all, are in the immediate vicinity of the town of Petersburg. In addition to the fact that we thus keep the price of this article at home, it also affords employment for a large number of laborers, and in the same proportion, it furnishes market of our produce. The coal interests are just beginning to be developed here; but the time is not far in the future when this

will be an important branch of industry here. The first regular coal-shaft was opened by Elijah Taylor, in the southeast part of town, in the fall of 1865. Since that time, the several shafts near town, and that of Tallula have been opened.

Stone is not as plentiful in the county as could be desired, yet there are some quarries that, when fully opened, will be of great value. A large field on Rock Creek is underlaid with a fine strata of limestone, lying near the surface in many places, and is finely adapted to building purposes. These quarries have never been properly opened, though great quantities of stone have been taken out along the hillsides where the ledge crops out; but the time is not far in the future when they will be properly opened. Limestone is also found on the Sangamon River at Old Salem, and also at Petersburg. Near the east end of the highway bridge over the river at Petersburg, is a stratum of sandstone, though it is not yet known whether it is of a good quality, or of sufficient quantity to pay for working. Some have used this sandstone for foundations and cellar-walls, but some have fears that it will not resist the weight of the walls and the influence of the frost. There is rock in small quantities in other localities, but these named are the most important and promising.

Taking all the natural advantages of this county into account, no locality possesses more or better facilities for manufacturing enterprise. Here is the timber, the stone, the coal, the water, and, as Mr. Hardin Bale has recently demonstrated, we have also a quality of clay for the manufacture of drain-tile that is equal to the best in the State, or elsewhere. Brick of an excellent quality are also made here in abundance. Taking all these facts together, it is strange that these advantages have not been utilized before the present time. The vast amount of agricultural implements purchased every year by our citizens, takes out vast sums of money, for which we have but little return made. The plows, reapers, planters, threshers, wagons, buggies, etc., that are annually purchased, cost a vast sum. If our advantages were utilized, not only would all this money be kept in our midst, but other great advantages would accrue to us. A market would be created here at home for our surplus timber, which is now rotting in vast quantities all over the county; a demand would be made for greater quantities of coal, and this would employ a great number of laborers: the erection of these factories would create a demand for stone and brick, and sand, and lime: then all these, so well as the timber to manufacture, must be delivered on the ground, thus giving employment to a great number of men and teams; and last, but not least, this would call together great numbers of laborers and mechanics, who, bringing their families with them, would improve our towns, and create a market at home for all the products the soil produced by our farmers. Surely our people will not remain blind to this important matter many years longer.

The raising and fatting of cattle and hogs having ceased to bring remuneration to the agriculturists, they must look in some other direction for a reward for their toils.

The county is intersected by two railroads, the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Springfield & North-Western Railroad. A detailed account of the erection of these roads will be given as we advance in the history of the county, as giving facts in their proper chronological order will enable the reader to understand and retain them to a much better advantage.

Having thus hastily glanced at the resources and advantages of the county, we are now prepared to enter into the history of the

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Considerable settlements were made in other parts of old Sangamon County before any were made in the limits of what is now Menard. The reader will bear in mind that this county had no existence till 1839, hence the history of the early settlement and development of the county is connected with the history of Sangamon.

Although the white man had frequently visited the "Sangamon country," as it was called, and had traveled over the beautiful prairies, and explored the deep woods of this locality, yet we have no evidence that any one ever settled in the area of the county prior to April, 1819. The first settler, according to the best evidence we have, was Mr. John Clary, who came with his family at the date just named. He settled in a grove in the southwestern part of the county, near the present site of the village of Tallula. This grove was ever after known by the name of its first settler, and is to-day noticed on the maps and known far and near as Clary's Grove. Mr. Clary settled on the southwest quarter of Section 32, Town 18, Range 7, the land being now owned by George Spears, Sr. Mr. Clary built what was known to the pioneer settlers as a "three-faced camp," that is, he erected three walls, leaving one entire side open. These walls were built about seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, and these boards were held on by weight-poles laid on them. These boards were some four feet in length, and from eight inches to a foot wide, and were split out of oak timber with an instrument called a froe. No floor was laid in the camp, nor was there any such thing as window or chimney connected with the structure; neither would you see such thing as a door-shutter in all this edifice. Now, these are facts, and we doubt not that the young men, who are now growing up, wonder what the people did for light, and where their fires were built, as well as how they found ingress and egress. The one side of the structure that was left out answered all these purposes. Just in front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served to give warmth in cold weather, and for cooking purposes all the year round. Abundance of light was admitted by this aperture, while on either side of the fire were ample passage-ways for passing in and out. We describe this camp thus particularly, because in such as this the early settlers spent the first few years of their sojourn in the new country. Mr. Clary had a family when he first came.

Judge Robert Clary, recently deceased, was six weeks old when the family settled in the grove. The large and respectable family of Clarys, now living in the county, are the descendants of this pioneer. Not long after Clary settled in the grove, Mr. Solomon Pratt, with his family, took up their residence in a cabin on Section 3, Town 17, Range 7, this being in the vicinity of Mr. Clary. During the fall of 1819 and the spring of 1820, emigration came in pretty rapidly, and, there being no record kept of the order in which they came, and the names of some being forgotten, it is impossible to get the detail correct. About this time, the Armstrongs, Greens and Spears came, a more detailed account of whose settlement will be given in another place.

It was before stated that the first settlement in the county was in Clary's Grove; this we believe is true; however, there is a great diversity of opinion on this subject among the oldest citizens now living. Amberry Rankin, of Athens, is of the opinion that Judge Latham was *the* first white man to take up his abode in the limits of the county; and it is a known fact that Sugar Grove, in the northeast part of the county, was settled very soon after Clary's Grove, if not at the very same time. From a document left by Charles Montgomery, deceased, and from the statement of Alexander Meadows, now living in Greenview, we learn some important facts. These statements are fully reliable, as the gentlemen named were members of the first party that settled on the east side of the Sangamon River.

Jacob Boyer and James Meadows, who were brothers-in-law, came to Sugar Grove, from the American bottom, in the spring of 1819. They had lived a year or two on Wood River, in the American bottom, two and a half miles from Alton meadows, brought one wagon drawn by two horses, and, in addition, one milk cow, a yoke of yearling steers, that had been broken to work when sucking-calves, and some thirty head of hogs. Boyer brought three horses, two milk cows, and perhaps a yoke of oxen. About the same day that Boyer and Meadows came, the Blane family, consisting of four brothers, one sister and the mother, came to the same grove. This family was of Irish blood, and it was from them that the "Irish Grove," in the east part of the county, received its name. The Blanes brought two two-horse teams and six or seven yoke of oxen. Boyer and Meadows erected a cabin on the south side of the grove, which was occupied by Boyer, and Meadows put up a "three-faced camp" on the ground now occupied by the "Sugar Grove Cemetery." Before the Blanes settled there, they had been camped for a few days in the "Irish Grove," as it has since been called: it is therefore very probable that they were *camped* in the county when Clary settled at Clary's Grove.

The Blanes also "took claims," erected cabins and began business in earnest. These were the first settlers on the east side of the Sangamon River.

Before giving an account of the further settlement of Sugar Grove, it may not be amiss to relate an incident in the early history of this settlement, illustrating the fact that human nature is ever the same, and that

even in this early day men had need of civil courts. It will be necessary to explain that although the trouble began when but few families had settled there, it was some time before it culminated in a lawsuit, as there were no courts of justice in reach till some time later.

As stated above, Meadows brought two horses, thirty head of hogs and two yearling calves with him to the grove. Not many months elapsed until both the horses were missing, and the hogs were all strayed away and lost. Not a great while after these misfortunes, one of the little oxen was found dead in the woods. Diligent search was made in every direction for the missing stock, as they could not be replaced without great trouble and expense, owing to the distance from any older settlement. In his anxiety, Mr. M. applied to a fortune-teller, who strolled through the new settlement, practicing his art, as the ancient troubadour used to stroll from village to village, to rehearse the deeds of his heroes. This seer told Mr. Meadows that the horses were in the possession of the Indians, and that he would recover them after awhile, though but one at a time. Sure enough, the horses were found in the hands of the Indians, who said they had traded for them from a Frenchman. The horses were so jaded that they were of no service, and soon after died. The hogs, he was told, had gone down the Sangamon River, where one-half of them had been eaten by a "squatter," and the rest he would recover. Meadows followed the directions given, found the cabin of the suspected settler, but found none of the hogs. He, however, traded for a frying-pan from the worthy citizen, the one, he supposed, in which his hogs had been fried; but the remainder of the hogs were found as had been predicted. The fortune-teller further said that the ox came to its death at the hands of one of Mr. M.'s neighbors, in the following manner: The neighbor was making rails in the timber, his coat lying on a log near by, when the poor calf came browsing along, and, spying the coat, he determined to make a meal of it. The laborer, seeing his coat about to be swallowed, ran and struck the brute on the loins with his maul, and the blow proved sufficient to kill it on the spot.

Although this was only the statement of a superstitious fortune-teller, yet it was believed strongly enough to induce Mr. Meadows to begin a suit against the accused party, which was in the courts for several years, cost a vast sum of money, and created a feud between two families, which lasted to the second generation. This is spoken of as the first lawsuit of any importance in the county; and also as illustrating a superstitious belief in fortune-tellers that at that time was almost universal.

Not long after the settlement of Boyer, the Blanes and Meadows, another caravan of immigrants came to the grove. John Jennison, Mr. Hill, William McNabb, his wife, son and daughter were of this company. James McNabb, son of William, above named, was a surveyor, and taught the first school in the grove. A few years later, he was drowned in trying to swim the Sangamon River with his compass tied on his head. It is said that he had been drinking,

or he would not have made the attempt. A few months after the arrival of those last named, others came, among them Roland Grant and family, Benjamin Wilcox and Ward Benson. About the same time, a Mr. Pentecost came from Kentucky, bringing a family of four sons and three daughters. He settled near the present residence of Judge Marbold, near Greenview. Cavanis, for whom Cavanis Creek, running near Greenview, was named, came about this time. He also was from Kentucky. The next to find their way to this grove was a company from Deer Creek, Ohio; it was composed of the Alkires and William Engle. No party of weary travelers ever entered a new country that was destined to exert a stronger influence on the future growth and prosperity of community than this little band. Leonard Alkire brought considerable means with him, and invested it largely in "claims," which he afterward entered. He purchased the claims of Meadows, Grant, Wilcox, and the Blanes. This was the beginning of a change among the early settlers of this grove. Hill, who was spoken of above, moved to St. Louis. John Jennison farmed a year or two in the grove, and then removed to Baker's Prairie, three miles southeast of Petersburg. Meadows moved to the lower end of the grove, and bought the claim of Pentecost. McNabb and Wilcox also moved to Baker's Prairie, where they took claims, which they entered as soon as the land came into market. There they reared families, and many of their descendants are still in that vicinity. Not long after the arrival of Alkire and Engle, Matthew Bracken came with a large family; after him came Nicholas Propst; then Wall and William Sweeney, Milt Reed, Thomas and William Caldwell. From this time the tide of immigration constantly grew deeper and wider, pouring in a host of earnest, industrious and enterprising men to develop this most highly favored body of country.

While the settlement here was being made, of course other localities were not neglected. It is rather a remarkable fact, however, that no settlers were found on the prairie for several years, but each grove of timber contained a settlement, and was the nucleus of a community. Of the more important of these, we will speak farther in the proper place. It may be of interest to the reader to know that the first marriage on the east side of the river was John Jennison to Patsy McNabb; the second was one Henman to Rosina Blane; and the third, William Engle to Melissa Alkire. The last-named couple were married by Harry Riggin, J. P.

The first death was an infant son of Jacob Boyer named Henderson. The second was James Blane, and the third was Joseph Kinney, who was thrown from a horse. He was brought home but soon died. Some say that he was the second person who died in the grove, and the first adult buried in the burying-ground; but Charles Montgomery, in a statement written some years before his death, says that James Blane was the second, and Kinney the third who died. Kinney was buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery, and an elm came up immediately out of his grave, and it is now a large, wide-spreading tree; and although

its roots and stem have obliterated all signs of a grave, yet it is a verdant monument to the memory of Joseph Kinney.

The first schoolhouse was built in Sugar Grove in 1822, by Meadows, Boyer, Wilcox, McNabb and Grant. It was constructed of split logs, and was about sixteen feet square. This house was furnished on a par with all the schoolhouses in the early settling of the country. Covered with boards held in their places by "weight poles," the floor of "puncheons" made of split logs, the seats the half of a log 10 or 12 feet long, with four pins set in with a large auger for legs, a log left out along one side for a window, beneath which a slab was laid on two large pins in a slanting position to serve as a writing-desk. The text-books were few in number, and the teacher made all the pens of goose-quills. The books used were the New Testament for a reader, with occasionally a copy of the old "English Reader," Pike's or Smiley's Arithmetic, but few of the pupils ever advanced farther than the Single or Double Rule of Three (*i. e.*, single or double proportion), geography was seldom studied, and English grammar was totally unknown in the schools here for several years. Uncle Minter Graham, who has taught school longer than any other man in Central Illinois, perhaps, tells an amusing anecdote about teaching grammar in an early day here, and he vouches for the truth of the statement, as it came under his own personal knowledge. A certain teacher whose aspirations were considerably in advance of his acquirements, felt himself called upon to teach English grammar. He accordingly organized a class in that science, and very kindly assisted them in preparing the first lesson, which was the four general divisions of grammar; these he pronounced for them, with a gusto, as follows: Or-tho-*graph*-y, Et-y-mo-*lo*-gy, *Swine*-tax and Pro-*so*-dy. The text-books used when grammar began to be taught in the schools, were Murray's and Kirkham's Grammars. The above books, with Webster's old Speller, or the Elementary, and a "horn-book"—a wooden paddle with the alphabet pasted on it—for the little fellows, were the entire outfit of school-books. The schools at this time were all on the subscription plan, which is fully explained under the head of *Education* in this volume, and seldom were for a longer term than three months, and that in the middle of the winter. James McNabb, who, as the reader will remember, was drowned in the Sangamon River, was the first teacher in Sugar Grove; he was followed by Daniel McCall, and soon by others. Perhaps, one Templeman was the third teacher in this settlement. The first preaching in Sugar Grove was in the cabin of Roland Grand, by one Henderson, a preacher of the "New-Light" faith, as it was then termed. The New Lights and the followers of Alexander Campbell afterward united, forming what was at first denominated the Church of the Disciples, but afterward changed to the Church of Christ, sometimes called Campbellites. Of this a more extended account will be given under the head "Religious Denominations."

When the settlement was first begun at Sugar Grove, and for some time after, the nearest physician was in Springfield, then a mere village. Dr. Allen

of that city was the first practitioner of the healing art that was called to visit the community at the grove. Not a great while elapsed, however, till Dr. Winn settled near Indian Point, and began the practice of medicine.

Having thus glanced hastily at the early history of Sugar Grove, we turn now to other localities, where settlements were made in an early day, as New Salem, two and one-half miles from Petersburg, up the river: the vicinity of Indian Point; the Concord neighborhood, three miles north of Petersburg. The Indian Point settlement includes that of Lebanon and Athens, while that of New Salem is associated with that of Rock Creek. These, with Clary's and Sugar Groves, before mentioned, were the more important of the early centers of civilization; indeed, all the others may be regarded as offshoots of these. About 1820, the settlement at Indian Point began. The first settler was Robert White, who settled on the farm on which his son Franklin now lives, adjoining the ground on which Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church now stands. With him came James Williams—father of Col. John Williams—and family, consisting of two sons and four daughters. Archibald Kincaid, Jacob Johnston and Dr. Charles Winn came about the same time, with those named above, and, soon after, John Moore also settled in this vicinity. William B. Short was also among the earliest settlers in this part of the county. These were all intelligent, earnest, enterprising people, and by their industry and economy laid the foundation of the wealth and development of that part of the county. The descendants of those named above make up the larger part of the population of Indian Creek neighborhood at the present time. Indeed, we are not surprised at this, when we reflect that these people held in high regard the Divine command, to "multiply and replenish the earth," as is proven from the fact that James B. Short ventured no less than five times into the bonds of matrimony. About 1820, Joseph Smith, from Kentucky, and his brother-in-law, William Holland, from Ohio, came and settled in the south side of Indian Point timber. Matthew Rogers, of Otsego County, N. Y., came the same year and settled one mile northeast of the present site of Athens. From this time the stream of emigration grew deeper and wider, and the numbers were such that but little can be given of the order of their arrival. Having thus sketched these three centers of early settlements, viz., Clary's Grove, Sugar Grove and Indian Point, we will now turn to the most important locality, so far as early settlement is concerned, in the county: we refer to "New Salem." This was the first town or village laid out in the county. At a point some two and a half miles above Petersburg, the Sangamon River washes the foot of a high hill or bluff, whose precipitous sides and level summit were, at an early day, covered with a thrifty growth of forest trees. The country, back from the crest of the hill, is almost perfectly level for miles to the west. The timber continued back from the river in a dense forest, for the distance of half a mile. From this the prairie continued in unbroken sameness for many a mile. At a distance of perhaps three miles farther up the Sangamon, the

little stream—for it is hardly worthy the name of a creek—of Rock Creek, mingles its waters with those of the "St. Gamo," as the Sangamon was sometimes called by the early settlers. Rock Creek, rising in the western part of the county and flowing almost due east, enters the Sangamon at almost right angles. Its borders on either side were covered with a fine growth of timber, making a body of, perhaps, a mile in average width, and five or six in length. The land on both north and south of this stream was neither flat nor broken, but gently undulating and of the richest and most productive soil. Taken altogether, there is no more attractive or more productive section of country in Central Illinois than Rock Creek and New Salem. Just on the brow of the bluff, above described, in years long gone by, was situated the village of Salem. This locality, though not so at present, will in time become almost as historic as Mt. Vernon itself. Although Nature has not been so profuse in the gorgeousness of the scenery here as in that of the Old Dominion, nor is the quiet Sangamon to be compared with the majestic Potomac, yet, in many respects, Salem is as sacred to the lover of human liberty as Mt. Vernon in all her historic glory. Many a visitor seeks the spot where President Abraham Lincoln spent the years of his early manhood; where he studied the law, wrestled, foot-raced, romped and sported with the young men of his age, and where those principles were imbibed and matured, which, in after years, made him the idol of a great mass of the American people, and wrote his name in tablets more enduring than granite, brass or bronze—but they are ever disappointed at finding no vestige of the village of Salem. At the foot of the bluff, just at the brink of the water, stands an old water-mill, a broken dam stretches across the stream, and through its countless chinks and crevices the water murmurs, making sad music to the seeming desolation, which seems to reign all around, for there is not a building of any kind, save the old mill, nearer than a fourth of a mile to the old town site. Settlements had been made in this vicinity several years before the laying-out of Salem. Green had settled southwest of there, Potter, Jones, Armstrong and others settling near there, with Lloyd and others farther up the Rock Creek timber. Somewhere about 1824 to 1826, John Cameron and James Rutledge erected a rude and primitive mill near the site, perhaps on the very spot, of the present mill. Two or three log pens were built and filled with stone to prevent their being washed away by high waters; upon these was erected a platform, and a shaft attached to a rude breast-wheel gave motion to a small pair of "home-made" buhrs on the platform. Notwithstanding the extreme simplicity of this mill, it was a "big thing" in that early day, for mills were so scarce, as we shall see in another place, that people came from a distance of fifty and even one hundred miles in every direction, to have their grain ground in this mill. Such was the patronage given to this enterprise, that the proprietors determined to lay out a town adjoining the mill property. Accordingly the surveyor, Reuben Harrison, was employed, and, on the 13th day of October, 1820, the town of

Salem was duly and legally laid out. The first improvements in the town were made by the proprietors, John Cameron and James Rutledge. Each of those gentlemen at once began to improve a lot by erecting a log cabin.

We may here remark that the town was destined to a short life, for in less than a decade it had run its course; but the cabin of John Cameron long remained as a monument to the memory of Salem. Until a few months ago, it stood in desolate solitude, but lately it has fallen down and has been removed, and there is nothing now to mark the locality of this first town in the limits of Menard County, save the scattered debris, barely indicating that buildings of some character once stood there.

The third building erected was a store-room, which, when completed, was occupied by Samuel Hill and John McNamar. These were probably the first merchants in the county, except Harry Riggin and A. A. Rankin, of Athens.

At the time that Salem was laid out, there had never been a post office in the limits of what is now Menard County, the people getting what little mail matter they received from Springfield, then a mere village. A post office was established at Salem, and Col. Rogers was appointed the first Postmaster. His duties, however, were not very arduous, as newspapers were then scarcely known in the West, or in the East, for that matter, and but few persons were *ever* in receipt of a letter. The youth of to-day can scarcely imagine how people lived in those days. To illustrate this postal system, it may be stated that, while *Illinois County* was under the government of Virginia, Col. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Commandant of said county, with instructions to report to Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, each month, and, although Todd lived in Fayette County, Ky., yet his reports were often one month in reaching Gov. Henry.

Hill and McNamar were followed in the mercantile business by one George Warburton, who soon became addicted to hard drink, and ended a wretched existence by committing suicide by throwing himself into the Sangamon River. Warburton was a shrewd business man, possessing a fine education, and of a genial, friendly turn, so much so that he had but one enemy, and that was alcohol.

Warburton was succeeded in the store by two brothers from Virginia, by the name of Chrisman, who remained a short time, and followed the "star of empire," going Westward.

About this time, W. G. Greene, from Kentucky, and Dr. John Allen and brother, from the Green Mountain State, came to Salem. Dr. Allen was a thorough Christian gentleman, and stood very high in the medical profession. It was through the influence of Dr. Allen that the first Sunday school and first temperance society were formed. The meetings of both these were held in a log cabin south of Salem, across the ravine that ran just at the south limit of the village. Dr. Allen died in Petersburg some seventeen to twenty years ago, and his brothers, after remaining here a number of years, removed

to Minnesota, and at last accounts were in the lumber regions, running factories, stores, banks and mills, giving employment to three or four hundred men. Dr. Duncan came some time after Dr. Allen, and after a few years removed to Warsaw, Ill., where he built up a flourishing practice.

In the summer or early fall of 1831, Abraham Lincoln came to Salem, on his return from a trip with a flat-boat to New Orleans. This was his first visit directly to the village, although he had passed down the Sangamon River early in the preceding spring. And here we cannot refrain from relating an anecdote often repeated by the old citizens, illustrative of the peculiarities of this eccentric though celebrated statesman. The story is told of Lincoln's boring a hole in the bottom of a sunken flat-boat, in order to set her afloat by letting the water run out of the hole, and it is literally true. It happened as follows: Before Mr. Lincoln's father left Indiana for Macon Co., Ill., the youthful Abraham had made a successful flat-boat trip to New Orleans, via the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Some time after their settlement near the Sangamon, in Macon County, a gentleman came to the younger Lincoln, desiring him to assist in running a flat-boat to New Orleans, the gentleman having heard of Mr. Lincoln's success in a former trip. A bargain was soon made, and soon the boat was partially loaded with salt pork in barrels, and a small number of live hogs, the supercargo intending to complete the burden by the purchase of more live hogs on their way. All went well and "merry as a marriage bell" till the craft reached the dam erected across the river at Salem, by Cameron & Rutlege. Here they were doomed to trouble, for, coming to the dam with speed accelerated by the draw of the fall to such a degree that the boat, striking prow first, ran far enough upon the dam to extend the prow several feet over. This, of course, elevated the forward part of the boat, and the result was, the water came over the stern till that part of the boat settled to the bottom. In this dilemma, the owner of the flat proposed to get the freight ashore as best they could, and abandon the boat. Not so with Lincoln. A canoe was secured and the freight principally removed to a place of safety. Lincoln then said that he would get an auger and bore a hole in the bottom of the boat and thus set her afloat. Some smiled incredulously, some laughed outright, while all thought it the act of a dolt. Nevertheless, an auger was procured, a hole was bored in the bottom of the boat near the bow where it projected over the dam. The bow was then lowered, when, of course, the water in the stern ran to the front, and, as the bow extended over the dam, it ran out, and, in a very short time—a pin being driven into the hole—the boat was again afloat. By a little care, the "flat" was gotten safely over the dam, reloaded, and they pursued their course down the river. It was on this trip, some four or five miles below the present site of Petersburg, that, they having bought a lot of hogs, which refused to go on the boat, Mr. Lincoln conceived the novel idea of sewing up their eyes. A needle and thread was procured, and the eyes of the stubborn porkers duly stitched up, when, being unable to see, they quietly and calmly marched on the boat, when

the stitches were cut, and the swine restored to sight. Having completed the cargo, they reached their destination without accident, and Mr. Offutt, having purchased a stock of goods, he determined to ship them to Beardstown, and thence remove them by wagon to Salem, where he intended to open a store. He also engaged the young boatman, Lincoln, to serve him in the capacity of clerk in the store. It was on the return from this trip that Abraham Lincoln made his first appearance on the streets of the village of "New Salem." The writer is aware that it is claimed by some that Lincoln had resided in Salem prior to this visit to New Orleans; but after a careful examination of all the testimony, he is fully convinced that this visit, in autumn, 1831, was Lincoln's first residence in Salem, and, in fact, his first knowledge of it, except that he passed down the river early in the preceding spring.

The goods having come, Lincoln was soon duly established in the Salem store as clerk. It may not be amiss, in this connection, to state that the charge has often been made that Lincoln "kept a saloon" while in Salem. Now, while the writer was never a political admirer of Mr. Lincoln, yet truth and justice demand that this matter be stated correctly; and, after diligent search and inquiry, he is obliged to state it is as his deliberate conviction that this was, indeed, a store in which dry goods and groceries were kept. It is a truth, however, that in that early day, perhaps nearly all the stores kept liquor to sell by the pint, quart and gallon. In the joint discussion between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858, Mr. Douglas sneeringly spoke of Lincoln having engaged in "keeping a grocery." In reply, Lincoln said Mr. D. was "wofully at fault," for he had "never kept a grocery, anywhere in the world."

Offutt's mercantile business soon increased to that extent, that he found it necessary to engage another clerk; William G. Greene, now one of the wealthiest farmers of Menard County, was engaged for this position. Here Lincoln and Greene formed a friendship that lasted long as life.

In the fall of 1831, Mr. Lincoln was appointed Postmaster at Salem, which position he held several years.

In the summer of 1832, the Black Hawk war began, and, Gov. Reynolds issuing a call for volunteers, a company of 100 men was soon raised in the section of country around Salem. Mr. Lincoln went in as a private soldier, but, soon after the company was organized, it became necessary to elect a captain. Mr. Lincoln and one Kirkpatrick were the aspirants, the former being chosen by a large majority. The company reported at once at Beardstown, whence they marched to Oquawka. The soldiers soon became dissatisfied, as they had no opportunity to engage the Indians; and, in some regiments, the dissatisfaction ran so high, that two or three times it threatened to break out in open mutiny. At the end of the time for which Lincoln's company had enlisted, they were honorably discharged and returned to their homes. Mr. Lincoln re-enlisted in another command and remained till the total defeat of Black Hawk and the ratification of peace. Mr. L. then returned to Salem,

where he continued the study of the law in the idle moments snatched between waiting upon customers in the store. This study had been begun soon after his first settlement in Salem, and, though his opportunities were of the very poorest, yet, during his stay in Salem, he laid the deep and wide foundation of his future brilliant career in the legal profession. Mr. Lincoln was doubtless born to be a leader. He was possessed of all those peculiar gifts and traits which caused him to be looked up to for counsel and direction, even when a mere youth. During his stay at Salem, especially the first few years of it, there was a kind of feud or rivalry between the "Clary's Grove boys" and the "River timber boys." Perhaps, in the entire State there was not a harder set to be found than those Clary's Grove lads, for there was no rowdyism or revelry in a circuit of twenty miles that they were not in some way connected with. Occasionally they would repair in force to Salem to drink their grog and settle old scores. On such occasions, in the early stage of their revels—that which may be termed the social and friendly stage—they talked, laughed, told yarns, cracked jokes, wrestled and ran foot-races; during this stage, Lincoln was always umpire, arbiter and judge, all having the most implicit confidence in his honor and ability. During the second, or combative stage, when the fiery juice of the grain or fruit, had worked its way into their noddles, and made each one consider himself a hero, the war began in earnest. And then such scenes of fisticuff and ground tussle were scarcely ever seen. Lincoln was still arbiter, and his decision was the end of all dispute. When the third or stupid stage came on, the boys from the Grove—often with battered pates and depleted pockets, wended their sullen way back to the timber, to bind up their bruises and condole with one another over the cruel fate that ever awaited them at Salem. Lincoln soon became Surveyor, and in the discharge of the duties of his office, he visited every part of the county, for by him the land of the entire county was surveyed. Almost his last work as Surveyor was laying out the present town of Petersburg.

Some time near the time of the Black Hawk war, Mr. Lincoln, for the first time, was pierced with the cruel darts of the little blind god Cupid. The "beautiful Anna Rutledge," as she was called, was then just ripening into lovely and perfect womanhood, and he felt the force, as Lytton says, of "the revolution that turns us all topsy-turvy—the revolution of love," for

> "Love, like death,
> Levels all ranks, and lays the shepherd's crook
> Beside the scepter."

From the few old settlers who could remember these scenes distinctly, we have gleaned some facts concerning this event in the life of Mr. Lincoln—an event which affected his whole after-life. Anna Rutledge was not a beauty in the *modern* sense of the word; for, brought up in this rural district, and in total ignorance of the conventional follies of fashionable life; accustomed from early childhood to out-door exercise, and the rough, wild pastimes of the day

in which she lived—she was stamped with a beauty entirely free from art or human skill—a beauty all the result of Nature's handiwork. That the young clerk was captivated is not surprising. It is not our purpose to invade these hallowed precincts by detailing their many strolls along the margin of the river, or over the rugged bluffs in the vicinity of Salem. Suffice it to say that his affection was fully reciprocated, and the two were doubtless pledged in the indissoluble bonds of love. But in 1835, disease laid its cruel hand upon the young girl, and, in spite of the love of friends, and the skill of the ablest physicians, on the 25th of August, 1835, death came to her relief, and, as Mr. Herndon expresses it, "The heart of Lincoln was buried in the coffin of Anna Rutlege." Be this literally true or not, one thing is sure, from that time a dark shadow seemed to be cast over him, from which he never fully emerged. It is said by those having the means of knowing, that ever after this, whenever an opportunity offered, Lincoln would wander alone to the little hillock raised above her ashes, and sit and ponder in sadness, doubtless living over in memory the happy hours spent at Salem. Notwithstanding his tall, ungainly form, and the readiness of his humor, there was hid in his breast a heart as tender and full of sympathy as a woman's—a heart touched by every tale of sorrow, and full to overflowing with the milk of human kindness.

Before the close of the first decade after Salem was laid out, the citizens of the village were all scattered and gone. John McNamar settled four miles north of Petersburg, in Sand Ridge Precinct, where he reared a respectable family. He was respected in the community where he lived. He died on the old homestead, on the 22d of February, 1879, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Hill, partner of Mr. McNamar, was the last to leave Salem; he afterward became a prominent merchant and manufacturer in Petersburg. Had we space, we would be glad to detail the entire history of this little town, giving an account of each citizen. We can, however, mention in passing a few more characters, as Jonathan Dunn, the millwright; Henry Onstott, cooper; Edmund Grier, Justice of the Peace and school-teacher; Minter Graham, who still lingers on these "mortal shores," living at present in Petersburg, the man who, perhaps, has taught school a greater number of months than any other man in Illinois. He has taught constantly over fifty years, having taught over *one hundred* terms of from three to nine months in length. When Lincoln first came to Salem, Mr. Graham gave him instructions in English grammar, when Mr. L. had leisure from his duties in the store. "Uncle Minter," as he is familiarly known, taught the first school in Salem.

We would mention John Herndon, who was for awhile a merchant there, and who accidentally killed his wife while taking a loaded gun from the loft of his dwelling; John H. Kelso, tavern-keeper; Martin Waddel, hatter; William Berry, Reuben Radford, Allen Richardson, and several others whose names have escaped the memory of the few remaining citizens who knew the village in the days of its prosperity.

Of the company of Capt. Lincoln in the Black Hawk war, but few still survive. We can only learn of a few individuals who are still living here or elsewhere. Of these are Hon. W. G. Greene, David Pantier, Samuel Tibbs, Travis Elmore, Sr., and Royal Clary, the latter recently deceased.

Speaking of the Black Hawk troubles, brings to mind an anecdote so characteristic of Lincoln, that we beg the reader's indulgence while we relate it. In 1848, while Mr. Lincoln was in Congress, the Democrats were striving hard to make a military hero of Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, in order to increase his chances for the Presidency of the United States, and Mr. Lincoln, in a speech in Congress, thus playfully referred to the fact:

By the way Mr. Speaker, did you know I am a military hero? Yes, sir, in the days of the Black Hawk war I fought bled and—came away. Speaking of Gen. Cass's career reminds me of my own. I was not at Stillman's defeat, but I was about as near it as Cass was to Hull's surrender, and, like him, I saw the place very soon afterward. It is quite certain I did not break my sword, for I had none to break, but I bent a musket pretty badly on one occasion. If Cass broke his sword, the idea is, he did it in desperation; but I bent the musket by accident. If Gen. Cass went in advance of me in picking whortleberries, I guess I surpassed him in charges upon the wild onions. If he saw any live, fighting Indians, it was more than I did, but I had a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes; and, although I never fainted from loss of blood, I can truly say I was often very hungry.

Mr Speaker, if I should ever conclude to doff whatever our Democratic friends may suppose there is of black-cockade Federalism about me, and thereupon they should take me up as their candidate for the Presidency, I protest they shall not make fun of me as they have of Gen Cass, by attempting to *write* me into a military hero.

The reader will pardon this rather lengthy account of the settlement and subsequent history of Salem, but, as Lincoln's early history is so interwoven with this community, it seems that loyalty to truth demands this account. And, while we are not giving a history of "Honest Old Abe," and while the writer was never a political admirer of him, yet, history demands the statement of a few other facts regarding him.

In 1834, when he was elected to the Legislature, he walked to the seat of government, and one suit of home-spun jeans was his outfit for the entire session. At present, it takes three or four "Saratogas" to carry the wardrobe of the average legislator. An appropriation is now made of $50 per member, to pay for stationery; but, at the session of the Legislature of Illinois, in 1817–18, a committee was appointed to contract for stationery for the members during the session. The committee reported that they had purchased the necessary amount at a total cost of $13.50!

Lincoln was popular with all classes. At one time, his compass and chain were sold for debts, and were bought by Mr. James Short, who at once handed them over to Mr. Lincoln, who gladly accepted them, remarking, "I'll do as much for you some day." Firm and true to his word, after he became President of the United States, he did repay it, by tendering Mr. Short an appointment to a lucrative office.

As an illustration of the popularity of Lincoln, it may be stated that when Clay and Jackson ran for the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln was of course a Clay man,

being a life-long Whig. That year his friends brought him out for the Legislature. The whole Whig ticket was of course defeated, but in his own precinct, out of 284 votes polled, he received 277.

Such is a brief account of the settlement of Salem, rendered historic by being the home of Abraham Lincoln.

The next center of the early settlements in the limits of the county, aside from those we have named, is Concord, four miles north of Petersburg. An account of the early settlers in that community will be found given in the history of Sand Ridge Precinct. The early settlements were all made in the timber, and it was many years before the prairies were cultivated to any extent, and settlements were not made on the larger prairies till a comparatively recent date. It is an amusing fact that the early settlers, instead of opening their farms in the prairies, ready cleared by the hand of nature, and ready for the plow, would "squat" in the heart of the most dense forest, and by the most tedious and laborious process would "grub out" a farm. The first settlers in Clary's Grove opened fields of from twelve to thirty acres in this way, cutting down and burning up the most valuable timber in large amounts. The result of this was to settle up the timber along the streams, and the groves, long before the country was generally covered with improvements. The reader will thus understand us, when we speak of the nuclei of early settlements. Clary's Grove, Rock Creek and the river timber on the west side of the river, and Sugar Grove, Indian Point, Athens and the river timber on the east, were thus the localities where the first settlements were made. Gradually, the settlements extended farther and farther into the prairies, till at present all the land of the county is under fence, and nearly all in cultivation.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

Of the history of Menard County, as associated with that of the Indian tribes, but little can be said.

On the highest bluff along the Sangamon River, there are to be seen, to the present time, remains of the works of that strange people called the "Mound Builders." Many of these mounds have been opened, but no relics of any value have been found. Stone axes, arrow-heads and spear-points of flint have been picked up on the surface, and exhumed from below the surface of the ground, some having been found as deep as twelve feet below the top of the ground. The present writer opened a number of mounds along the crest of the bluffs of the Sangamon. In one of these was found, at a depth of thirty inches below the surface, a full set of human teeth embedded in the clay. Noth- of them remained save the portion above the gums, covered with enamel. The entire thirty-two were present, with no mark of decay in any of them. They were as white as those in any living subject, and the upper and lower sets were closed together as in the closed mouth of a living being. These were setting in the pure unmixed clay, and in all the surrounding earth not a sign was

visible of the remains of decayed bones or anything save pure clay. The teeth slacked like lime, turning to a fine white powder in a few minutes after being brought to the air. The mound in which these were found, was nearly exactly round, about twelve feet in diameter, and about three and a half feet above the natural level. Some three hundred feet from this, another of almost exactly the same size and form of this was opened. This contained two human skeletons, lying about three feet below the surface. The heads were very near the center of the mound, lying within about ten inches of each other, the body of one lying nearly east and west, the other extending from northeast to southwest. These were thought to be the bones of a male and a female. Some three hundred yards from these, was another mound, somewhat smaller in diameter than the others, but a foot or more higher. Carefully removing the top of the mound, it was found that about two and a half feet below the top was a basin about the proportion of a breakfast plate, burned to the hardness of an ordinary brick. It appeared that a small mound, perhaps two feet high, and six feet across the top, had first been raised, and a basin, six feet across and ten inches lower in the middle than at the outer edge, had been formed, and a fire built in this till the clay was burned hard to the depth of two inches. In this basin, mingled with charcoal and ashes, were the bones of a man. The smaller bones were all burned to a snowy whiteness, while the larger ones were charred on top and the under surface was entirely unaffected by the fire, indicating that the fire had been built on the top of the body, thus leaving the under surface of the bones unmarked by fire.

Further down the river a great number of Indian graves are found, in almost all of which specimens of pottery are found in connection with the bones.

When the first settlements were made in the limits of the county, the Indians had nearly all been removed; a few were still in the timber on Indian Creek, in the neighborhood of Indian Point; and two old men, with ten or a dozen of their relatives, remained for some time. These were Shick-shack and Shambolee. They lived a year or two on the hill just south of the late residence of Judge Robert Clary; they then removed to a high hill within a mile of the present town of Chandlersville. Here Shick-shack died and was buried, and the hill is still called Shick-shack's Hill. After his death, the rest of the little band left the haunts of the pale-face and were heard of no more.

There being no trouble with the Indians at the time of the settlements here, and there being various forts near the frontiers, as Fort Clark, at Peoria, and others, there was never any need of forts or block houses in this section of the State. At one time, while the Indian town was in Elkhart Grove, a band of warriors made an incursion on the settlements farther south, and carried off a young lady prisoner. The first day, she was tied fast on the pony that carried her, but she had presence of mind enough to tear off bits of her clothing which she dropped at intervals when not watched by her captors, as marks by

which her friends might know she was still alive, and also to serve as guides for her pursuers. The band, with their captive, crossed the Sangamon River almost east of where Springfield now stands. The father of the captive, with a few friends, was in rapid pursuit, and came up with them somewhere near where Williamsville is located. At the first fire, the girl having clandestinely loosed the thongs that bound her to the pony, leaped off and ran toward her rescuers. An Indian gave chase, and, seeing his prisoner about to escape, hurled his tomahawk at her, striking her in the small of the back, and fastening the blade firmly in the spinal column. She fell helpless in the prairie, but, after a brief skirmish, the Indians fled, and the young lady was restored to her friends; but it was long before she recovered from the wound of the Indian's missile. Some aver that this took place after the first settlements had been made in this county; but others, equally entitled to credit, with equal confidence affirm that it was not. The reader interested in the Indian history of Illinois is referred, for further information, to the "History of the Northwest" in the former part of this volume.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of the present time have no conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of this country from forty to sixty years ago. In fact, one can hardly conceive how such changes could have taken place in so short a period of time. In nothing are the habits and manners of the people in any respect similar to those a half-century ago. We are at a loss where to begin so as to give the youth of to-day anything like a just idea of this matter. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, social customs—in fact, everything has undergone a total revolution.

In a former part of this article, we spoke of the "three-faced camps" in which some of the early settlers lived, and it may be truthfully said that the dwellings of the early pioneers, for a number of years, were but slightly in advance of these camps. The house was, in almost every case, built of logs, the cracks filled with pieces of wood called "chinks," and then daubed over with mortar made of clay. If the floor was anything more than the earth tramped hard and smooth, it was made of "puncheons," that is, logs split open and the split side turned upward, and the spaces between the uneven edges of these were often of such dimensions that the younger inmates were compelled to use care to keep from stepping their feet through these crevices. The roof was made by drawing in the top after the manner of a boy's quail-trap, and laying on these "clapboards," as they were called by the Western people, but known among Yankees as "shakes." These being three or four feet in length, were held in place by logs laid on them, instead of nails. These were called weight-poles. For a fire-place, the logs were cut out of one wall of the room, for a space of five or six feet, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with dirt, or stone if it could be

had. The flue or upper part of the chimney was built of small sticks plastered over with mud, mixed with grass or straw to hold it together. This was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door was also an aperture made by cutting out the logs in one side of the room; and the shutter was composed of a rude frame, with clapboards nailed or pinned across. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastening consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To enable the occupants to open the door from the outside, a buckskin string was tied to the latch-bar, and passed through a small hole two or three inches above, so that when the string was pulled from the outside it lifted the latch out of the hook, and the door opened without further trouble. At night, or in time of danger, when they wished to lock the door, all that was necessary was to draw the string in through the hole, and all was safe. This is thus minutely described in order that the young people may understand the saying so common among the old people, when speaking of their hospitality, that "the latch-string hangs out." The furniture in the house was on a par with the house. Illustrative of this matter of buildings, I will state a fact that may be surprising to others beside the young. The house in which George Spears, Sr., lives, in Clary's Grove, was, perhaps, the first brick house in the county. The bricks were made in the fall of 1829, the mud being tramped by oxen. In the spring of 1830, the house was begun. All the lumber was sawed by hand with a whip-saw, that is, a pit was dug, over which the log was placed, and one man standing in the pit worked one end of the saw, while the other was handled by another on a frame above. In this way all the flooring, of blue ash, and all the finishing lumber, of black walnut, and the sheeting for the roof, was sawed. This must have been an immense job, as the house is one of the largest farm-houses in the county. Any one examining this building at the present time would not suppose it to have been built more than ten or twelve years, for it seems as perfect as when first built. During the erection of this house, Mr. John Clary, the first settler in the grove, being then between forty-five and fifty years of age, came to Mr. Spears and, after watching the workmen for awhile very earnestly, remarked that that was the first brick house he had ever seen. Mr. Spears was obliged to send to St. Louis for window-glass, for even at that comparatively late day it could not be procured nearer. This was occasioned by the fact that glass windows were almost entirely unknown, the ordinary window being an unclosed crack between two logs, over which a greasy paper was fastened in the winter.

The articles used in the culinary department were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "flat-oven" or skillet, a frying-pan, an iron pot or kettle, with, occasionally, a coffee-pot, completed the outfit of the best furnished kitchen. Stoves were then entirely unknown, hence all the cooking was done on the fire-place. The oven was set on a bed of glowing coals, and the frugal housewife, taking as much stiff dough of Indian meal as she could conveniently hold in both hands, and, deftly tossing from hand to hand to mold it into the desired

shape, tossed it into the oven, patting it with her hand to the desired thickness. About three of these "dodgers" would fill the oven, when the ready heated lid was placed on the oven, and all was covered with burning coals. As soon as the bread was done, it was taken out upon a tin platter and set on the hearth near the fire to keep warm. Generally, the impress of the fingers of the cook were plainly visible in each "dodger." In the oven from which the bread was taken, the ham or venison was then fried, and often, in the fall and winter, the grease tried out of the meat when fried was allowed to remain, and in it the "lye-hominy," made also of Indian corn, was seasoned for the meal. Thus the repast was prepared, and sweeter bread or more savory meats were never eaten than was prepared on those rude fire-places. As to sweetmeats and confections, they were things entirely unknown. Sugar was unknown save in sections of country where sugar-maple abounded; but nearly all of the early settlers had an abundance of the finest honey in their cabins the year round; for wild honey-bees were found in great numbers wherever there was timber. Sometimes wild crabs, wild grapes, and berries of various kinds were preserved in honey: but these were only opened on the most important occasions. For many years after the settlements were commenced in this section, wheat bread was entirely unknown. This fact will demand a separate paragraph on

MILLS AND MILLING.

In a new country, the preparation of grain for making bread is a matter of no slight importance: for while grain may be produced from the soil as easily in a new country as in an old one, it is not so easy to have the grain converted into meal. The first settlers here had a very primitive method of grinding corn, but the process was at once slow and toilsome. As said above, nearly or quite all of the first emigrants settled in the timber. A large stump was selected at a convenient point: the top was dug or burned out into the form of a mortar; a large, heavy block of hard wood, weighing from fifty to two hundred pounds, was shaped at one end so as to fit into this mortar. A long, springy pole was then placed in such a position that when the block named above was hung to the end of the pole, it would hang just over the mortar: the mill was now ready for use. A small amount of corn was placed in the mortar, and taking hold of the pestle, it was worked up and down, and by its weight the corn was crushed: this was taken out and more put in, and the finest being separated from the coarse, the last was placed again in the mortar to be rebeaten, and the fine used for bread. But this process was so slow, that in a large family, the pestle must go almost constantly, or some of the family would be "placed on short rations." This kind of a mill was used the first three years after the settlement was begun in Sugar Grove. The first milling done from Sugar Grove, was done by John Jennison and James Meadows. These men went in a canoe down the Sangamon to the Illinois River, thence by the Mississippi to Alton. They were gone twenty-one days, bringing back

a canoe-load of breadstuff with them. Soon after this, Mr. Meadows built a "band-mill" in the grove, and, soon after this, a similar structure was put up at Salem, detailed accounts of which will be found in the history of the respective precincts. The reader will bear in mind that these mills antedated, by several years, the water-mill of Cameron and Rutledge, at Salem, which, at the time, was looked upon as almost a wonder of mechanical invention. Those band-mills, or horse-mills, though much better than the sweep and pestle, were sorry affairs at best. Like the rule made among the barbers at the present time, it was then a rule or custom that those who came first should be served first, and this custom was most rigidly adhered to. Persons would take a "grist" of one or two bushels of corn to the mill, and they must stay till it was ground. Reliable men at Tallula, stated to the writer that they came from there to Petersburg—only eight miles—in the days of the old band-mill, using their utmost diligence, it was midnight of the ninth day before they returned with their grinding. How strangely this must sound to the ears of "Young America." It was several years before there were any mills in this county provided with bolts, etc., for the grinding and bolting of wheat, so that those comparatively young can remember when wheat bread was a great rarity, and the little ones rejoiced to know the Sabbath was approaching, for they would get "cake" for breakfast Sunday morning.

CLOTHING.

Among the early pioneers, everything was plain, simple and in conformity with the strictest economy. This was not only true of their dwellings, furniture and provisions, but also of their clothing. In a *very* early day, the men usually wore pants and hunting-shirts of buckskin, and caps of coon or fox skin, while both sexes clothed their feet in moccasins. Cotton goods were then extremely hard to get, because, in the first place, of the distance such goods were to be conveyed by private means, and, secondly, because the manufacture in this country was very limited, the greater part being manufactured in Europe. As a consequence, the pioneers of the West found this one of the hardest demands to meet. Many were the expedients devised by them, especially by the frugal and economical dames; for, ever since the wonderful expedient of preparing an entire wardrobe from fig-leaves, devised quite a number of years in the past, woman has been very gifted in laying plans and adopting expedients in the matter of clothing. But, unfortunately for her skill and industry, the country afforded nothing, the first few years of its occupancy, that could be turned to any account in this direction. If cotton had been planted on their first arrival, it would have amounted to but little, because neither the soil nor climate were favorable to its growth, and the seasons were so short that it could hardly be planted early enough to mature in quantities sufficient to justify its cultivation. It was almost useless, in an early day, to take sheep into the frontier settlements, on account of the vast numbers of prairie and black and gray wolves, which would destroy an entire flock in a single night. Hence the

people had no choice save that between adopting expedients and appearing in "nature's light and airy garb." So, after the first year or two, the people began to sow crops of flax or hemp, and this the women spun and wove by hand into a coarse but substantial and pleasant linen. Of this, underwear was made, dresses for the ladies, towels, table-cloths, etc. But, you may inquire, what did they do till a crop of this could be raised, rotted and made into cloth. In reply it may be stated that the clothing taken with them to the new country was made to do an immense service. But even wild nature was often appealed to for aid. In an early day, vast fields of wild *nettles* grew here, often standing on the ground thicker than a field of wheat, and not unfrequently attaining a height of three and four feet. This produced a most excellent lint, that was susceptible both of being woven and bleached. Thousands of yards of linen were made from these nettles by the pioneer settlers in Illinois. The year after James Meadows settled in Sugar Grove, his wife spun and wove no less than *thirty yards* of this nettle linen. It was strong, serviceable, and bleached to almost a snowy whiteness.

Even after flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep had been introduced in considerable numbers, still it was an arduous task to spin and weave the cloth for the entire wearing apparel of a family. Had the fashions prevailed then that have in a later day, the women would have given up in despair. But, instead of eight or ten widths of cloth being put in a dress skirt in order to cover a balloon-frame of crinoline, two or three widths were considered amply sufficient for the fullest dress. On a certain occasion, under the old "blue laws" in Connecticut, a young lady was taken before the magistrate, charged with having leaped over a little brook on her way to church on Sabbath; and this was an offense for which she was liable to pay a severe fine. The mother of the young lady came into court and made oath that the skirts of the prisoner's dress were so narrow that she was obliged to leap the brook, or step into the water. Upon this testimony she was released. Doubtless there was as great economy practiced by our ancestors as by the staid old Puritans in godly Connecticut: but it was more necessity than piety that dictated the limited amount of material in their clothing. Our modern young gentlemen, who have dressed in the very best ever since they could remember, would be surprised at the scanty outfit of the boys of that time. The summer wear of the boys up to ten and twelve years of age was simple and very free from any effort at display, as it consisted of but one article, that being a long, coarse overshirt. With this indispensable article they explored the forests, traversed the prairies, thought about the girls, and built as many castles in the air as the boys of more favored times. In winter, they were supplied with buck-skin or tow pants, moccasins or raw-hide shoes, and coats of jeans after sheep began to be raised among the settlers. In winter, when the deer-skin pantaloons had, by any accident, become wet, and dried again, it is affirmed that they could be heard to rattle a distance of forty yards as the wearer walked in them. This scarcity of clothing

continued to be felt for at least two decades, or even more. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefoot; and it was nothing uncommon to see young ladies on their way to church on foot, carrying their shoes in their hands till near the place of worship, when, carefully brushing the dust from their feet, the shoes and stockings were donned, and they mingled with the throng. This continued to be common for nearly twenty years. After sheep could be protected from the wolves, the people fared better in the matter of clothing. Flannel and linsey were woven for the wear of women and children, while jeans was woven for the men. For want of other dye-stuffs, the wool for the jeans was almost invariably colored with the bark or young shoots of the walnut; hence the inevitable "butternut" worn so extensively in the West for many years. As a matter of course, every family did its own spinning and weaving; and, for many years, all the wool had to be carded by hand on a little pair of cards about five by ten inches. Each family had its spinning-wheels, little and big, winding blades, reel, warping bars made by driving pins into the wall of the house on the outside in some place where no door was in the way, and wooden loom. These were indispensable articles in almost every household; and during the fall and early winter the merry whir of the wheels, and the regular "bat, bat" of the loom could be heard till a late hour at night. Generally, the shoes worn were all made in the family, and mostly during the long evenings. No scene can be imagined that is more full of real happiness than the home of the pioneer, when, in the evening, all were engaged in earnest labor. A bright fire burns on the wide hearth, and the ruddy flame leaps far up the wooden chimney, affording the only, yet sufficient, light in the room. In one corner sits the father busily engaged in making shoes; the mother at her little wheel hums a tune in low harmony with its steady whir; while in front of the ample fire-place the daughter trips nimbly back and forth, drawing out the long woolen threads, while the wheel, seeming to partake of the general happiness, swells out its musical whir-ir-r, which swells and dies away in regular and harmonious cadence; the younger members of the group engaged in some absorbing pastime, all undisturbed by a single discordant note.

Boots were almost unknown for many years, and many of the old men never had such things during their entire life-time; while none of the youths were fortunate enough to boast the possession of boots till they reached manhood. Boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet except for three or four months in the midst of winter; while the number who were not so fortunate as to get them *even in winter* was by no means small. Boys, and even men, went to church many times without shoes or stockings. But what would the people of to-day think of the *minister* who would propose to present himself before his auditory *barefooted!* This may never have occurred in Illinois, yet it did in some of the older States, and possibly even here. The writer was intimately acquainted with two ministers, both of whom died, at an extreme old age, a number of years ago, who often

spoke of preaching, in their younger days, without anything on their feet. They began preaching in Tennessee, and were men of far more than ordinary ability; in fact, we have heard many sermons in finely frescoed churches, from men dressed in broadcloth, which were not worthy of comparison, in any respect, with the sermons of those men. Several times they spoke of preaching in their youthful days, on a certain occasion, in a private cabin, the loft or ceiling of which was very low, and one of the preachers being a very tall man, a plank was taken up in the floor, so that he might stand in this opening, his head thus being below the "loft." This being in the summer-time, and that region being infested with rattlesnakes, the speaker soon felt a thrill of horror convulse his frame, as the thought crossed his mind that perhaps he stood in the midst of these unwelcome companions. Of course, under these circumstances, the sermon was not painfully long.

We are fully aware of the incredulity with which the above and similar facts will be received by the mass of the present generation; but we write the facts, facts which, in the majority of cases, were known to be such by the writer in person. These facts should all be recorded, for none of the present generation have any just conception of the changes that have taken place in the last half-century. If the next fifty years are as productive of change as the past fifty have been, who can imagine the state of affairs a half-century in the future?

The tools and agricultural implements were about on a par with everything. The ground was broken up by the use of a wooden mold-board plow, and the corn cultivated with hoes, and bull-tongue as shovel-plows. These plows were all single, and in plowing corn the plowman was obliged to go three or four times between every two rows. In planting, the ground was marked off with a plow and the corn dropped by hand and covered by hand with hoes. Wheat and rye, etc., were cut with a sickle—a hooked instrument some eighteen inches in length, with a handle some six inches long. This was taken in the right hand of the laborer, while the grain was held in the left hand. In later years, the sickle was superseded by the scythe-and-cradle, which enabled the laborer to accomplish more in a given time, but the labor was of the severest kind. What would the farmers of to-day think, after following our reapers and self-binders, to be obliged to go into the harvest-field with a sickle, or even a scythe-and-cradle?

The teams principally used were oxen, yoked together, and thus made to draw burdens. In breaking up ground the first time, cattle were generally used. It was by no means uncommon to see six or seven yoke of oxen hitched to a plow, and, at fearfully slow pace, dragging the ponderous plow, as it steadily crushed through turf and roots, turning over the long and evenly sod; and, notwithstanding the tardy pace at which they moved, owing to the width of the furrow, a considerable amount of land would be plowed in a day. Oxen were also much used single, that is, hitched singly to a plow with harness, or rather "gears."

as they were called, for little, if any, leather was used in their manufacture. A huge collar, made of corn-husks, tugs of twisted raw-hide, or of iron chains when they could be procured, made the outfit; for bridle and lines were discarded, as the well-trained animal did everything by *word* of command. Occasionally, horses were used in farming, but they were far from being plentiful. After a few months or years, the people had preaching occasionally, and on such occasions a yoke of oxen was hitched to a cart, sled or wagon, and in this the family attended service; but we will speak of this in detail in the proper place.

THE EARLY CHURCHES.

It is a fact highly commendable of the early settlers of Illinois, that with all the trials and toils incident on settlement in a new and undeveloped country, and the numbers of rough and vicious men who always seek the frontiers, the teachings of the Christian religion were felt and realized in the most remote settlements. What a rebuke, too, is given to the ministers of the present, by the self-sacrifice, devotion and arduous toil of those men who first planted the standard of the Cross of Christ in the sparsely settled frontiers of the West. Without the most remote hope of the least temporal remuneration, exposed to danger and disease, subject to the severest trials and most painful privations, they went out, foregoing all the joys of home and the society of loved ones, only to be instrumental in the advancement of the truth and the salvation of men. Often the pioneer preacher, with no companion but the horse he rode, would start across the wide prairies, with no guide but the knowledge he had of the cardinal points, or, perhaps, a point of timber scarcely visible in the dim and hazy distance, and, reaching the desired settlement, would present the claims of the Gospel to the few assembled hearers, after the toilsome and lonely day's journey; then after a night of rest in the humble cabin and partaking of the simple meal, he again enters upon the journey of the day, to preach again at a distant point. Thus the "circuit" of hundreds of miles was traveled month after month; and to these men we owe the planting of churches all over our land, and the hallowed influences of religion as seen and felt in society everywhere. At this late day, it is impossible to learn who was the first minister who visited the territory now embraced in Menard County. This honor is claimed for at least a dozen different individuals, and three or four different denominations lay claim to the honor of being first to be represented by a minister here. There were at least five different denominations that were represented by ministers coming here in a very early day. These were the Regular, Hard-Shell or Calvinistic Baptists, the Separate (now Missionary) Baptists, the Methodists, the New-Lights, afterward called Disciples, sometimes called "Campbellites," and the Cumberland Presbyterians. We may give a very brief account of each of these separately.

REGULAR BAPTISTS.

These people, generally called "Hard-Shells," have ever been anti-missionary and have opposed temperance societies. They also teach that it is the duty of ministers to refuse stipulated salaries. As a people, they are good citizens, candid and reliable, while their ministers are generally men of good natural minds, yet very few of them are educated. Being Calvinists of the most decided type, it is not to be wondered at that they believed if God made it one's duty to preach the Gospel, He would also enable him to do the work when the time came, without any previous preparation. Hence they, in their preaching, gave the people the truth "just as God gave it to them." If this was really true, all we can say (speaking with reverence), is that God gave them some very much mixed harangues.

Very soon after the settlements were begun here, "Hard-Shell" preachers made their debut also. Some even affirm that an organization of "Hard-Shells" was formed in the vicinity of Salem even before the Baptist Church at Clary's Grove was organized. Grandmother Potter, who was a grown woman, and living within a mile of Salem, in 1820, is positive that the Church there was older by a year or two than that in the grove. But the recollection of all other pioneers is at variance with hers on this matter. Be this as it may, a Regular Baptist Church was organized there in a very early day. The names of ministers, etc., etc., is given in the township history. Other societies were perhaps formed in the county: but, if so, they, with that near Salem, have long since become extinct, so that there is not one at present in the county, and has not been for many years. While we would not say anything disrespectful or disparaging of this venerable people, yet we cannot refrain from relating an anecdote of them, the truth of a *part* of which, at least, can be vouched for. In the palmy days of the Salem Church, Dr. Allen created considerable excitement on the temperance question, and many signed a pledge of total abstinence. Among those signing the pledge was Minter Graham, the pioneer school teacher of this county, who was a member of the Baptist Church. So soon as this was known to the Church, Graham was tried and promptly turned out. Thus far, the story is true to the letter. But the story, as popularly told at the time, is to the effect that, on the same day that "Uncle Minter" was suspended, another brother was tried for *getting drunk*, and he, too, was expelled. After this, an old brother arose very solemnly, and, drawing a quart "flask" from his pocket, the bottle being about half-full of whisky, and, holding this steadily between his eye and the light, and inclining his head slightly to one side, addressed the congregation as follows: "Brethering, you have turned one member out because he would not drink, and another because he got drunk, and now I want to ask a question. It is this: How much of the critter does one have to drink in order to remain in full fellowship in the Church?"

We are not advised what answer was given to this important question, but, doubtless, there was a medium well defined and understood by the ministry, if not by the laity.

This denomination of people performed a very important part in the early history of the county, and its members were among the very best men and women of the entire population. Although they have ceased to exist here as a distinct body, yet their influence is still felt, and the results of their labors are seen on every hand. Scattered over the county are a number of persons who once belonged to this Church, but their numbers being too small to form a society in any locality, they are living out of regular connection with any society, calmly awaiting the transfer to the great "congregation above."

ANTI-CALVINIST BAPTISTS.

As before stated, the Baptists here, in an early day, were considerably divided, especially on the subject of Foreign and Domestic Missions. There were, beside the "Hard-Shells," or Regulars, the Separate and the United Baptists; and these were divided into the Missionary and Anti-Missionary parties. The Anti-Missionary spirit, however, gradually declined, till, many years ago, there ceased to be any Baptists in the whole country, who opposed the missionary work, except the "Calvinists." No people can justly be said to be opposed to missions who enroll among their membership such characters as the *Judsons*.

Clary's Grove Baptist Church was organized on Christmas Day, 1824. This was the first Church organized in the limits of the county, and it was the focal point from which an influence radiated over the surrounding territory. It is not our province, in writing the general history of the county, to enter into detail respecting each separate congregation. For this, the reader is referred to the several township histories. The early Baptist ministers, like all the Evangelical preachers of that time, were earnest, devoted and self-sacrificing in their labors. "Baker's Prairie" congregation of Baptists, three miles east of Petersburg, was organized at rather an early date. A congregation was also formed in Petersburg, early in the history of that town, which has flourished from that time. This Church has a large and commodious house of worship, built of brick, and out of debt. At present writing, they have no regular Pastor. In Greenview, the Baptists have a substantial frame church, and a tolerably strong congregation. In Sand Ridge, there is a Baptist congregation; they worship in the New Hope Church, erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and, by order of the Presbytery, under the control of the Concord congregation. As full details are given elsewhere, we will merely give a summary here. The Baptist denomination have, in the county, four houses of worship, two brick and two frame. They have, also, some congregations having no church edifice. They form an important element in society, exerting an influence for good that is felt far and near.



PETERSBURG.

Several Baptist ministers are resident of the county. We cannot forbear to mention Rev. William Goldsby, who died only a month ago. Mr. Goldsby grew up from early youth in this county, professed religion here, spent his life here in the ministry, and died at his home, six miles southwest of Petersburg, on the 13th of August, 1879. He was a man of but limited education, and possessed of nothing brilliant, intellectually; but his straightforward integrity, unswerving honesty and devoted piety gave him a wonderful power for good; and while he was not regarded as an able preacher, yet, in his simple way, he won many to the way of righteousness, and will, doubtless, have many stars in his crown of rejoicing. His devoted wife, who was in her usual health at the time of her husband's death, survived him only eleven days; and they were buried, side by side. May they rest in peace.

Elder Horney, of Greenview; P. E. Clark, six miles east of Petersburg; H. P. Curry, of Oak Ridge; John Coffee, of Fancy Prairie, and George Bell, of Tallula, are all ministers of this Church, but not all actively engaged in the ministry. Fuller accounts of each are given in the precinct histories, and in the biographical portion of this work.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

It would seem eminently proper to have placed this denomination *first* in the history of churches in Menard County, for it is to all intents and purposes pioneer in its operations. Its policy for spreading the Gospel is exactly adapted to the wants and needs of new and sparsely settled sections of country. The itinerant system, so long practiced and brought to such perfection among the Methodists, is *the* method of sending the Gospel to the remote settlements. It is not surprising then, that the Methodist "circuit-rider" is found in every new country. The first Methodist that ever settled in Illinois was Capt. Joseph Ogle, who settled here in 1785. The first preacher of the Church to come into the State was Rev. Joseph Lillard, who formed the first society in the State. This class met in the house of Capt. Ogle, in St. Clair County, and he was appointed the leader. Some years later, Rev. John Clark, who had preached in the Carolinas from 1791 to 1796, desiring to get beyond the limits of slavery, wandered westward, and was the first to preach Methodism west of the Mississippi River, and subsequently came to Illinois. Rev. Hosea Riggs was the first *local* preacher to settle in the State. The first regular work of the Church in the State under authority of Conference, was in 1803, when Rev. Benjamin Young was appointed missionary to the State by the Western Conference holding its session at Mt. Gerizim, Ky. In 1804, the missionary reported *sixty-seven* members in the State. In 1806, Rev. Jess Walker was sent to the State; he was a man of great zeal and energy. He held the first camp-meeting in the State during this year. This meeting awakened a revival interest, which was felt in nearly all the settlements in the State. At the close of the year, he reported 218 members. The Western Conference then

included Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and all the Northwest. In 1812, it was divided, and Tennessee and Illinois formed a Conference. In 1816, the Missouri Conference was formed, and Illinois was included in this. In 1824, Illinois Conference was formed, including Illinois and Indiana. In 1832, Indiana was separated from it. We speak of this to show the rapidity with which the Church increased in the sparsely settled regions of the West and North. From about the close of the war of 1812, the itinerants of the M. E. Church were constantly traversing the country from East to West, and from North to South, organizing classes wherever opportunity offered. There are no means of learning who the first minister of this denomination was who first preached in Menard County. We have positive proof that in the summer of 1820, a class was formed in the settlement near where Athens now stands. One James Stringfield was perhaps the first Methodist preacher in the county; certainly he was the first *local* preacher who settled here. He came in 1819 or in the early part of 1820. About the time that the class was formed near Athens, or not long after, a society was formed west of the river, but its precise locality cannot be determined. The matter is not positively decided, but it is believed that the first regular circuit formed included the societies on both sides of the Sangamon River. In 1821 or 1822, a regular circuit was laid out, including the classes here. Rev. Isaac House was the first preacher placed on the circuit, and Rev. Mr. Simms was Presiding Elder. The Methodists, perhaps (in fact, it is absolutely certain), built the first house of worship that was erected in the county; this was in the year 1825. This house was built on the farm of Mr. Harry Riggin. The land was donated by Mr. Riggin, with the understanding that it was to revert to him or his heirs, so soon as it ceased to be used for religious purposes. This was a neat hewed-log building, 22x36 feet. It had glass windows by chance; we say by chance, because Mr. Riggin brought quite a large quantity of window-glass with him when he came to Illinois, and this was part of his contribution. This house was used constantly till about 1839 or 1840, when it was sold, and is now a barn on the farm of Henry Rankin. The proceeds, with a considerable subscription added, was expended in the erection of a new frame church in Athens. This house was built about the year 1840, and is still used by the M. E. Church there.

This portion of the Church has been blessed with the services of very able men. The venerable Peter Akers, D. D., was for years Presiding Elder of this district. Peter Cartwright, of national reputation, was Elder of the district longer than any other man, and Dr. Akers next. Cartwright has preached in every part of the county; indeed, we might say in almost every grove of timber. The fruits of the labors of this people are to be seen in every locality. The denomination has, in the county, four church edifices, three frame, and one brick. (This, of course, is exclusive of the Free Methodist Church at Athens, and the German M. E. Church on Sand Ridge). Besides these, there are several classes having no house of worship. A large volume might be written,

giving interesting accounts of the labors of the Methodists here. The ministers in the county at present, are as follows: Rev. Mr. Coombs, in Petersburg; Rev. Mr. Eckman, at Athens; Rev. Mr. Finity, at Greenview. These are on the circuits in the county, and the only local preachers are Rev. Starling Turner (he being a Protestant), and Rev. F. E. Foster, Greenview.

Reminiscences of Methodist ministers rush on our mind, demanding to be recorded, but, if the flood-gate is once opened, no telling where the end will be. But, in imagination the portly form and smiling face of Rev. Barrett rises up, and with the face an interminable store of remembered incidents. That eye, so full of humor, looks out on the world no more; the voice, so sweet in persuasion, so dire in denunciation, and so convincing in argument, is long since silent in death, but those who knew him will never forget the power of his pulpit efforts, or the unrivaled point and potency of his witticisms. Ever a devoted and consistent Christian, but at the same time ever ready to see the ludicrous phase of everything, and lead others to see, and, with his anecdotes, to convulse everything with merriment. Sometimes, though seldom, this characteristic of the man would manifest itself in the pulpit, and when this was the case, the house was sure to be "brought down." Pardon one illustration, kind reader, and we will pledge ourselves to give but the one.

Mr. Barrett was a plain Western man, used to Western habits and customs. He was also blessed with a powerful physical constitution, and being a man of very active habits, his nature demanded, and he relished most heartily, good, plain, wholesome food. At one time, he was on a circuit, one of the preaching points being in a settlement of New England people, and most of the class were "Yankees." Of course, their manners differed widely from his, and especially in the matter of diet, they were totally unlike. In that early day, "sweetmeats" were scarce, and those Eastern people had no idea of eating meat like the Western people. They lived nearly without meat, and the inevitable "pumpkin-pie" was nearly the standard part of their food. Brother Barrett visited different houses, but it was everywhere the same—pumpkin-pie confronted him where'er he went. At last, almost starving, he hinted very broadly that he wanted meat, but all of no avail. Finally, one Sabbath morning, when a large congregation had assembled, he decided to present his case in prayer. So, when they bowed for the opening prayer, after addressing the throne of grace for a time, he continued: "Oh, Lord, we thank Thee for this good land, for this productive soil, and for sunshine and shower. And we pray Thee, oh, Lord, if Thou canst bless under the Gospel, what Thou didst curse under the law, that Thou wilt bless the hogs. Oh, may they fatten and thrive; and do Thou send abundant crops of corn, that they may be made fat, that Thy servants may have meat to eat, that they may grow strong to serve Thee and do Thy Will. Oh, Lord, we pray Thee to blight the pumpkin crop. Send blasting and mildew on every vine, for Thou knowest we cannot serve Thee on the strength they give." He then went on and closed his prayer in the usual way.

Suffice it to say that the brethren took the hint, and after that Brother Barrett had meat to eat. The foregoing anecdote is literally true, otherwise, a number of men of unimpeachable character for truth and veracity have stated falsely. Rev. Mr. Barrett lived and continued to preach till some time during 1878; during that year, while living in Jacksonville, he went to an appointment at Grigg's Chapel, in the Sangamon Bottom, in Cass County, and preached morning and evening with his usual power and energy. Retired at night as well as usual, and was a corpse in a few hours. Thus passed away this eccentric, though faithful and successful minister of the Gospel. The M. E. Church could boast a great many faithful and devoted men among her early ministers, as well as among those of later years. This Church is still, with great energy and zeal, performing her part of the work in sending the Gospel to men in this county. She has here a large, devoted and wealthy membership, and a faithful and zealous ministry.

THE DISCIPLES.

This body of people, known as Disciples, Christians or Church of Christ, had its origin in Western Pennsylvania. It originated thus: In 1809, Thomas Campbell, aided by his son, Alexander Campbell, both of whom were Presbyterian ministers, becoming deeply impressed with what they regarded as the *unfortunate* divisions among professed Christian people, made an effort to bring about a union of all, not intending to start another "sect" or party. It was thought that taking the Bible alone, without any standard of interpretation, would do this. Quite a number of people, mostly Presbyterians, went into this enterprise. Soon the question of the mode and subject of baptism was mooted among them, and this resulting in a rejection, by the majority, of infant baptism and affusion; the body becoming thus one of immersed believers, they were soon united with the Redstone Baptist Association. Not many years after this, views were developed at variance with the Baptist Church, and the "Disciples" were formed into a new sect. About three years before the beginning of the move by the Campbells in Pennsylvania, a Presbyterian minister in Kentucky had tried to bring about a union of all Christians on the basis of the Bible alone. This movement was introduced and led by one Barton W. Stone, who had been for years a Presbyterian minister. He had collected quite a little band together, and, after considerable time spent in controverting various points by the two leaders, a union of the two parties, forming when united quite a large body. The followers of Stone were called New Lights, while Campbell's party was denominated "Disciples." But, for sake of distinction, some persons who belonged to neither called one party Stoneites and the other Campbellites; neither were these names given in reproach, but merely to distinguish them. For many years after the union of the two parties, the name "New Lights" was kept up, and thus applied to the "Disciples." Soon after the consolidation of the two, they began work in earnest, sending out missionaries to various parts of the country. It is almost certain that the "New

Lights," as they were called here, sent preachers into this part of Illinois as early as any, unless it was the Methodists and Hard-Shell Baptists. As said before, Rev. Mr. House, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was the first preacher in the county, and it is probable that old Mr. Crow, the Regular Baptist, was the next. As early as 1820 or 1821, a New Light preacher of the name of Henderson came to Sugar Grove, and preached in the cabin of Roland Grant, but there is no evidence that he ever attempted to organize a society. Not very long after this, Barton W. Stone himself preached in Clary's Grove, which he did several times after. He was followed by Sidney Rigdon, then a New Light, but who afterward became a Mormon, becoming one of the twelve apostles of that Church, and visiting various parts of Europe as a missionary. A congregation of "Disciples" was formed in Clary's Grove as early as 1827, and a few years after, they erected a "log meeting-house." This log church was occupied for several years, when a new frame edifice was erected. This last served them till after the village of Tallula was laid out and settled up. The Church, seeing that this village was destined to be the center of the community, they disposed of their house in the grove, and, just at the close of the late war, they erected in the village the large and commodious house in which they now worship. The date of the organization of the "Disciples'" Church in Sugar Grove is not definitely known, but it was at a very early day, as all admit. This soon became a very strong and prosperous body, and was for many years the largest and most wealthy congregation in the county. It continued to hold this enviable reputation till about 1867, when misfortune seemed to overtake it, and, in a short time, it was nearly annihilated. This happened in this wise: One J. K. Spears, of Indiana, a man of more than average ability, was employed as Pastor. At first, his preaching was in conformity with the doctrines of the Church: but it was not long till he began to drop expressions occasionally that pointed to materialism very strongly. When interviewed on the subject, he boldly affirmed the doctrine of "soul-sleeping," denying, in toto, all spiritual existence, and, as a consequence, denying the immortality of man, except in the resurrected body. He also taught that the Bible clearly affirmed the second advent of Christ as being just at hand. Such was his influence and tact, that he carried off with him *about one-half* of the entire congregation, among them some of the most influential, intelligent and wealthy of the entire flock. They all seemed utterly demented: they were re-baptized, and some of them were ready for months to start, at a day's warning, to Jerusalem, to meet the Savior there. Others believed that he would make his appearance right in Menard County, and some actually made the remark that they expected to go fishing with Christ in Salt Creek. Mr. Spear would not preach for a stipulated salary, as he regarded it as very sinful to do so; all he wanted was a simple support for himself and family; but he was exceedingly careful to have the support specified in every particular, so that it aggregated more than any salary paid in all this region, hence, he and his did

literally "fare sumptuously every day." In order to the quiet of the community (for the excitement was at fever-heat for months), a public discussion was inaugurated, and Elder Linn, of Indiana, met Mr. Spear in open conflict. The debate, perhaps, did not do much toward quieting the troubled waters; but, after the people had anxiously awaited the coming of Christ for several months, they began to grow incredulous; the enthusiasm died out, and then the revenues almost entirely failed. This was hint enough for Mr. Spear, who, in a short time, like the "star of empire," took his way westward. In an incredibly short time, all mention of "soul-sleeping" ceased to be made. As far as we can now learn, all those who followed Mr. S. in his folly are now open and avowed infidels. We often wonder what the feelings and thoughts now are of those who were at one time so enthusiastic as to become teachers of the new faith, but are now blasphemously profane! The old Church has never fully recovered from this blow, though it is gradually approximating its former strength.

The Church in Petersburg is of comparatively recent origin. In August, 1875, Elder D. R. Lucas came to this place, bringing with him a tent, capable of holding eight hundred or one thousand people. In this he conducted a protracted meeting of about six weeks' continuance, which resulted in the addition of something near one hundred persons to the Church. Immediately after the close of this meeting, an effort was made to build a house of worship. These efforts were crowned with success, and before the next spring, a neat brick edifice, some 40x60 feet, and finished in beautiful style, was ready for use. Elder M. M. Goode was engaged as Pastor, who still serves his people to the entire satisfaction of all. Being an intelligent, eloquent and very sociable gentleman, he commands the respect and friendship of all classes.

Of the Church in Athens and Greenview, the reader is referred to the history of those townships.

This Church has in Menard County five church edifices and as many prosperous congregations. The ministers in the county are: Elder Breeden, Pastor at Tallula; W. W. Linn, near Tallula, not now actively engaged in the ministry; M. M. Goode, Petersburg; D. T. Hughes, Greenview; Dr. Engle, Athens; Elder Hughes, Sweetwater, and G. A. Davis, Petersburg, not now actively engaged.

The Disciples are an intelligent, liberal and enterprising people, keeping full pace with the age in all that advances and elevates the people.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

About the close of the last century, the state of spiritual religion had reached a very low state, especially in Kentucky and Tennessee. The Presbyterians of that region had fallen into a cold formalism that was truly fearful. A prominent Elder of the Church, speaking of that period, says that he sat for twenty years under the ministry of an able Doctor of Divinity, and in all that time he never

heard him speak directly of the work of the Spirit in regeneration. While no body of people, as such, insist more strongly on the necessity of divine power in the salvation of the sinner, yet so many formalists had entered the Church that vital piety was almost extinct.

About this time, Rev. James McGready, who had been preaching seven years, was, by accident, awakened, sought religion and was powerfully converted. From this time, he turned his energies to arouse the Church. The result was a powerful revival of religion spreading over all that region. The Church was divided into a revival and anti-revival party. Some of the revival party could not accept the doctrines of the Westminster Confession touching foreknowledge and decrees, believing that it taught fatality.

The Church was organized February 4, 1810, in Tennessee. Hence, it could not be expected to have spread very far as early as the first settling of this country, in 1819 and 1820, especially when we remember that it had its origin as far south as the southeast part of Tennessee, near the Kentucky line. It is, however, true, notwithstanding this fact, that ministers of this Church found their way into Illinois before the Church was fifteen years old.

The Church in Menard County.—The first preacher of this denomination who visited this part of the State was John McCutchen Berry. He was born in the "Old Dominion," March 22, 1788. His education was limited. When twenty-two years of age, he made a public profession of faith in Christ, and united with the C. P. Church. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. He was licensed to preach by the Logan Presbytery, in Tennessee, in 1819; and in 1822, was ordained by the same body. In 1820, he had removed to Indiana, but he returned to Tennessee to attend Presbytery. A few years later, he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., settling in the limits of what is now Menard County, on Rock Creek. This section of country was then in the bounds of Illinois Presbytery, and so remained until the spring of 1829, when Sangamon Presbytery was organized. Mr. Berry had organized the Sugar Creek congregation, ten miles south of Springfield.

Revs. Gilbert Dodds and Thomas Campbell had migrated from Kentucky some years before the year 1829; both being licensed preachers when they came; were soon after ordained by the Presbytery of Illinois. Mr. Dodds settled on a farm some five miles south of Petersburg, where he resided until his death.

Synod—Old Cumberland Synod—ordered the organization of Sangamon Presbytery, and, agreeably to this order, the ministers and a few Elders met, at the house of William Drennan, on Sugar Creek, the 20th of April, 1829, and held its first meeting. The ministers were John M. Berry, Gilbert Dodds, Thomas Campbell, David Foster and John Porter, Mr. Berry, by order of Synod, acting as Moderator, and Gilbert Dodds as Clerk. Mr. Berry preached the opening sermon, from Matthew, xvi, 15. The Elders present were: Joseph

Dodds, representing Sugar Creek; John Hamilton, from Bethel, and Samuel Berry, from Concord and Lebanon. There were also present, John M. Cameron, William McCord and Neill Johnson, licentiates; Payton Mitchell and Archibald Johnson, candidates. Needham Roach, a licentiate from Nashville Presbytery was received under the care of this. This session of Presbytery also discontinued Payton Mitchell as a candidate under its care.

As Rev. John M. Berry was the first minister of this Church who preached in this county, it is due to history to give a brief description of him. As before stated, owing to his early surroundings, his education was limited; but his natural powers of mind were very far above the average. He was independent in his manner of thought, gentle and kind, but uncompromising in his opposition to all that he thought to be wrong. He was charitable in his feelings to the views of others, but unyielding in his convictions until convinced by the force of argument. As a speaker, he was plain, solemn and unassuming, making no effort at display or show; but, possessing a commanding presence and a voice at once full of power and a persuasive attractiveness, he was in every way qualified to exert a great power over an audience. Though usually full of force and logic, yet sometimes, when warmed with the inspiring power of his subject, he arose almost to sublimity, and at such times his solemn and earnest appeals were almost irresistible. His method of argument was of the clearest logical character, and when fully aroused by the importance of his subject, he seemed to carry everything before him. His character, and the estimate in which he was held, can be, to some degree, illustrated by relating an incident in the early history of this country. The reader is doubtless aware of the fact that the lamented Abraham Lincoln was engaged in the grocery trade at Old Salem, in this county, in an early day. A son of Mr. Berry was, for a time, a partner of Mr. Lincoln in the grocery, and it is probable that intoxicants were sold by them; in fact, this is generally conceded to be true. Be this as it may, Mr. Berry's son contracted habits of dissipation in some way, and ultimately became an utter wreck, dying a most horrid death. This was a blow from which the father never fully recovered; but a deep, dark shadow seemed ever after to be cast over his mind. It appears that during the partnership in the store that the father strove hard to dissuade his son from a life of intemperance, but failed. His labors were not lost, however, for the counsel, though lost on the son, made a lasting impression on Mr. Lincoln. Years after the close of the partnership, when Lincoln had reached a position of eminence in the legal profession, a grog-shop in a certain community was having a bad influence upon some men who were married, and whose wives suffered by the evil. These injured wives, on a certain occasion, gathered together and made a raid on the vile den, demolished the barrels, broke up the decanters and demijohns, and played havoc with things generally. For this the ladies were prosecuted, and Mr. Lincoln *volunteered* his services for their defense. In the midst of a most powerful argument upon the evils of the use of, and the traffic in, intoxicating

spirits, while all in the crowded room were most intensely interested and many bathed in tears, the speaker turned and, pointing his long, bony finger toward where the venerable Berry was standing, said: "*There* stands the man who, years ago, was instrumental in convincing me of the evils of trafficking in and using ardent spirits. I am glad that I ever saw him. I am glad that I ever heard his testimony on this terrible subject." This was a higher honor than to have been made the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Such an encomium from such a man speaks volumes in praise of Mr. Berry's influence for good.

Such is a brief sketch of the pioneer of Cumberland Presbyterianism in the State of Illinois. Mr. Berry died as he had lived, with his armor on, in the winter of 1856–57, in the town of Clinton, De Witt Co., Ill., where he had lived for several years. His early colaborers were equally earnest, pious and devoted to their work. Dodds, Campbell and others will ever be remembered with warmest gratitude by the people of that Church.

Some of the old citizens are firm in their convictions that the Lebanon congregation of the C. P. Church, was the *first* Church organized in the county, though the writer is fully convinced that Clary's Grove Baptist Church is older by a year or more. In 1829, the Lebanon congregation, six miles east of Petersburg, and Concord, four miles north, were represented in Presbytery. Lebanon was organized, perhaps, in 1825 or 1826, and Concord a year or two later. The Cumberland Presbyterians were accustomed, from their first introduction in this part of Illinois, to hold camp-meetings every summer. These meetings were held in various communities, as Lebanon, Concord, Rock Creek, Irish Grove, Salt Creek, and various other places. This custom was kept up till some twenty years ago. The Church grew and prospered from the first, and at the present time it, perhaps, has a larger membership than any other denomination in the county. The following is a list of the congregation and Pastors in the county: Irish Grove, Rev. J. T. May; Fancy Prairie, Rev. J. S. Stevenson; Greenview, Rev. James White; Rock Creek, Rev. J. Momire; Petersburg, Rev. R. D. Miller; Concord, Rev. A. H. Goodpasture; besides these there are Tallula, New Hope and Lebanon congregations that, at present, are without Pastors. The following additional ministers of this Church live in the county: Revs. James Knoles and C. B. Parkhurst, who are engaged in teaching. Thus it will be seen that there are nine congregations and eight ministers in the county. Each congregation has a good and finished house of worship, except Petersburg, which, at this writing—July, 1879—has a good and neat brick edifice nearly ready for occupancy. A detail of the history of each of these congregations will be found in the history of the several townships in which they are situated.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

When Diedrich Knickerbocker set about writing the history of New York, that his subject might have a broad foundation, he went back to the beginning

*We are indebted for this sketch of the Presbyterian Churches, to Rev. John Crazier, Pastor of North Sangamon Church at Indian Point.—R. D. M.

of the world. In giving a sketch of the Presbyterian Church, in Menard County, we may not go back as far in order of time, and yet, it may interest those who read this sketch to know something of the early planting of the Presbyterian Church in Illinois, and especially this central portion, where our lot is cast. In 1797, just three years after Anthony Wayne's victory over the Indians at the battle of the Fallen Timber, and five years before Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State, and when all the vast territory covered by the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was yet under Territorial government, an effort was made by a Presbyterian minister to plant the Gospel ordinances of Christ according to the Westminster Standards, upon the soil of Illinois. Rev. John E. Finley, a Presbyterian minister from Chester County, Penn., to Mason County, Ky., coveted the privilege of being the first to plant the Church of Christ upon the territory of the future great State of Illinois; and also in the Louisiana Territory, in what is now the State of Missouri. In 1797, Mr. Finley descended the Ohio River in a keel-boat, with several of his neighbors, members of the Presbyterian Church, and ascended the Mississippi, and landed at Kaskaskia, with the bold design of planting the standard of the Cross in the Spanish Colonies west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Finley probably had ultimate reference to a mission among the Indians. He preached the Gospel, catechised and baptised several of the "red men." But, in a short time, he was led to abandon the enterprise. A few years later, while Capts. Lewis and Clark, under the recommendation of President Jefferson and by appointment of Congress, were exploring a route over the Rocky Mountains, and descending the Columbia to the Pacific, earnest ministers of Christ were planning the conquest of these regions for Christ. In the years 1804, 1805 and 1806, short missionary excursions were made to the vicinity of Vincennes by Rev. Messrs. Samuel Rannels, Samuel B. Robinson, James McGrady and Thomas Cleland, members of the Presbytery of Transylvania in the State of Kentucky. As the result of these labors, the First Presbyterian Church was organized in Indiana, near Vincennes, and was then named, and still is known as Indiana Church. This was in 1806. During the years 1810, 1811, and also in 1814 and 1816, Rev. James McGrady spent a considerable time in the southern counties of Indiana, and in Illinois, and in 1816, or some accounts say, in 1814, Mr. McGrady organized Sharon Church in White County. This was the first Presbyterian Church in Illinois, and its honored name still stands on the roll of the Presbytery of Cairo.

About the same time, Revs. J. F. Schemerhorn and Samuel J. Mills visited Kaskaskia, and left a deep impression of their zeal and fidelity, especially in the family of Gov. Ninian Edwards. At that time, there was not a town of a thousand inhabitants in Indiana, Illinois or Missouri, unless it was Madison, Vincennes or St. Louis. Sparse settlements were scattered along the eastern part of Illinois as far north as the Vermilion, and on the west side as far north as Quincy. All the northern part of the State was a wilderness, with here

and there an Indian trading-post. Peoria was Ft. Clark, and Chicago only appears on the maps as Ft. Dearborn. The fort was on the south side of the Chicago River, and on the north side just opposite was John Kinzie's agency and trading-post. A few mud and stick shanties along the river near the agency, and at Wolf Point on the west side, was all the town there was on the site of the great city of Chicago. In 1821, Rev. Dr. Gideon Blackburn, the founder of Blackburn University, was in the full tide of his popularity as a most effective preacher of the Gospel. He passed through the State and held a camp-meeting at Shoal Creek, in Bond County, where there was a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and many were converted, and a church was there formed. Rev. Abraham Williamson, from Princeton, N. J., also Rev. Messrs. Orrin Catlin and Daniel G. Sprague, from Andover, Mass., preached in that part of the State and organized a church at Carrollton. In 1825, Rev. John M. Ellis arrived in Illinois, and spent a year or two with the Church of Kaskaskia. About the same time, the Rev. John Birch, a Scotsman who had spent his earlier years in his native country and in England, came to America, and, after a few years in Southern and Western Ohio, came to Morgan County, Ill., where the village of Jacksonville had lately been laid out. Here he labored, and had organized a church before any one came to his aid. He was succeeded by Mr. Ellis, who, besides his zeal as a preacher of the Gospel, had initiated those movements which led to the establishment of Illinois College. Mr. Ellis was one of the seven ministers who were organized into the first Presbytery of Illinois, known as the Center Presbytery of Illinois.

January 30, 1828, a church was organized by Mr. Ellis at Springfield, and was called the Sangamon Church, after the name of the river near which, and the county in which it was located. This Church was composed of *nineteen* members, of whom only five lived in the village of Springfield, and these were all women. The membership was scattered over a region of twenty miles around, and several of them (Messrs. John and John N. Moore) in what is now Menard County. It is worthy of note that this organization was made in the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, widow of Dr. John Blair Smith, a very eminent man in his day, and once the President of Hampden and Sidney College, Virginia. The Church of Edwardsville was also organized in her house, when she lived there in 1819. The original Elders of the Sangamon Church at Springfield were John Moore, Samuel Reid, Isaiah Stillman and John N. Moore. Ever since about 1820, people from different parts of Kentucky had begun to settle on Indian Creek, then a part of Sangamon County. Many of these were Presbyterians and Cumberland Presbyterians. The Presbyterians had united with the Sangamon Church; but it was impossible that they should have the full benefit of the privileges of a church twenty miles away, with high waters and often impassable roads between. Soon after the Sangamon Church was organized, the Rev. John G. Bergen, lately from New Jersey, began his labors as the Pastor of the Church. But he did not confine his labors to Springfield,

but made extended missionary tours in every direction, and preached the Word wherever an opportunity offered. During the winter of 1828–29, Mr. Bergen visited Vandalia, then the capital of the State, and preached before the Legislature. On his return, in January, 1829, he went to the Moore neighborhood, on Indian Creek, and there formed the acquaintance of Elder John Moore, the patriarch of the Moore family. Mr. Moore was a Virginian by birth, but had emigrated to Kentucky in early life, while the Indians were still a terror to the white settlers. He is represented as having been greatly useful in planting Presbyterianism in the Green River country. He passed through the great revival at the beginning of the century, and took an active part in it, but opposed the extravagances by which it was characterized. His wonderful knowledge of the deep things of God began with the study of an old torn and coverless book, which he found in the garret of his father's house. "Law Death, and Gospel Life" was its title, probably written by Dr. Bellamy. This book he read, and reread, until its thoughts were inwrought into the very texture of his soul. Mr. Moore came to Indian Creek in 1822. After Mr. Bergen came to Springfield, he found in Mr. Moore a warm and trusted friend, and was his companion in many a preaching tour. It is related of him that once, during the summer before the deep snow, they rode together 130 miles north to organize a church in Union Grove, in what is now La Salle County. On their return, Mr. Bergen preached at Holland's Grove, where the town of Washington now stands, a few miles east of Peoria. At this service, nearly all the settlers were present for seven miles around, including a company of Potawatomie Indians, who, by invitation, attended the service, filing in one by one, and taking their seats on the floor, near the minister.

In 1832, the time had come when it was thought that the interests of religion required a separate Presbyterian church organization north of the Sangamon River. On the 20th of May, 1832, a meeting was appointed at the Lebanon "Meeting-house," the place of worship of the Cumberland Presbyterians. Mr. Bergen preached an appropriate sermon, after which a church was organized, consisting of thirty-two members, all presenting letters from the Sangamon Church, at Springfield, and, as this church was on the north side of the Sangamon River, it very appropriately chose the name of the North Sangamon Church, the name which it still bears. The names of the original members were as follows, viz.: Elijah Scott, John Stone, Andrew Moore, Samuel Moore, Alexander Barnett, David Walker, Milton Rayburn, Phœbe Moore, Margaret S. Moore, Stephen Stone, Ann Barnett, John N. Moore, Mary Moore, Jane Patterson, Panthy Barnett, Hannah Baxter, Jane Rayburn, Polly Walker, Matilda Walker, Elizabeth Walker, Jane Walker, Ann Walker, John Moore, Ambers Stone, Jane Scott, Lucy Stone, Polly Stotts, Catherine Stone, Jane Casey, Isabella Walker, Alexander Walker and William Stotts. At the same time, the following persons were received on profession of their faith in Christ: John Allen, Henry C. Rogers, Sarah H. Rogers and Elizabeth Patterson.

John Moore, John N. Moore, aad Alexander Walker, were elected Ruling Elders. As their first place of worship, the North Sangamon Church occupied, a part of the time, the log meeting-house built by the Lebanon congregation of the C. P. Church, and then they assisted the Cumberland brethren in building a frame church, which has since been replaced by their present commodious brick church. In consideration of aid thus rendered, the North Sangamon congregation had the use of the Lebanon house of worship one-half the time until 1844, when they built a frame church of their own, 28x36 feet, which was occupied seventeen years, until 1867, when the present brick edifice was finished and dedicated to the worship of the Almighty God, with appropriate services by John G. Bergen, D. D., who had organized the church thirty-five years before. Rev. George W. F. Birch, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in Springfield, assisted in the services. As to ministers who have served this church, either by invitation of the Session, or by appointment of Presbytery, we may mention the honored names of Rev. William K. Steward, Rev. Thomas A. Spillman, also Rev. George W. McKinley, who often supplied the church and presided in the Session. The first minister who regularly supplied this church, was the Rev. Samuel Foster, a licentiate from New England, who was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Sangamon, in the year 1833. Mr. Foster served this church only a little more than one year. The measure of success attending his ministry does not appear from the records. But the history of this church seems to be marked with frequent additions on profession of faith. After Mr. Foster left, the church remained vacant for nearly a year, when, in 1835, Rev. Alexander Ewing entered upon his labors. His name first appears as Moderator of the Session, at the house of Mr. Stephen Stone, in Irish Grove, March 22, 1835. On the 13th of June following, thirteen persons were received by letter. North Sangamon Church, which had only had a separate existence of four years, was now about "to become two bands." At a meeting of the Session held April 2, 1836, Mr. Bergen presiding, it was resolved to apply to the Presbytery of Sangamon for a separate organization at Irish Grove. Preparatory to such organization, thirty-one persons, living at and near Irish Grove, asked for, and obtained letters from the North Sangamon Session, with a view of uniting in the new organization. The Irish Grove Church was soon after formed, and Mr. Ewing, who lived at the grove, gave half his time to that church, and the remainder to the church at North Sangamon. This arrangement continued until the beginning of the year 1837, when the controversies between the New and Old School culminated in a separation in 1838. The North Sangamon Church adhered to the Old School Assembly, and remained in connection with the Presbytery of Sangamon, and was without a settled Pastor from early in 1837, until late in 1838. At this time Rev. John W. Little, of the Central Congregational Association of New York, was received by the Presbytery, and became the stated supply of this church and Irish Grove, giving one-half of his time to each church.

This relation continued with mutual good-will, until Mr. Little's death, in June, 1842. The church was then supplied by Rev. Thomas Galt, for one-half his time until 1850, or nearly seven and one-half years. In the third year of Mr. Galt's ministry there seems to have been quite a revival, and nineteen persons were added to the church on profession of faith. In November, 1849, Rev. William Perkins began to supply this church on the alternate Sabbaths, when Mr. Galt preached at Irish Grove. Mr. Perkins continued his labors until November 1, 1851. They were then without a Pastor until the fall of 1853, when Rev. R. A. Criswell began his labors, and, in November of that year, Mr. Criswell was ordained and installed Pastor, and continued his labors until November 1, 1866, when he resigned his charge, and ceased to minister to this church. In April, 1867, his pastoral relation was dissolved by Presbytery. This pastorate seems to have been much blessed. During the thirteen years of Mr. Criswell's ministry there were sixty-three additions on profession, and forty-nine on certificate, clearly showing that the continued pastorate of one man with ordinary faithfulness is *more conducive* to *Church growth* than frequent changes. Soon after Mr. Criswell's resignation Rev. R. A. Van Pelt, formerly from Pennsylvania, but more recently from Wisconsin, began to serve the church, and continued as the stated supply for about two years with a reasonable measure of success.

During the summer of 1869, after Mr. Van Pelt ceased his ministrations in the church, Rev. Mr. Reese supplied the church for a short time, but his health failing, he was obliged to give up his charge, and eventually to retire entirely from the work of the ministry. In the fall of 1869, the church invited Rev. John Crozier, then Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Ohio, to become their Pastor. This invitation was accepted, and Mr. C. began his ministry in this church about the middle of November, 1869. In March following, at a regular congregational meeting, with Rev. S. J. Bogle, of Mason City, presiding, the church made out a regular and unanimous call for the labors of Mr. Crozier as their settled Pastor. This call was duly presented to the Presbytery of Sangamon, in session in the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, in April, 1870, and, being found in order, was placed in the hands of the Pastor elect and accepted, and, in August following, the installation was consummated, Rev. Messrs. D. J. Strain, J. D. Kerr and F. J. Moffatt as the Committee of Presbytery taking part in the services. This relation still continues at the date of this sketch, September, 1879, with mutual good-will and confidence between Pastor and people. During this period, many changes have taken place, which have materially affected the progress of the church. Many have been removed by death, and many persons owning small farms have sold to larger land-holders, and removed to other places. By this process, there has been an actual decrease of population. During the present pastorate, there have been thirty-five added to the church by profession of faith, and twenty-seven by letter; forty-five have been dismissed to other churches, leaving the present active membership a little less than one hundred.

This sketch would be incomplete without mention of the office bearers who have faithfully served this Church. The first Session, chosen at the organization in 1832, was John and John N. Moore and Alexander Walker. The senior Elder was John Moore, a native of Virginia, and born in the year 1767. He was a man of devoted piety. He was twice married, and was the father of eleven children, all of whom became pious. Joseph Moore, of Clinton, DeWitt County, William Moore, of Irish Grove, and Mrs. Sarah H. Rogers, wife of Henry C. Rogers, Esq., of Athens, also Mrs. Margaret Waters, of Clinton, were children of John Moore, and are still living. John Moore served as an Elder in this church from its organization in 1832 till his death in 1843. His oldest son and third child was John Newell Moore, who was born in Kentucky in 1794; was married to Phœbe Scott in Adair County, Ky., in 1820, and located in this vicinity in 1822. He was elected Elder at the organization of the Sangamon congregation when it was organized in Springfield in 1828, and when the North Sangamon Church was organized in 1832, he was chosen Elder in it, and filled the position faithfully up to his death in 1842. Mr. Alexander Walker, another of the original Session, came from Kentucky at an early day, and settled in Irish Grove. He was first an Elder in the North Sangamon Church, but, when the Irish Grove congregation was formed, he removed his membership there. Some years ago, he removed to Iowa. Elijah Scott was another of the first members of the Church, and at an early period was chosen Elder. After serving in this office a number of years, he removed to Cass County, where he still lives, being over eighty years of age. Dr. James Smick was another most acceptable Elder in this church. He was born in Mercer County, Ky. His parents were Presbyterians, and he united with that Church in Lexington, Ky. He studied medicine in the same city and practiced there, and also in Indiana, and came to Menard County in 1847. He was an Elder before he came to Menard. He was chosen Elder here in 1850, which office he filled till his death in 1853. Alonzo H. Whitney and Samuel Moore were elected Elders and ordained December 30, 1855. Mr. Moore was born in Kentucky in 1806; was a son of John Moore and brother of Elder John N. Moore. He was one of the original members of the church. His name appears as Elder for the last time March 13, 1862. He moved near Concord, where he died January 26, 1864, aged fifty-eight years and six months. Alonzo H. Whitney was born in Brattleboro, Vt., April 26, 1816; professed religion at Syracuse, N. Y., when near nineteen years of age. He came to Illinois in 1834, and joined the Second Presbyterian Church in the town of Springfield. He married Miss Mary A. Kincaid. In 1841, he joined this church, and, in 1855, was elected and ordained Elder. He continued in this office till October 9, 1871, when he was called to his reward. Milton Rayburn was also one of the original members, and was made an Elder in 1835; he being a citizen of Irish Grove, was dismissed to join there in 1836. The present Session is composed of John

Kennedy Kincaid, James Scott Moore and Robert A. Young. The senior Elder, J. K. Kincaid, was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1808, and settled in Illinois in 1832. He joined this church by letter in 1834. The exact date of his election and ordination to the office of Elder is not known, though his name appears on the records as such as early as 1843. He has been an Elder at least thirty-seven years. He has served much of the time as Clerk of the Session, and has frequently represented his congregation in Presbytery and Synod. James S. Moore is a son of Elder John N. Moore; was born in Kentucky in 1821. His father settled on Indian Creek in 1822. December 3, 1836, he united with the church on profession of faith, under the ministry of Rev. Alexander Ewing. He was ordained Elder May 4, 1857, Rev. William Perkins officiating. Mr. Moore has served the Church faithfully in that capacity from his ordination to the present time, except near three years spent in Jacksonville, where he removed in 1870, to educate his children, returning to his old home in 1873. He has been much of the time Clerk of the Session; has often represented the congregation in Presbytery and Synod. He was representative on the part of the Eldership from Sangamon Presbytery to the General Assembly in 1867, which met in Cincinnati; and, in 1877, he represented the Springfield Presbytery in the General Assembly which met in the city of Chicago. He is an efficient Sabbath-school Superintendent, and serves his church in this capacity much of the time. The junior Elder is Robert A. Young, who was born in Bath County, Ky., November 23, 1829. His parents, William P. and Margaret Young, came to Illinois in 1836. On the 1st of April, 1848, he united with the church. On the 20th of July, 1871, he was ordained Ruling Elder. The present Deacons are William C. Kincaid, A. E. Kincaid, J. H. Kincaid, A. S. Kirk and J. M. Fulton. Trustees, W. C. Kincaid, C. O. Culver and H. M. Moore. The officers of the Sunday school are—Superintendent, James S. Moore; Assistant Superintendent, William B. Thompson; Secretary, R. A. Young; Chorister, James S. Moore; Organist, Laura P. Moore; Sexton, Henry Walker.

The following persons who were communicants in this church, have entered the ministry: John H. Moore, Pastor at Birmingham, Iowa; D. J. Strain, Pastor at Virginia, Ill.; John W. Little, Pastor of Cross Roads Church, Allegany Presbytery, Pennsylvania; John J. Graham, Pastor at Mount Vernon, Ill.; W. C. McDougall, now an evangelist in Scotland. John Howe Moore, a young man of rare piety and promise, was called to his reward before he completed his studies preparatory to entering the ministry.

In estimating the influence of this church for good, we must go beyond the actual of the communion roll. In the first place, this church, in a spirit of self-reliance, has sustained its ministry without aid from the Board of Missions even when weak in numbers and material wealth. In its early history, when unable to support a Pastor, it united with some other in the support of a minister. It has built two houses of worship without asking for help from the

general funds of the Church as a body. Its present commodious house of worship was finished and furnished at a total cost of over $3,000, it being 40x60 feet in size. Beside this, they rendered substantial aid in building the Presbyterian Churches of Petersburg, Mason City, Sweetwater and Irish Grove. This church may be regarded as the parent of all the Presbyterian congregations in the county. This congregation has furnished the first material for the organization of all the other churches of this body in the county. The Presbyterians have three flourishing congregations in the county, and four excellent houses of worship. Each of those congregations have regular ministers. The reader will find a detailed account of each of these congregations in the history of the townships, in which they are severally situated. The Presbyterians purchased the house of worship erected by the "Soul-Sleepers," in Sweetwater, some years ago, in which they have occasional services.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There is but one Episcopal Church in the county, and this is located in Petersburg. The house was erected, and the Church organized, through the energy and zeal of Mrs. Harris, relict of the late Hon. Thomas L. Harris. The Trinity Church is a substantial brick of the Gothic style of architecture, standing on the hillside, commmanding a fine view of Petersburg. The first Rector of Trinity was Rev. Mr. Steel, who served the congregation very acceptably, and then gave up this charge to accept one in Alton, Ill. The Church was without a Minister for upward of a year, but have recently secured the services of a Minister, who entered on his duties in August.

LUTHERAN CHURCH (GERMAN).

This denomination has had a church in the county seat for several years, and, although representatives of the Church are found all over the county wherever there are Germans, yet no congregation was ever organized in the county, out of Petersburg, until two years ago, when Prof. Winnekin, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, located at Springfield, organized a congregation in the vicinity of Tallula, and they have since erected a neat, though cheap house of worship. There is, also, a large community of German Lutherans in the neighborhood of Greenview, though they have not, as yet, been formally organized. In Petersburg, the Church owns a small brick church house, and on adjoining lots are a schoolhouse and parsonage. These are all free from debt. Rev. Robert Collier is at present, and has been for more than a year past, their Pastor. The membership in this congregation is large, and they have regular services each Sabbath.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There is but one congregation, and one house of worship in this county belonging to this people. The house stands on the crest of the high hill at the south border of the town, and commands a most commanding view of the town

and river. The house is large, substantially built, and finished in the very best taste. With the church is connected half a block of ground, on which stands a two-story parsonage and a schoolhouse, in which a school is conducted eight months in the year, by Sisters. The membership is large, extending to almost every part of the county. The Pastor occasionally visits the villages of the county, and holds services in them. The church was built about the close of the war, and, since it was completed, there has been a regular Pastor in charge almost the whole of the time. At present, they are without a Pastor, Rev. Father Ahne having left some two months ago, on account of his health, and, as yet, his place has not been supplied.

With this brief account we close the general history of the churches in this county, though the reader may turn to the histories of the several precincts, where he will find full details of all these matters. We sincerely regret that we are not able to get fuller details of the early preachers and churches, but it was impossible to get this in any reliable form. It is no trouble to find parties *professing* to know the early history of each of the different churches, but the difficulty is, that when you accept one of these statements so positively made, you will soon find, perhaps, half a dozen persons equally reliable, who will contradict almost every fact, and give an almost exactly opposite statement. No doubt many facts here given will be disputed, yet we have the pleasure of knowing that they were gotten from the most trustworthy sources, and where there were conflicting statements, we accepted those corroborated by the greatest amount of reliable proof.

DEATHS AND CEMETERIES.

As before stated, the first death in the county, of which there is any record or recollection, was a son of Mr. Boyer, named Henderson. Some affirm that Joseph Kinney—thrown from a horse and killed—was the second, and some say the third death. The burden of the proof is that he was the second. His grave was the *first* in the burying-ground now known as Sugar Grove Cemetery. There is a strange fact in connection with this oldest known grave in Menard County. Kinney was injured by being thrown from his horse while on his way from a horse-race, and he died very soon after the fall. Shortly after his burial, an *elm* sprang up from the very center of the grave. This was allowed to grow from year to year; and it seems there was peculiar nutriment in the soil of that spot for the elm, for it grew with remarkable rapidity. It stands there to-day, a giant tree, and the grave is entirely covered and obliterated by it; and there it stands, a living, verdant monument, wrestling with the tempest, and glittering in the sunshine, silently telling of the death of Joe Kinney.

Soon after this, the old "graveyards" in Clary's Grove, and at Lebanon, and at other points were opened. No fact, connected with the early settlement of the country, is more to be regretted than the practice of burying their dead in places totally unprotected by law, and doomed soon to be abandoned, and, in

time, to be inclosed in farms, the soil above them ruthlessly torn by the plow, and the very ashes of our ancestors made to feed the cultivated crops. A very little care and effort at the proper time would have prevented all this. But it is a lamentable fact that, even to the present time, there are scarcely any cemeteries in the county for which proper provisions are made.

The principal cemeteries proper are as follows: "*Rose Hill*," situated on the hill east of the river, one mile from Petersburg. Some fifteen years ago, Mr. William S. Conant purchased the tract of land, and laid out the cemetery into blocks and lots. The location is one well suited for the purpose. It is a high ridge, level on top, and gradually sloping off, at first into gentle undulations, and then, farther south, it breaks into abruptly rolling hills; so that any taste can be satisfied. Fine drives for carriages traverse every part of the grounds, so that every lot may be closely inspected without alighting. The ground was originally covered with a fine growth of young and thrifty forest-trees, oak, hickory, elm, walnut, etc.; and the proprietor has displayed great taste in setting out evergreens and flowers in every part of the ground. A great number of graves are already to be seen there, while a great number of fine monuments beautify the ground, standing as mute, but eloquent mourners, bringing to the memory of many the tender but broken ties of other years. Mr. Conant deserves great credit for his energy and perseverance in opening and keeping up this "city of the dead."

"Oakland Cemetery" is deserving of mention here, for, while it has been opened but a few months, in point of importance it stands among the first cemeteries in the county. It is located just outside the corporate limits of Petersburg, at the southwestern point. It consists of some twenty acres purchased by the proprietor, Mr. D. M. Bone, of Mr. Wadkins, in the autumn of 1878. It would seem that the Great Architect prepared this spot as a private chamber where the sleeping dead may rest. The cemetery proper is cut off from the surrounding fields by a deep ravine running along each side, thus forming a high ridge, slightly declining toward the city, while, on the summit, there are at least seven or eight acres that are almost level, rolling just enough for the water to run off. Along the entire extent of the crest of the hill, running clear around the whole bluff, is the broken brow of the hill, offering a choice of every quality of ground, from the level sward on top to the sloping, wave-like undulations on the brow, to the rugged and precipitous sides of the bluff. The earth is close and compact, and, at the depth of three or four feet, it is almost white as lime, while, owing to the peculiar conformation of the entire tract, the ground underneath is very dry, caused by the shedding of the water from the surface. The surface of the tract was by nature covered with a dense growth, principally young and thrifty forest trees, with here and there a gnarled and wrinkled oak or elm, looking the parent of the surrounding forest. These old pioneers of the wood, centuries old, yet showing no signs of age, are fitting sentinels to guard these precincts of the slumbering tenants of the tomb. The natural

forest was marred but little by the ax, but left almost as nature formed it. Mr. Bone secured the services of Mr. Cleaveland, of Chicago, the most gifted landscape gardener on the continent, to come and view the ground, and, having examined the land, he laid it out in the highest perfection of the art. Mr. Cleaveland has superintended the laying-out of the leading cemeteries of the country, and, so soon as they got a view of the natural tract, he and his son both spoke in the highest terms of its beauty. It is laid out in gentle curves, and smoothly gliding lines, without any sharp angles, or monotonous squares or diamonds to weary the eye and surfeit the taste. No two blocks or lots are alike; no two drives or walks are similar; but an unending variety and every varying contrast is presented to the eye. Broad drives sweep in graceful curves through every part of the ground, and from the carriage every grave may be viewed from the foot, and every inscription be read. In addition to this, the cemetery is chartered on a basis that it can never be neglected nor fall into decay. Provisions are made by which an ample fund, as a kind of endowment fund, is laid by in store, the interest only of which is to be used in keeping up the repairs. No *individual* can ever assume the control of it; and as much care will be taken of the grave fifty years after the interment as the first year. Taking all these facts together, and in connection with its location within an easy walk from any part of town, it will, in the very near future, be one of the most lovely cemeteries in the county. Quite a number of persons are already interred there, and many lots have already been sold.

At Indian Point, there is a cemetery one mile east of the church, that is duly incorporated, and is beautifully laid out. At Athens, the cemetery laid out by Mr. Hall is also incorporated, as also the Tallula Cemetery. These, we believe, are all the incorporated cemeteries in the county. There are a large number of private burying-grounds in the county, some containing hundreds of graves; some have some little care and attention, while most of them have fallen into neglect, and, in the course of a few years, will have gone to entire ruin. This is a matter in which our people are shamefully negligent, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the public mind will become awakened on this subject. Will we take so much pains with our homes and barns and farms, while the dust of our fathers and mothers are thus neglected? A mere pittance, in the way of expense, and very little care and labor would gather these scattered remains from those dreary scenes of desolation and neglect, and place them in incorporated cemeteries, where their graves would be remembered, protected and cared for.

RAILROADS.

There are two railroads passing through Menard County; these are the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton, and the Springfield & Northwestern. These roads cross each other at nearly right angles at Petersburg, which is near the center of the county, thus dividing the county in four almost equal parts. The Chicago & Alton Railroad enters the county within less than a

half-mile of the southwest corner, and it leaves the county at the Salt Creek bridge, which is but a few miles from the northeast corner; thus it traverses the entire county diagonally from corner to corner. The Springfield & Northwestern road enters the county at the southeast corner, or as near as it can be found; it traverses the entire area, and the bridge on the Sangamon, where it enters Mason county, is precisely at the corner of Menard.

The question of the navigation of the Sangamon River had been agitated as early as 1832 or 1833, as the reader will see in another place, but this was soon given up entirely. Another project was then proposed, of opening a canal from Beardstown to Decatur, by way of the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers. In the Legislature of 1834–35, a charter was granted for this purpose. In the spring following, a careful survey was made of the route; then, after a vast deal of gas and calculation and suggestion, the matter was abandoned; but it did not die in the minds or energies of the people. Occasionally, the matter was agitated, but it was not till 1850, or 1851, that it was again warmly canvassed. So high did the fever run at this time, that the Legislature of 1852 granted a charter to the "Springfield and Northwestern Railroad Company" to construct a road from Springfield to Rock Island. This road was to pass through the county just as the Springfield & Northwestern Road has since done. So far was this enterprise pushed, that the county of Menard voted $50,000 to aid in its construction. The people were so full of enthusiasm over the enterprise that it was thought for a time that it could not fail. Even a small per cent of the amount voted was absolutely raised to defray the expenses of the survey. But it is true that

> "The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
> Gang aft agley,"

and as Sangamon County refused to vote her share of the stock, and troubles anticipated concerning the favorable negotiation of the bonds if voted, as also some unexplained trouble among the Company, the enterprise finally "went up." The people of "Little Menard," by these constant failures, became thoroughly discouraged. For a few years they were despondent; but in the fall of 1856, a new enterprise was suggested. An intelligent citizen informed the writer, that when this was first proposed, the people heard it with a scowl: but later, hope began to revive.

The enterprise proposed was the construction of a line of railroad from Jacksonville to Tonica in La Salle County, to intersect the Hennepin & Streator. Tonica is a village on the last-named road, nine miles from the town of La Salle. A gentleman from La Salle County came along the proposed line of road, talking to the people and holding public meetings; and, having a corps of surveyors with him, he was making a preliminary survey at the same time. As the proposed line was to pass through Petersburg, and that being twenty-two miles from the nearest railroad or navigable river, the proposed road was a grand scheme to the citizens of this section of country. Menard, as a corporate

body, voted $100,000 stock, and such was the zeal of the people that nearly $30,000 stock was subscribed by individuals. A charter was granted the Petersburg & Tonica Railroad. The subscriptions were legalized, and Hon. Richard Yates was made President of it, and Menard County had two representatives on the Board of Directors, viz., John Bennett and Hon. W. G. Greene. Work was soon commenced on both extremes of the line, and prosecuted with vigor, and a great amount of grading was soon done; but, unfortunately, notwithstanding the zeal of the people, the subscriptions ran short, and the work was compelled to stop. About this time, Mr. Yates resigned the Presidency, when Hon. W. G. Greene was called to fill the position, and Hon. W. T. Beckman was made a Director and Superintendent of the road. By almost superhuman efforts, means were raised to complete the road from Jacksonville to Petersburg, a distance of twenty-eight miles. During the fall of 1861, the locomotive whistled for the first time in Petersburg. This being just at the opening of the war, all hope of its immediate completion was abandoned. Mr. Milton Moore, recently deceased, was the first agent in the Petersburg depot, and Mr. William Bacon, the very prince of conductors, had charge of the first train. Many were the anecdotes told of the remarkable speed of this train. There being one train, and the time-table requiring him to make the round trip every twenty-four hours, of course he *must* run. Fifty-six miles in twenty-four hours! Think of it! They still tell of the train waiting for a farmer to shell a "grist" of corn to take to mill, and of the conductor's strictness in carrying out the time-table; so strict, indeed, that he *helped* shell the corn! Of the lady who had eleven eggs to send to market on the train, and of Mr. Bacon waiting for the hen to lay the other egg; but they do *not* say that he hurried the hen! One thing is sure: that is, Mr. Bacon was always a gentleman, and still is.

About the close of the war, a proposition was made by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, which was accepted, whereby the latter company completed the road, not to Tonica, however, but following the old road-bed to Delavan, in Tazewell County; there leaving the old Tonica line, it was run directly to Bloomington, there intersecting the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Since that time, this has been an important line of road. Some years ago, the Chicago & Alton Company secured entire possession. Now it is finished to Kansas City. There are no finer trains run anywhere west of Ohio than the "Denver Express" and the "St. Louis Mail." The passenger and freight business of this road is simply immense; and the company spare no expense in keeping their road up with all others, by putting all new appliances that can add to the success of the road into use.

The reader will remember that, in 1852, a charter was granted by the Legislature to the "Springfield & Northwestern Railroad Company," to build a railroad from Springfield to Rock Island. After that old charter had lain dead for seventeen years, it was revived by the Legislature in 1869—to a new

company, however, allowing them to construct a road on the line of the old survey. Menard County voted $100,000 stock in this road, and the town of Petersburg pays $15,000. There was a great amount of trouble over this matter of the "town bonds," as it was in the courts for quite a while; but as it is a matter that produced trouble and hard feelings, and as it has been settled in the courts, we think it the part of prudence to let it be buried in the oblivion of forgetfulness. In the latter part of 1870, work was begun on this line at Havana, but it progressed but slowly. During the next year, 1871, it was completed across Mason County, and a few miles into Menard. In 1872, the cars began to run as far as from Havana to Petersburg. By late autumn in 1873, the road was finished *all the way to Cantrall*, a distance of no less than thirteen miles from Petersburg! Here another rest was taken; but after the needed rest and recuperation necessary after such an arduous summer's work, the road was completed at last, in 1874. Mr. William Ludwig was appointed agent at Petersburg depot, a position which he has held to the present time, to the entire satisfaction of all. The road is doing a good business, both in freights and travel, and both rapidly increasing.

NAVIGATION OF THE SANGAMON.

The location of Menard County being so remote from large rivers, the roads of course, poor, and railroad transportation being then unborn, it is not to be wondered at if the early settlers did seriously ponder the navigation of the Sangamon. We are to bear in mind another fact, viz.: the forests being then undisturbed, the ground untrampled by stock and unplowed, and the flat prairies undrained, it follows, of course, that the average amount of water flowing in the river was at least a third more than at present; for, there being more vegetation then than now, there was then a greater rain-fall. Also, the ground being untrampled, the rain all sank in the earth and passed off regularly by springs, feeding the river constantly; whereas now the ground is hard, and the fall of rain runs off with a dash. The result of this is that we have greater freshets and lower waters than they had in an early day.

Not only was the matter pondered, but the experiment was absolutely made more than once. Some gentlemen in or near to Springfield, being very desirous for some lumber, conceived the plan of shipping it up from Alton by way of the rivers. A steamer was found at Alton of the desired size. It was duly laden with lumber, and started on its long voyage. The season was favorable to them, the waters being extremely high, as this was 1831, the spring following the deep snow. All went swimmingly until they reached the inevitable Salem dam of Cameron and Rutledge. The water was nearly level over the dam, and so they tried to run over it. Unfortunately, they hung; but, removing a part of the cargo, and taking a cable above and fastening it to a tree, and working the rope on the capstan, by steam and ropes combined they pulled over. From this on, they had no more trouble. It went as far as Cotton Hill,

which is due east of the city of Springfield. The boat soon after returned in safety to the Illinois River. The name of this first steamer up the Sangamon was the "Talisman."

Five years later, in 1836, the steamer Utility came up the same river as far as Petersburg; but, owing to the rough usage it received coming up, and the low stage of the water, the Captain was afraid to start back to the Illinois with it. He sold the Utility, as he could not utilize it, to Col. John Taylor, one of the early pioneers of Petersburg. Mr. Taylor built the first frame house that was ever in Petersburg or Menard County, of the debris of this boat; the first glass windows in the town came out of this boat, and the first steam mill ever in the town or county was run by the engine belonging to it. One of the residents of the town at the time says that there was not a house in the town that was not ornamented with some part of the Utility. Certainly, the primitive "burghers" utilized it to pretty good purpose.

Some of the old citizens affirm that a third steamboat came up as far as this place; while others positively deny it. If such a vessel did visit the "wharf" of Petersburg, its name was never known to the people, or is entirely forgotten. It is true that the citizens sent Maj. Hill to Cincinnati, and had a boat built expressly "for Sangamon River ports." The boat was built and came on, but it was too large, and never made a voyage, as some say, but others say that it came to Petersburg and was sunk here in the raging Sangamon. So much for navigation.

EDUCATION.

The year has its seasons, in which the vegetable kingdom is variously affected. During the spring, it grows, expanding and enlarging; in summer, the newly-formed portions are matured and hardened so as to endure the rigors of winter. Among animals, there is a period in which they grow and advance, and then they decay and die. The tide ebbs and flows; day is succeeded by night; and so, all through nature, there is change and variety; even the planets in their orbits at one point fly with inconceivable rapidity, while at another their motion is retarded. This seems to be true even of the intellectuality of the human family. Especially since the introduction of letters among the Greeks, there have been seasons of advancement and then retrogression in the intellectuality of the race. But this is not so plainly visible till after the revival of letters in Europe. This is true, however, in civilization, arts and sciences; we advance and then recede, drop back, not to the former state, however, and then advance again beyond the point reached before; so that the general tendency is advancement. So it is in the literary improvement of mankind, the advance being greater than the retrogression. About the close of the war of the Revolution, literature and science began to advance in a manner they had never done before, and the interest awakened at that time is still on the advance. From that time, the American people have been fully aroused on the subject of education. But in those sections of country that were settled after

the Revolution, time was absolutely necessary to any beneficial results from the efforts. In the early development of Illinois, there was a great variety of influences in the way of general education. The settlements were sparse, and continued so for years. Money or other means of remunerating teachers was scarce, as the pioneers of new countries are nearly always poor. There were no schoolhouses erected, nor was there any public school fund, either State or county. All persons, of both sexes, who had physical strength enough to labor, were compelled to take their part in the work of securing a support, the labors of the females being as laborious and important as that of the men; and this continued so for a quarter of a century. In the last place, both teachers and books were extremely scarce. Taking all these facts together, the wonder is that they had any schools whatever. With all our present advantages—our commodious schoolhouses, our abundant and ever ready public fund, and the superabundance of teachers of every quality, from the very poorest up to the best—still some communities will lose months of precious time in wrangling over some matter of the most insignificant character. But the pioneers of Illinois deserve the highest honors for their prompt and energetic efforts in this direction. Just so soon as the settlements would at all justify, schools were begun at each one. The teacher or pupil of to-day has no conception of getting an education under difficulties. Everything connected with schools was as simple and primitive as the dwellings, clothing or food. The schools were at first kept in private dwellings, and then, a few years later, houses were built in the various neighborhoods, not by money subscribed, but by *labor* given. The men of the vicinity would gather together at some point previously agreed upon, and, with each an ax in hand, the work was soon done. Logs were cut, sixteen or eighteen feet in length, and of these the walls were raised. Broad boards composed the roof, and a rude fireplace and clapboard door, a puncheon floor, and the cracks filled with "chinks," and these daubed over with mud, completed the schoolhouse, with the exception of the windows and furniture. The window—if any—was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building, and over the opening, in winter (and they had school during no other season of the year), paper saturated with grease served to admit the light. Just under this window, two or three strong pins were firmly driven in the log in a slanting direction. On these pins, a long "puncheon" was fastened, and this was the writing-desk for the whole school. For seats, they used benches made in the following manner: Smooth, straight trees, about a foot in diameter, were cut in lengths of from twelve to sixteen feet. In the round side of these, two large holes were bored at each end, and, in each, a stout pin fifteen inches long was driven. These pins formed the legs. On the uneven floors, these rude benches were hardly ever seen to have more than three legs on the floor at one time. The dirt to daub the house and construct the fireplace and chimney was nearly always dug in the center of the building, before the floor was laid. This dug quite a cellar under the schoolhouse floor. The venerable Minter Graham

informed the writer that, while he was teaching in Salem, he was one day walking the floor, deeply interested in hearing the recitation of a class. All at once, one of the "puncheons" in the floor, being a little short, slipped off the "sleeper" at one end, and, quick as thought, the teacher was sent like an arrow, feet foremost, into the hole under the floor. The children screamed with fright, doubtless thinking that, like Korah of old, the earth had swallowed him up; nor would they be pacified till "Uncle Minter" crept out, and adjusted the treacherous slab.

The books were as primitive as the houses. The New Testament, when it could be had, was the most popular reader, though occasionally a copy of the old "English Reader" was found, and *very* rarely the "Columbian Orator" was in a family. Pike's and Smiley's Arithmetics, "Webster's Speller" was first used, and after eight or ten years, the "Elementary Speller" came in. Grammar was scarcely ever taught; when it was, the text-books used were Murray's and Kirkham's Grammar. To illustrate the scarcity of these books, it may not be amiss to state in this connection that while Lincoln was in Salem, he took lessons from Mr. Graham in English grammar. But he must have a book, and, after diligent inquiry, he learned that Mr. John Vance, then living seven miles north of Salem, at Concord, had a copy of "Kirkham's Grammar." Mr. Lincoln walked barefoot the seven miles and back, procured the book, mastered its contents, and then returned it.

The schools were made by subscription, the charge being from $1.50 to $2.50 per scholar for a term of three months, the schools running only in midwinter. School opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and closed at 5 in the evening. The teacher must be an adept at making quill pens, as pens of steel or gold were then unheard of. The principal game among the boys was "bull-pen," a kind of ball. The party was equally divided. A field was laid out with as many corners, or bases, as there were men on a side. They tossed for choice, the winners' side taking the corners, or bases, the others going into the "pen." The game was this: The men on the bases, tossing the ball from one to another as rapidly as they could, threw and struck one in the "pen" whenever they could. If one threw and struck no one, he was out; but if he struck one, the men on the bases all ran away, and if the one struck first did not throw and hit one in return, he was out; though if he did, both kept their places. So the game went on till all on the "corners" were out; the others then took the bases. This was a rough, but lively and amusing game. Those in the "pen" often had their ribs sorely battered with the ball; but many became such adepts in the art of "dodging" the ball when thrown at them, that it was almost impossible to strike them. This game was, in time, abandoned for a game called "town ball;" the present base ball being town ball reduced to a science.

It is a rather strange, but very creditable fact, that schools were begun in the principal centers of the early settlements nearly at the same time, and

within less than two years after the first pioneers came to the country. It cannot be decided who it was that taught the first school in the county, or *where* it was taught. It is pleasing, however, to know that the name of the first teacher in each of those settlements has been preserved—the place, the approximate time, and all this; but the *exact* date not being given, we cannot tell which was first. Clary's Grove, Sugar Grove, Indian Creek and Rock Creek settlements each claims the honor of being the first to start in this direction.

Mr. Tarleton Lloyd, now ninety-five years of age, had settled on a claim on Rock Creek, on which were two log cabins, one 16x17 feet, the other, 15 feet square. Mr. Lloyd lived in the larger of these, and, about 1820 (Mr. L. cannot give the date positively), a man by the name of Compton opened a school in the smaller of these cabins; and this served as a schoolhouse for two years, when a better one was built. In 1820 or 1821, Messrs. Meadows, Boyer, Wilcox, McNabb and Grant put up a house in Sugar Grove, in which to have school. This was built of split logs, or large rails, and a school was at once opened in it by James McNabb, who, as the reader will probably remember, was drowned in the Sangamon River some time after. The next school there was taught by a Mr. McCall, and the third by Mr. Templeman. In 1820 (positively), a school was taught in Clary's Grove, in a log cabin, by Robert Armstrong. The old settlers of this grove are very positive in the assertion that this was the first school in the limits of "Little Menard."

In 1820 or 1821, a log cabin was put up on the brow of the bluff on Indian Creek, not far from the present site of Indian Point Church. In this, a Mr. Hodge taught the first school in that vicinity. We give in detail only these earliest schools, for, by one or two years after those named were begun, schools were opened in considerable number, so that any effort at giving any farther particulars would be simply ridiculous. As the school system was not adopted and put into operation by the authority of the State till as late as 1847, it follows, of course, that there were no regular districts for schools, no public funds of any amount, and, therefore, they were all run by private enterprise, and on the subscription plan. But in order that the people should not be imposed upon too egregiously, it was common for the neighborhood to select some one of their number to examine and pass on the qualifications of the applicant, giving him, if qualified, a certificate of the fact. In another part of this work, Mr. Perrin relates an incident actually occurring in the county: A gentleman applying for a certain school was sent to the proper dignitary to be examined and procure a certificate. He appeared before his honor, and was handed a Bible, opened at a chapter of genealogy in the Old Testament, which, of course, was all jaw-breaking proper names. He read the chapter, when the old gentleman said, "I guess you can teach school." He then produced pen and paper and told the applicant to write a certificate. He did so, and, when done, handed it to the old gentleman for his signature. Said he, "Just sign it for me, and I will make my mark, as I can't write."

In some communities they were determined not to be imposed upon; as in the vicinity of Indian Point. Long before the introduction of our admirable system of school laws, a number of leading citizens constituted themselves a committee on examinations, and these examinations were close and rigid. Many were the poor fellows in ye olden time, who, after sweating for long hours in the dreadful ordeal of a cross-fire between these sturdy old farmers, were doomed at last to fail. But the result was a wholesome one to the community adopting the plan. The Indian Point school is an illustration, for they, adopting this plan in a very early day, have always had the very best of schools—the best in the entire county, perhaps.

After the adoption of the present school system, the interest in education was greatly advanced, and, at present, our districts in every part of the county are enjoying the very highest privileges. Each district has a neat and pleasant schoolhouse, furnished with every comfort and necessity. The best of teachers can be employed, and a public fund is provided to meet all the expenses. Subjoined, we give some important items from the County Superintendent's report for the year ending July 30, 1879.

There are, under twenty-one years of age, males, 3,226; females, 3,041; total, 6,267. Between the ages of six and twenty-one years, males, 2,160; females, 2,012; total, 4,172. Number of schools in the county, 63. Frame schoolhouses, 35; brick, 28. Number of teachers employed during the year, males, 58; females, 53; total, 111. Months taught by males, 327; by females, 266; total, 593. Total number of days attended, 264,043. Number unable to read and write, males, 8; females, 4; total, 12. This includes, of course, only those between six and twenty-one years. The cause, in one case, was mental incapacity; in all the others, the cause was the neglect of parents. Average wages paid to male teachers per month, $51.37; average paid to females, $34.13. State fund received, $4,650.22. Interest on public fund, $264.77. Amount of district tax levy, $14,833.16. Total sum expended in the county for school purposes during the year, $38,386.28. The county never had any normal school till during 1878, and the summer of 1879. Each term was of six weeks, and forty pupils were in attendance during each term. Each term was a decided success.

WAR RECORD.

Under this head, we think it best to give the entire history of Menard County as connected with the various wars in which the United States has been engaged since the State came into the Union. The Black Hawk war was spoken of in the history of the village of Salem; it is therefore unnecessary to repeat what was there said. Ever since the Indian troubles of the country, the Western people have shown the strongest devotion to the interests and honor of the whole country. And when a portion of the frontier citizens of the country, after repeated and long-continued abuses from heartless and despicable neighbors, appealed to the whole country for aid, and a call was made for

volunteers, the whole American people were filled with enthusiasm. The citizens of the "Lone Star State," as it has since been called, had for years been engaged in a kind of guerrilla warfare, with varying results; but in 1836, a battle was fought at San Jacinto, wherein Santa Anna, the dictator of Mexico, was captured, and, being held in strict confinement, he was finally induced to sign a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas. But, in violation of the treaty and of every principle of honor, the republic of Mexico treated Texas and the Texans just as she had previously done. From this time on, petitions were frequently presented to the United States asking admission into the Union. But Mexico, through sheer spite, endeavored to prevent the admission of Texas, by constantly declaring that her reception would be regarded as a sufficient cause for a declaration of war, thinking, perhaps, that this would serve to intimidate the United States. In the Presidential canvass of 1844, this was one of the leading issues before the people, and Mr. Polk being elected, this was taken as a public declaration on the subject. After this, Congress had no hesitancy in granting the petition of Texas, and, on the 1st of March, 1845, formally received her into the sisterhood of States. Mexico at once, in her indignation, broke off all diplomatic relations with the United States, calling home her Minister immediately, which was a clear declaration of war. War was soon declared. Congress passed an act, authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. Just at the opening of actual trouble with Mexico, the United States was disputing about the boundary of Oregon, the motto being "54, 40 or fight." But, as we had one war on hand already, it was thought best not to get into trouble with Great Britain, and the boundary was placed at the 40th parallel of north latitude. When the call for volunteers was made, the requisition on Illinois was for "three regiments of infantry or riflemen." As to the pay, that matter was *nothing*, being only $8 a month. The troops were to be enlisted for a term of twelve months, and the privates were limited to eighty men in a company. The call of the Governor—Ford—was issued May 25, for the organization of the three regiments. Soon the State was alive with almost frantic enthusiasm. The strains of martial music were heard in almost every village and hamlet. The first man to enroll himself a volunteer was the well-known and brave J. J. Hardin. In ten days, thirty-five full companies were raised, and by the middle of June there were no less than forty companies in excess of the call. After the three regiments had rendezvoused at Alton, and had been received and sworn in, Hon. E. D. Baker, member of Congress from the Sangamon District, was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise another regiment in Illinois. The regiment was promptly raised, and was composed of two companies from Sangamon, and one company from each of the following counties: Macon, McLean, De Witt, Logan, Tazewell, Edgar, Perry and "Little Menard." Hon. Thomas L. Harris, of Petersburg, and whose family still

reside in that place, was, by general consent, recognized as Captain of the company, though no election was held till some time later. They stopped for a short time at Springfield, where they were partially drilled. At Alton, they were sworn in and received arms. They then removed to Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below St. Louis, on the Mississippi River. When they reached the barracks, they still had no officers, except Capt. Harris who was tacitly regarded as such. Here an election was held for regimental officers, which resulted in the choice of E. D. Baker as Colonel; the former Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, John Moore, of McLean, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Thomas L. Harris, of Petersburg, as Major.

Officers were here elected for the company. A. D. Wright, of Petersburg, was elected Captain; William C. Clary, First Lieutenant; Shelton Johnson, Second Lieutenant; Robert Scott, Third Lieutenant. The whole number of men in the company, mustered in, was eighty-two; these, with Maj. Harris, promoted, made eighty-three men from Menard County actually entering the service. Some others volunteered, but they never went so far as to be mustered into service. So soon as the Fourth Regiment reached the city of Alton, a serious question of rank arose between Col. Baker, of the Fourth, and Col. John J. Hardin, of the First Regiment. This matter was referred to a court of inquiry, composed of Capts. Bishop, Crow, Coffee, Dickey, Elkin, Hicks, Jones, McAdams, Morgan, Roberts and Wiley, and G. T. M. Davis as clerk. After a careful investigation of the whole question, Col. Hardin was declared the senior officer. The men who went from Menard County were the following:

Clayborn Altig, Lewis Atchison, Robert Bishop, Wilson Bess, John Bond, Banister Bond, Greene Bond, Jesse Browne, Preston Berry, Andrew Bell, Oliver Cox, William Close, David Clark, Robert Clary, William Clary, Thomas Clary, Daniel Clary, Franceway Day, Phillip Day, Washington Denton, Aaron Durben, Isaac Estil, Samuel Ely, Elijah Elmore, Napoleon Greer, Isaiah Goldsby, Wade H. Goldsby, Charles Gum, Christopher Goodman, Conover Gum, Evans Greene, Amos Gurnsey, John Garber, Alvin Hornback, William Hutchinson, Peter Hamilton, Elias Hohimer, Aaron Houghton, Michael Hedrick, John Jones, Robert N. Jones, Shelton Johnson, Richard Johnson, Walter W. King, Joseph M. King, Jesse Lukins, Robert Moore, Royal Miller, John Miller, Philemon Morris, T. Nance, Henry Nance, George W. Nance, James Patterson, William Phillips, Cornelius Rourke, Robert Rayburn, William Rhodes, John Ritchie, William Stone, O. H. F. Smith, Daniel Staten, Robert Scott, Richard Smedley, Jonathan Simpson, David R. Short, Robert Smith, Anderson Trent, Robert Trotter, Samuel Tibbs, Owen Thomas, J. P. Walker, John Wright, Enoch Wiseman, John Wiseman, Thomas Watkins, Richard Witt, Capt. A. D. Wright, James Watkins, Benjamin Wiseman, Nelson Yocum, George Yocum.

This list contains eighty-two names, and, with that of Maj. Thomas L. Harris, makes the number of men from Menard County eighty-three in all.

This was Company F, in the Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. From Jefferson Barracks, William Phillips came back home on furlough, and never returned to the army. At New Orleans, Elias Hohimer received permission to return home, and remained there. All the remainder of the Menard County men, eighty-one in number, boarded the brig Mary Jones and were landed at Point Isabella, at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, in Texas. This was a seven days' voyage, and on the way, two men died, and were buried in the Gulf. After landing, they marched up the Rio Grande toward Camargo. This was a toilsome march, and the climate nor food agreeing with the soldiers, death made fearful havoc among them. Every day's march was marked by a grave. In that short journey, twenty-one men died, among whom were Short, Atchison, Thomas Clary, Joseph M. King; seven others were sent home, being unfit for service, on account of disease. From Camargo, they marched by land to Tampico, a distance of near five hundred miles. On this march, seven more men died, making thirty-seven in all from the ranks by death, and returning to the States. From Tampico, the command sailed to Vera Cruz by the steamship Alabama. In this battle, the company did not lose a man. From there, they marched to Cerro Gordo, and entered the battle with forty-two men. In the engagement, three of this company were killed and three severely wounded. George Yocum, Al Hornback and Lieut. Johnson were killed. Robert Scott, John Ritchey and Cornelius Rourke were severely wounded. Mr. Rourke lost his left leg, it being shot off near his body. He still lives, however, an honored member of society. His home is in Petersburg, where he is engaged in the lumber trade. He is now Major in the State militia. The command was discharged shortly after the battle of Cerro Gordo, their time having expired, and they reached home in the fall of 1847. By the best information we can get, there are fourteen of those who started out with this company who are still living. The remnant of the company who still survive, are sorely scattered, and it is almost impossible to obtain a correct list of the survivors and the places of their residence. A few, however, still live in this and adjoining counties. Col. Cornelius Rourke, William Hutchinson, Walter W. King and Robert Bishop live in Petersburg. Washington Denton, Charles Gum, Elias Hohimer, Samuel Tibbs, Aaron Houghton and Thomas Watkins are still citizens of Menard County. Dr. J. P. Walker is a successful practitioner of medicine in Mason City, Mason Co., Ill. William Clary lives in Kansas, R. N. Jones is in Iowa, and Richard Witt is perhaps in Nebraska. Royal Miller lives in Sangamon County. Soon the last of them will be gone to their final reward.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

It is not our purpose to write a history of the "War for the Union," for, even if we had time, space and material, we should not then be tempted to the task, as there is, at present, vastly more war literature extant than is read. And this is not to be regretted, as this class of literature is very unreliable.

But a history of Menard County that did not contain its war record, would be no history. Nothing will be of greater interest to coming generations in our country, than a true and faithful account of the events of those four long and gloomy years. It is a duty that we owe to the soldiers who took part in the bloody struggle, to record and preserve the leading facts; especially do we owe this to the long list of the dead, who willingly laid down their lives for their country's honor and preservation; we owe it to the maimed and mangled cripples who were lacerated and torn by shot and shell; and last, but not least, we owe it to the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers, who, for love of country, forsook home with all its endearments, and whose bodies fatten the soil of the Sunny South. Menard County had been Democratic in politics for many years, and in the Presidential race between Lincoln and Douglas, just at the beginning of the war, notwithstanding the high esteem in which Mr. Lincoln was personally held by the people, Mr. Douglas received a large majority of the votes cast in the county. A large class of people boldly opposed the Republican party and its policy; yet, when the grim visage of war began to frown over the land, when the American flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter, and the blood of American citizens had been actually spilled, the feelings of patriotism ran high, and the pulses of all began to beat full and quick; and when the question of *union* and *disunion* was brought full before the face of all, then Democrats and Republicans forgot old issues, and petty quarrels, and, with united hands and hearts, resolved to sacrifice all else for the preservation of the Union. When the first call was made for volunteers, it set the entire State in a blaze of excitement, martial music was heard in every town and hamlet, and tender females, no less than males, were wild with enthusiasm. Wives encouraged their husbands to enlist, mothers urged their sons to patriotic devotion, sisters tenderly gave their brothers to the cause of their country, while cases are not unknown where the bride of an hour, joyfully though tearfully, gave the young husband the parting embrace, admonishing him to be brave and true. We propose now, in as brief a manner as we can, to give the part that Menard County took in the late war.

The reader is doubtless aware of the fact that the State of Illinois furnished, in all, six regiments of men for service in the war with Mexico. Those in authority at the beginning of the rebellion, thought it due to the patriotism and devotion of the heroes of that war, to begin the numbering of the regiments raised in the State with seven, thus preserving the numbering of those old regiments. It will, therefore, be borne in mind that the Seventh Regiment is in reality the first furnished during the rebellion. This "Seventh" Regiment of Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into service the 25th of April, 1861. The first regiment that had a representation in it from Menard County was the "Fourteenth," and Company "E" was raised in this county. This regiment was first called into the State service for thirty days, under the "Ten Regiment Bill." It rendezvoused at Jacksonville, Ill., and was mustered in for thirty



W. G. Greene

TALLULA

days, on May 4, 1861. On the 25th of May, it was mustered into the United States' service for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A. The Colonel of this regiment, when it first went into service, was John M. Palmer. In July, 1861, it was ordered into Missouri. Its first active service was the capture and parole of a rebel force under James S. Green, formerly United States Senator from Missouri. After being with Gen. Fremont in his campaign to Springfield, Mo., it went into winter quarters at Otterville. In February, 1862, it was ordered to Fort Donelson, but arrived there one day after the battle. At Donelson, it was brigaded with the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, and the Twenty-fifth Indiana, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, under Gen. Hurlbut. Before this, Col. Palmer had been promoted, and Maj. Hall, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, became the Colonel. From Fort Donelson, the regiment marched to Fort Henry, and went from there by transports up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing. Up to this time, the regiment had never smelt the powder of an enemy, but a baptism of fire, in the full meaning of the term, awaited it there. Here, on the 6th and 7th of April, this command lost, in killed and wounded, fully one-half of those engaged. This is not mere surmise, but it is taken from the Adjutant General's report. On the evening of the 7th, a grand charge was made, which turned the tide of battle in favor of the Union, notwithstanding the numbers and power of the enemy. This splendid charge was led by the Fourteenth, with Col. Hall at the head of the columns. Gen. Veatch, who commanded the brigade to which the Fourteenth was attached, uses the following language: "Col. Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led with his regiment that gallant charge on Monday evening, which drove the enemy beyond our lines, and closed the struggle of that memorable day." If any one has doubts concerning the force of the storm of lead and iron that this command passed through on that occasion, let him go to Memorial Hall, in Springfield, and count the forty-two bullet-holes made in the regimental colors in that battle, and this will surely convince him. This regiment took an active part in the battles of Corinth, Memphis, Bolivar. On January 18, 1863, it went into winter quarters at La Fayette, Tenn. It took part in the siege of Vicksburg until its fall, July 4, 1863. In the latter part of this year, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, which had been together nearly all the time, were consolidated into the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion." In October, 1864, when Gen. Hood made his demonstration against Sherman's rear, a large number of this battalion were killed, and the greater part of the remainder taken prisoners, and sent to suffer in Andersonville Prison. Those who escaped were mounted, and acted as scouts during the remainder of the march to the sea. They were first to drive the rebel pickets into Savannah, Ga. They were also first to enter Cheraw, S. C., Fayetteville, N. C., and took an active part in the battle of Bentonville. In the spring of 1865, the battalion organization was discontinued, and at Goldsboro, N. C., the two regiments were re-formed, being filled up by recruits, and Col. Hall again took command of the old Fourteenth.

It was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on September 16, 1865, and reached Springfield September 22, 1865. The aggregate of men belonging to this regiment from first to last, was 1,980, and the number mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was 480. It was in service four years and four months, and during that time, it marched no less than 4,490 miles, traveled by rail 2,330 miles, and by steamboat and transports, 4,490, making an aggregate of 11,670 miles. The officers of the Fourteenth, in their order, were Cols. John M. Palmer and Cyrus Hall; Lieut. Cols. Amory K. Johnson and William Cam; Majs. Jonathan Morris and John F. Nolte.

Company E of this regiment was raised in Menard County, eighty men of the county joining it. The first Captain was Amory K. Johnson, followed by Frederick Mead, of Petersburg, and he by Henry M. Pedan, of Shelbyville. The First Lieutenants, in their order, were: Jacob M. Early, of Petersburg; Ethan H. Norton, of the same place, and Alonzo J. Gillespie, of Bloomington. Second Lieutenants, E. H. Norton and A. J. Gillespie. Of this company, John L. Kinman, of Petersburg, was killed in action at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. None deserted. The following were discharged on account of disability, viz., John Murphy, James Wilhite, Edwin Worth and Joseph Todd. The above statement is taken from the report of the Adjutant General, that is, as far as that report goes; but even this is imperfect in many respects, and a number of facts are added, derived from individual members of the regiment.

One company—Company A—of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion, was also composed of Menard County men; but in the eighty men of Company E, of the Fourteenth, and the twenty-four men of Company A of the Battalion, no man is counted twice. The history of the Battalion is sketched in that of the Fourteenth, given above, hence it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Suffice it to say that the men of this command saw hard service, but never flinched when the storm beat the hardest.

We come now to the Twenty-eighth Infantry. This regiment was organized by Lieut. Col. Louis H. Waters, and Maj. Charles J. Sellan, at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of August, 1861. On the 28th of August, was ordered to Thebes, Ill., and thence to Bird's Point, Mo., on September 9. Early in October, it was removed to Fort Holt, Ky., and there remained until the last day of January, 1862, when it was taken to Paducah, Ky., and was there assigned to Col. M. L. Smith's Brigade, Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace's Division. On the 6th of February, this regiment took part in the capture of Forts Hinman and Henry. A little event took place on the 13th of February that is worthy of a place here:

A detachment of 500 rebels were in the vicinity of Little Bethel Church, which was only five miles from Fort Henry, seeking some kind of adventure. Now, it so happened that Col. Johnson was out on a scout with 48 men and 12 officers—61 men all told—and, hearing of the 500 "Johnnies," determined to

try their mettle; so, finding out their locality, approached them, cautiously at first, but, soon after the firing began, he ordered a charge, and so furious was the attack that the rebels gave way in confusion, and were completely routed. About the 6th of March, the regiment was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, and was assigned to Gen. Hurlburt's (the Fourth) Division. Just at dawn, on Sabbath morning, April 6, 1862, the shrill notes of martial music called the men into line. Ominous signs of danger, if not disaster, were everywhere. Buckling on their belts and cartridge-boxes as they fell into line, they were hurried at double-quick over half a mile to the front, where they met Gen. Prentiss' command, being driven before the exultant enemy. It was, in a short time, assigned a position on the left of the line, in what was called, and since known as, the Peach Orchard. The enemy immediately began to pour a galling fire on this point, with a view to turning the flank. Stubbornly and doggedly these Illinoisans held their position, from before 8 o'clock in the morning till after 3 in the afternoon. Nor did they then retire, until orders were given from Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the "Old Fighting Fourth Division." On Monday, the 7th, it was assigned a position on the right of the line, and was there most hotly engaged until victory closed the two-days' struggle. Thus they were two full days, from dawn till evening, in actual engagement. These were long and trying days; blood flowed everywhere, and the night was rendered hideous by the groans of the dying; yet, in all this hotly contested conflict, this regiment never wavered, nor was its line once broken or driven back. During these two days, the regiment lost 239 men in killed and wounded. In May, it was active in the siege of Corinth, then marched to Memphis. Reaching Memphis the 23d of July, 1862, it rested there until early in September, when the march was taken to Bolivar, which point was reached September the 14th. Some twenty days later, the regiment was in the battle of Hatchie River, or Matamora, in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing, 97 men. In the summer of 1863, the Twenty-eighth was ordered to Vicksburg, and was there in the siege from the 11th of June to July 4. After this, on the 12th of July, a detachment, composed of men from the Forty-first, Fifty-third and Twenty-eighth Illinois and Third Iowa Infantry, amounting in all to not more than 800 men, were ordered to charge across an open and level corn-field, some six hundred yards in width, and carry a line of rebel works that were strong in their formation, and from which twelve dark-mouthed cannon frowned defiance on all comers, and behind which lay 2,000 men, ready for the fray. The bugle sounded the onset; not a man faltered nor a cheek paled, but right onward "into the jaws of death, rode the" 800. As they came, they were met with a pitiless storm of rifle and minie balls, while the twelve cannon belched a constant tide of fire and iron; but when they reached the works, their whole line was swept from right and left and front, so that to persist in the attempt to carry the works was sure annihilation. They retreated to their line, leaving *more than half their number, rank and file, in*

dead and wounded. Of the 128 men of the Twenty-eighth that were in this charge, 73 were killed and wounded, and 16 taken prisoners; 89 left behind, to 39 who returned.

In 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, after which, it was in the engagement at Spanish Fort and at Mobile. It had, during the war, 9 officers killed; 19 wounded, and 2 died of disease. Privates—killed, 52; died of wounds, 34; wounded, 265; missing in action, 17; killed by accident, 5; died of disease, 139. The officers of the regiment, in their order, are as follows: Colonel, Amory K. Johnson, of Petersburg; Lieutenant Colonels—Louis H. Waters, of Macomb; Thomas K. Killpatrick, of Milton, and Richard Ritter, of Havana; Majors—Charles J. Sellon, Springfield; Barclay C. Gillam, Rushville, and Hunman Rhodes, Vermont, Ill. Of this regiment, companies F, K and C were all or in part from Menard County. Company F contained in all 107 men from this county. The officers were: Captains—William J. Estill and Thomas Swarenguin, both of Petersburg; First Lieutenants—Isaac B. Estill, Thomas Swarenguin and John H. Ewing, all of Petersburg; Second Lieutenants—Thomas Swarenguin and John H. Ewing. There were killed in action, 4, viz.: James T. Jones, at Shiloh; J. Deerwester, at Vidalia; James H. Stewart, at Jackson, Miss., and Charles N. Riley, at Hatchie. Five died of wounds, viz., David C. Stone, Jacob Ackleson, Peter Farnheine, Jacob Homer and H. G. Toland. Wounded and discharged, 3, viz., Jesse D. Bradley, David Lucas and Elijah S. Nichols. Died of disease, 9, viz., William Canterbury, Henry H. Fulton, Elijah Ferguson, Henry T. Gudgell, James Harman, Francis M. Twaddle, Christopher Alexander, William B. Davis and Michael Johns. There were 3 who deserted, viz., John W. Rutledge, Henry Johnson and Charles Noble.

In Company K, there were 39 men from Menard County. The officers of Company K were: Captains—William R. Roberts, of Menard, and Albert J. Moses, from elsewhere; First Lieutenants—John Brewsaugh, Fred. Garternicht, Albert J. Moses, John B. Newton and Dennis Pride, the last two from Menard; Second Lieutenants—John B. Newton, of Menard, and A. J. Moses. Of these, only 1, Adam Forsyth, was killed in action; Alonzo G. Fleming died of wounds; 4 were wounded, but recovered, viz., Richard Bernard, Amos Mouser, Logan Rayburn and Samuel T. Rogers; discharged on account of disability, 2, viz., John Sulivan and John Rogers; discharged on account of wounds, 3, viz., William W. Dudley, James H. Gardener and Nult Greene; the 4 following died of disease: Elijah Edwards, Gottlieb Fotsch, Francis Schasner and Phillip A. Simpson. None of the men in this company from Menard County deserted.

Company C of the Twenty-eighth had 46 men from Menard County in it. None of the commissioned officers of this company were from Menard County. One man of this company, Deerwester, was killed in action.
were wounded. Two died of disease, viz., William B. Davis and Mike Jones.

Columbus Crosby was the only deserter. The above companies took their share of all the trials and honors of the gallant Twenty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

We come now to the Thirty-eighth Regiment, as this is the next in order in which there were any companies containing any considerable number of Menard County men. It is true, however, that there was scarcely an Illinois regiment that did not have a representation from this county. The writer has performed an amount of labor that none would imagine, hunting these stragglers. Where there were less than four or five in a company, we have not given a detailed history of it. But in order that none be overlooked, we read every name and post-office address in the eight volumes of the Adjutant-General's Report.

The officers of the Thirty-eighth were as follows: Colonels—William P. Carlin, Daniel H. Gilmer and Ed. Colyer; Lieutenant Colonels—Mortimer O'Kean, D. H. Gilmer, William H. Chapman and Ed. Colyer; Majors—D. H. Gilmer, Henry L. Alden and Andrew M. Pollard, none of whom were from Menard. This regiment was organized in September, 1861, at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. William P. Carlin. Moved at once to Pilot Knob, Missouri, receiving arms *en route*, and as early as the 21st of October, one month and one day, from leaving Camp Butler, it was introduced to the stern realities of war, at Fredericktown, by being engaged in battle with the Missouri "Swamp Fox," Jeff. Thompson. This introduction was a very good index to the future four years and three months of its service. At or near the city of Nashville, it lost in battle, 3 killed and 8 wounded. At Stone River, 34 killed, 109 wounded, and 34 missing. Near Liberty Gap, the regiment lost, killed, 3; wounded, 19. In the battle of Lookout Mountain, the Thirty-eighth suffered severely. Col. Gilmer was killed, Maj. Alden severely wounded; and of the 301 men who went into the action, 180 were killed, wounded and missing. The history of this regiment is one of constant hard work and bloody fighting, from first to last; and the student of history can trace its way through those long, dark four years by the weary marches, and bloody fields that it left as waymarks. Only one company of this regiment had representatives from Menard County on its roll, and this was Company G. Only twelve of these were from this county. The company officers were as follows, viz.: Captains, A. M. Pollard, Abraham Golden and John H. Adams; First Lieutenants, William F. Chapman, Abraham Golden and J. H. Adams; Second Lieutenants, A. J. Rankin and Abraham Golden. Of these only Golden was from Menard. Of the twelve men from here, none were killed, wounded, or deserted. Two died of disease, these were Edward W. Martin and Ralf Snodgrass. Considering the general mortality in the regiment, those twelve came off remarkably well.

The next regiment containing men from Menard County was the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. As there were but few of our men in this regiment, we

give but a very brief history of it. This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., by Col. Gilbert W. Cumming, on the 24th of December, 1861. On the 14th of February following, it moved to Cairo, Ill., and thence on the 27th to Camp Cullum, on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio River. Its first actual engagement was at Island No. 10, where, on the 8th of April, 1862, is forced the surrender of Gen. Mackall, with four thousand men.

On the 24th of April, the brigade of Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer, composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second and Fifty-first Illinois, and Company C, First Illinois Artillery, was assigned to Brig. Gen. Paine's Division. This division was engaged in the battle of Farmington, and the siege of Corinth. At Mission Ridge, the regiment lost one-fifth of the men who went into the battle. At Kenesaw Mountain, it lost, in killed and wounded, 2 officers and 54 men. During the fighting around Atlanta, the regiment lost in killed and wounded, 7 officers, and 105 privates. At Franklin, Tenn., Lieut. Thomas was killed, 3 officers wounded, 52 men killed and wounded, and 98 missing. Mustered out of service September 25, 1865. The regimental officers were all Chicago men. Company F, of this regiment, had eleven men from this county. The company officers were all from elsewhere. Of these eleven, none were killed or wounded. One, John H. Martin, died of disease. Two of the eleven deserted, viz., Samuel Wagstaff and Jordan Shoon.

The Seventy-first Illinois Infantry was enlisted for three-months' service only. Company G, of this regiment, was partially raised in Menard County—thirty-seven of the men being from here. Of the officers of the company, only one was from Menard, this was First Lieut. James C. Tice, of Petersburg. Of these, none were killed or wounded, and only one died of disease—this was William H. Graham, from the eastern part of the county. Being out only ninety days, they saw but very little of the reality of soldier life.

We come now to the Seventy-third Infantry, and we cannot more briefly or pointedly give an outline of the work of this brave body of men, than by quoting the report of Lieut. Col. James I. Davidson, as made to Adjt. Gen. Haynie. This report was dated at Springfield, Ill., March 19, 1867.

Having no record of the regiment with me, a history would be impossible. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, State of Illinois, in August, 1862, and immediately became part of Gen. Buell's army. Fought nobly at Perryville, finished under Gen. Thomas, at Nashville. The Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry was in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland, from October, 1862, until the rout of Gen. Hood's army at Nashville, and the winding up of the whole matter. The only regret I can make, General, is that our dead are found at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, away in East Tennessee, and then in the succession of battles from Chattanooga to the fall of Atlanta. And when Sherman pushed down South, the Seventy-third remained with Gen. Thomas. It formed a part of Opdyke's brigade, at Franklin, which saved the day and gave him his star, and lost its last

man killed in driving Hood's army from Nashville. It has, more than once, been complimented by its Generals. It lost heavily in Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Franklin. It had two Majors and two Adjutants killed and nearly every officer of the regiment wounded, at some time—several of them many times; but as to the number of killed and wounded, I know not. We left the State one of the largest, and returned one of the smallest regiments. Her officers and men, and especially the men, have never been surpassed for bravery, endurance and devotion to the country. I believe that nearly two-thirds of the organization wasted away, either by disease, death or battles, during the three years' service.

Such is the simple, unostentatious record of this devoted regiment. In Company F of this regiment, were thirty of the citizens of Menard County. Of the officers of this company, none were from this county, except the first Captain, George Montgomery, and he served only till the 19th of December, 1862, when he resigned and left the command. Three were killed in action, viz., Robert Z. McBride, Enoch Preston and William Weaver. Eight of the others died of disease: these were Thomas D. Nolan, George W. Gardener, Joseph Montgomery, William W. Martenia, David Martenia, Ritchey Montgomery, William L. Stollard and Cornelius C. Wolf. Four others were severely wounded, viz., James A. Coil, Wesley Long, Isaac C. Coil and George H. McKinney. Thus it will be seen that, of this little band going out from here, more than one-third the number were left to sleep amid the flowers of the Sunny South, undisturbed by the roar of battle, while *half* the number were among the dead or the wounded when the final account of the regiment was made up. Their comrades in arms "carved not a line, and raised not a stone, but left them alone in their glory."

From the Seventy-third up to the Eighty-fifth, there was to be found no representative from "Little Menard," except here and there a company having on its muster-roll the name of some one who had enlisted among strangers, but who should have been credited to this county. But Company E, of the Eighty-fifth, was largely made up from this county, having the names of seventy-five men from here on its roll. Here again it becomes our duty to chronicle some of the leading events in the history of that regiment, though the record will necessarily be brief.

This regiment was organized by Col. Robert S. Moore, and it was mustered into service August 28, 1862. The organization was at Peoria, Ill. Immediately after being mustered in, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., which point it reached about the 6th or 7th of September. Here it was assigned to the Thirty-sixth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Third Army Corps, Col. McCook commanding the Brigade, Brig. Gen. Phil. Sheridan commanding the Division, and Maj. Gen. Gilbert commanding the the Corps. The Eighty-fifth marched in pursuit of the enemy under Gen. Bragg, October 1, 1862, and took part in the battle of Champion Hills, at Perryville, Ky., October 8th, and moved with the army to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving November 7, 1862. After long and hard service, it was mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, June 11, 1865, where they received final

payment and discharge. Company E, of the Eighty-fifth Regiment was largely made up of men from this county; the company officers were all from Petersburg. The regimental officers were Cols. Robert S. Moore and Caleb J. Dilworth; Lieutenant Colonels, C. J. Dilworth, James P. Walker, and James R. Griffith; Majors, Samuel P. Cummings, Robert G. Rider and Pleasant S. Scott. Of these, none were from Menard County except Maj. Scott. The company officers of Company E were: Captain, Pleasant L. Scott; First Lieutenants, Joseph M. Plunket, Hugh A. Trent and Charles Borchert; Second Lieutenants, Abraham Clary, Clark N. Andrus and Andrew F. J. Shackey. All of these were from Menard County; seventy-five of the men were also from this county. Three were killed in action, viz., J. C. Miller, George Watterman and Thomas Owens; William S. Potter was killed in a railroad accident, and William Ray by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The following named persons, six in number, died of wounds: James N. Sheets, Bowling Green, Richard Griffin, William F. Hokimer, A. J. Taylor, and J. E. Thomas; four received severe wounds, of which they recovered; these were James Linn, William F. Allen, James Senter and John H. Arnold. Ten others died of disease, viz., Samuel Havens, David Armstrong, John Barnett, John Cox, Michael Ekis, Wesley Frost, William A. Mence, Thomas Osterman, Christopher Shutt and Ephraim Stout. Thus, of the seventy-five who enlisted, just one-third, or twenty-five, were dead or wounded before the time of service expired. Of the remainder, no less than ten deserted the ranks, and sought safety elsewhere. Pleasant S. Scott, who was Captain of the company at first, was promoted to the position of Major, served out his time, and is now a respected citizen of Petersburg.

From the Eighty-fifth, we pass the intermediate regiments up to the One Hundred and Sixth before we find any men from Menard, unless it be a single individual in a company here and there. The One Hundred and Sixth was organized at Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill., by Col. Robert B. Latham, in August, 1862. It was mustered into service on the 18th of September, the same year. On the 7th of November, it started for Columbus, Ky., by way of St. Louis, arriving at the objective point on the 10th of the same month. From there it was soon removed to Jackson, Tenn. At that time, Col. M. K. Lawler commanded the post at Jackson, and Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan the district. Much of the time was spent west of the Mississippi River; and the regiment was mustered out of service at Pine Bluff, Ark., on the 12th of July, 1865. It reached Camp Butler, Illinois, July 25, 1865, and there received final payment and discharge.

While this command was eminently useful in guarding posts and various kinds of service, it was not its lot to see much of the real tragedy of war, and perhaps the comedy was equally as full of amusement to the men composing it. Only one officer of the regiment was from this county, and that was Lieut.

Col. John M. Hurt, of Athens, who died at Pine Bluff, Ark., November 18, 1864. A company from this county—Company K, consisting of 102 men—belonged to this regiment. The first Captain of this company was Alonzo E. Currier, of Athens. He resigned June 15, 1863, and was succeeded by George Collier, of Petersburg. But, only eleven days after, Capt. Collier died of disease, and was succeeded by Lieut. John A. Hurt, of Athens. On the 28th of March, 1865, Capt. Hurt was honorably discharged, to be promoted Major. Lieut. Samuel H. Blane then became Captain and served to the close of the war. He is now a popular lawyer in Petersburg, Ill. The other officers, in the order of their service, are as follows: First Lieutenants, George Collier, John A. Hurt, James D. McCam, Samuel H. Blane and Gage S. Gritman; Second Lieutenants, John A. Hurt, S. H. Blane and Enoch B. Smith. All of these, except McCam, Gritman and Smith, were promoted. Of these 102 men, besides the officers, 20 died of disease, viz., James McCam, Jesse Stone, Henry C. Black, Andrew Gunstenson, Calvin Goodell, Homer Goodpastine, John C. Goff, Samuel H. Hardin, James C. Hurst, James H. Jackson, James W. Kincaid, James McClary, Thomas H. Metteer, Francis Rice, James E. Roberson, Odd A. Roe, William A. Smith, Terry Tuckleson, Francis A. Vanaman, George D. Brockway and David S. Rice. None were killed or wounded in action, nor did any desert. Through a singular Providence, or fatality, as some of them regarded it, they were given no chance to exhibit their great prowess on the ensanguined field. But we doubt not that the motive prompting them to enlist were just as pure as that of those who stood where the fight was hottest; and, if opportunity had presented itself, no doubt they would have won as many laurels as any who marched under the Stars and Stripes. As said before, it was no fault of theirs that they were not in the thickest of the fight, for both officers and men enlisted to fight.

Of the regiments we have named, there is not one of which an Illinoisan need be ashamed; but there were some that had better opportunity to write its deeds of daring in crimson letters than others. Among the Illinois regiments that will live in the memory of man, we may name the gallant One Hundred and Fourteenth. This regiment was composed of six companies from Sangamon County, B, C, E, G, H and I; two from Cass County, A and D; and two from Menard, F and K. The regiment was made up in the months of July and August, 1862, and was mustered into service at Camp Butler, Illinois, on the 18th of September following. It was at once ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and there did picket duty until the 26th of November, when it started on the Tallahatchie campaign as a part of the First Brigade of Brig. Gen. Lanman's Division. During the winter, it marched to College Hill, and then to Jackson, and thence back to Memphis. On March 17, 1863, it was transported down the river to Young's Point, and soon after went into camp at

Duckport, La. On the 2d of May, the regiment broke camp to take a position in the rear of Vicksburg, and, on the 14th of May, engaged in the battle of Jackson, Miss. Reached the rear of Vicksburg the 18th, and took part in the siege. Just one month after the fall of Vicksburg, Col. James W. Judy, of Menard County, resigned. This was August 4, 1863, he having served eighteen days less than one year. He was succeeded by Lieut. Col. John F. King. Samuel N. Shoup acted as Colonel after May 11, 1865. The regiment participated in the battles of Wyatt, Mississippi, Guntown, Tupelo, Harrisville. It was on the long and tedious pursuit of Gen. Price in Missouri, marching from the Arkansas border, to Kansas City and back to St. Louis. At both Guntown and Harrisville, the regiment was highly complimented for bravery. Having returned South, on the night of the 13th of April (the very night that President Lincoln was shot), the regiment was ordered to attack Forts Tracy and Hugee, situated in Mobile Bay. The attack was made in pontoon boats, but when the forts were reached, they were found to have been entirely evacuated. After the surrender of Mobile, the regiment marched to Montgomery, Ala., arriving April 24, and bridging the Alabama River with pontoons, remained on duty at the bridge until the 17th of July, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, to be mustered out. On the 3d of August, 1865, it was mustered out, and reached Camp Butler, Illinois, August 7, and were paid off, and discharged August 15, 1865.

Company C, though not credited as a company to Menard County, had thirty men from that county in its rank and file. Out of the thirty, four were killed in battle, viz., William M. Blue, James Griffith, John W. Langston and William Bumford. Two died of wounds, James H. Mitchell and Benjamin F. Sever. One was severely wounded but recovered; this was William Lawrence. Two died in prison, viz, Simeon Little and Charles S. Parker; two others, who were in prison, lived to be exchanged, viz., William H. Holland and William Staples. Six deserted. Thirteen died of disease; these were William Cantrall, George H. Broaderick, Young M. Cantrall, David S. Driscall, Charles Frisby, Jacob B. Hutchinson, Isaac N. Halladay, Henry Parks, William O. Smith, John W. Sampson, Peter Sebriney, Charles C. Tufts and John W. Wilson.

Company F mustered fifty-six men from Menard County. Capt. Absalom Miller, of Menard; First Lieutenant, Willett B. Taylor, of Cass, and Second Lieutenant, Joseph T. Workman, of Menard, were the company officers. Two of this company, George A. Bell and Charles P. Carson, were killed in action; Thomas R. Humphrey and Robert J. Clarke died of wounds; James S. Smith was severely wounded but recovered; two died in prison, viz., David Monroe and William H. Penny. Seven out of this company were for a time prisoners but were exchanged; their names are as follows: Jacob Brown, Jasper I. Campbell, William D. Colby, A. J. Etherton, George H. Hoff, John A.

Kinner and Russel B. Thrapp. Died of disease, twelve, viz., Richard Smedley, Thomas S. Armstrong, James W. Bell, Thomas D. Fuller, John A. Hurd, John McNeal, Michael Spinner, William A. Smith, William Tippet, George M. Wilson, Lycurgus Workman and John A. Conyers. There were also two deserters from this company, but we will not record their names on these pages.

Company K, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth, was also raised in this county, and ninety-two of her citizens were enrolled in it. The company officers were all, save one, from this county. They were: Captains, Samuel Estill and Robert Hornback, First Lieutenants, Lucian Terhune and Ezra Fish, Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Rogge. All of these, except Fish, were from Menard. Of the men, Joseph Denton was killed in battle; James Morris and John M. Hart died of wounds received in battle, while Jesse Knoles lost a leg at the knee, but recovered. Four were taken prisoners; these were William J. Allen, Henry Beckman, Evan McLean and Samuel S. Knoles; the last named, now editor of the Petersburg *Democrat*, was in Andersonville for nine months. Not long before he was taken prisoner, while in the heat of battle, he was hit square over the heart with a minie ball, but having a large bunch of letters in the breast pocket of his coat (letters from the girl he left behind him, perhaps), the ball lodged in the center of the letters and he escaped with a thorough shaking-up and a severe bruise. Fourteen of the company died of disease; these were David F. Estill, Louis P. Moore, William J. Denton, George W. Powell, Isaac F. Estill, William Johnson, Harman Meyer, Joseph Oswold, Isaac Snodgrass, Rhodes Snodgrass, John W. Trumbo, Walter Taylor, Arthur Thomas and John Yelkin. Eight of the privates, full of chivalry and patriotism, took "French leave," that is, they deserted; their names we will not give at present. This completes the record of this regiment, so far as we have space to give it. Menard County had 178 men in the ranks of this brave body of men. Many are sleeping on the hillsides of the Sunny South, while many others, having almost forgotten the arts of war, are here enjoying the liberties for which they fought, showing the same fortitude and courage exhibited by them in battle.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry will now be noticed briefly, as among its men we find quite a number from this county. But had there been none of our volunteers among them, we would be almost led to state a few facts concerning it, as it merits a place wherever a record is made of Illinois soldiers. The One Hundred and Fifteenth was ordered into the field from Camp Butler, Illinois, on October 4, 1862, having mustered in the 13th of September of the same year. It went to Cincinnati, and, the same day, crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky. It was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of Kentucky. It was never actively engaged in battle until it was ordered to Franklin, Tenn., in March, 1863. But the

mortality, on account of exposure, hard marching and a diet to which they were unaccustomed, with the change of climate, was fearful. Up to that time, more than two hundred men had died or been permanently disabled by disease; they had died by scores. After driving Gen. Bragg's army across the Tennessee River, on the 24th of June, 1863, the brigade had a respite from battle until the 19th of September. On this day, it engaged in the bloody conflict of Chickamauga. In this battle, the loss of the One Hundred and Fifteenth was very slight. On September 20, it crossed to the support of Gen. Thomas, on the extreme right, leaving camp at sunrise. At 1 o'clock P. M., it engaged the rebels of Thomas' right with Steadman's division, ten regiments reserve corps. After a most fearful and sanguinary struggle, it held its position until night put an end to the day's carnage. But it was held at a fearful sacrifice, *more than one-half* the command being cut down on the field. The regiment took part in the battles of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and countless skirmishes.

In the campaign around Chattanooga, the regiment lost 235 men and 10 officers, among them being Lieut. Col. Kinman, of Jacksonville. After this, it fought at Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta and other points, and finally was in the pursuit of Hood from Nashville. It was mustered out of service near Nashville, on the 11th of June, 1865, and reaching Camp Butler, Illinois, on the 16th of June, there received final pay and discharge June 23, 1865.

Company K of this regiment was made up in part of men from this county, there being forty-three among the privates and three of the company officers from Menard County. The company officers were as follows: Captains—James Steele and Alanson Pierce, both of Menard, and Philip Riley, of Springfield; First Lieutenants—Sylvester M. Bailey, of Salisbury; Philip Riley and Samuel Alexander, of Menard; Second Lieutenant—Philip Riley. This company had killed in action, two, James B. Strode and William B. England. Three of its number died in prison, Lewis J. Ferguson, Edward R. Center and William H. Bumgardner. Two were for a time prisoners, but were at length exchanged; these were Andrew J. Hall and Jacob A. Allison. The following persons, six in number, died in prison: James P. Moran, William Bailey, William Ferguson, William L. Hyde, Smith A. Marshall and Lawrence Newhart. Six, also, were deserters. In one or two other companies in this regiment, there were one or two men from this county, but the reader will find a list of these scattered individuals at the close of this article; it is unnecessary to speak of any of them in this place.

The One Hundred and Thirty third Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Butler by Col. Thaddeus Phillips, and mustered into the service for one hundred days on the 31st of May, 1864. On the 3d of June, it was removed to Rock Island Barracks, and was there assigned the duty of guarding prisoners of war. This duty it faithfully performed during its term of service, and, on the 24th of the following September, it was mustered out of service at

Camp Butler. The regimental officers were: Colonel, Thaddeus Phillips; Lieutenant Colonel, John E. Moore; Major, James F. Langley. Company I, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third contained twenty-three men from Menard County. The company officers were: Captain, Alfred Orendorff, of Lincoln; First Lieutenant, Ethan A. Norton, of Petersburg; and, Second Lieutenant, Samuel A. Rannels, of Murrayville. Of the twenty-four men of this county, counting Lieut. Norton, not one died or deserted; and, as they were never in action, of course none were killed or wounded.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry was organized by Col. Ferdinand D. Stephenson, at Camp Butler, and was mustered in for one year's service on the 18th of February, 1865. On the 20th of the same month, it moved to Tullahoma, Tenn., by way of Nashville, and there reported for duty to Maj. Gen. Milroy, February 28, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., on the 11th of September, 1865. It reached Camp Butler, Illinois, September 19, 1865, and received final payment and discharge. The regimental officers were: Colonel, Ferdinand D. Stephenson, of Groveland; Lieutenant Colonel, Jasper Partridge, of Whitmore; and John N. Nale, of Blue Mound. One company of the regiment was partially raised in this county. This was Company A. Of the company, forty-eight men and two officers (fifty, in all) were from Menard. The company officers were: Captain, William S. Slocumb, of Groveland; First Lieutenant, Merritt Hurst, of Menard; and Second Lieutenant, James N. Barger, of Menard, also. None were killed, wounded or prisoners, the only reduction of the company being from disease and desertion. Four died of disease, viz.: Andrew J. Brown, John Flemming, Noah L. Weaver and Stephen L. Wilson. The deserters were three.

This closes the record of the part taken by this county in the infantry service, but the cavalry had several representatives from Menard County, a record of which we will now give very briefly. The Tenth Cavalry was the only cavalry regiment in which any considerable number of men from this county were enrolled. The Tenth Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, on the 25th of November, 1861. Dudley Wickersham was appointed its Colonel on the 15th of May, 1862. On the 20th of December, 1861, it moved to Quincy, Ill., and, on the 13th of March following, it was ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo. From this time on, this regiment saw hard service until it was mustered out. It was made up of a fine lot of men, who were ever ready for the fray. It was finally mustered out of service at San Antonio, Tex., on the 22d of November, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final pay and discharge. The regimental officers were as follows: Colonels, James A. Barrett, Dudley Wickersham and James Stuart; Lieutenant Colonels, Dudley Wickersham, James Stuart, Samuel N. Hitt, Egleton Carmichael and Thomas D. Vredenburgh; Majors, T. D. Vredenburgh, George A. Wills, William A. Chapin and Tabner B. Pierce. Of these officers of the

regiment, none were of this county. Two companies of this regiment were made, partially, at least, in this county. These were Companies A and E. Of the first of these, thirty-two men and two officers were from Menard. These were Capt. Christopher H. Anderson, of Sweetwater, and Second Lieut. Samuel F. Russell, of Athens. None of Company A were killed in battle, although Samuel Montgomery died of wounds received in action. Seven died of disease. These were Bradley V. Atwood, Joseph McReynolds, Joseph L. Markwell, John C. Rogers, George W. Reding, Elisha Hall and Selathiel G. Leach. Company E mustered sixty-six men from Menard County, and one officer. The company officers were: Captains, Henry Reily, Samuel J. Byrd and William H. Stout; First Lieutenants, Columbus Cross, William H. East, S. J. Byrd, Henry J. Solomon and Samuel B. Garber; Second Lieutenant, William J. Darman. Of these officers, only Samuel B. Garber was from Menard County. Out of this company, none were killed in action. Simon P. Sampson died of wounds received in a fight. Four died of disease, viz.: Levy Shaw, Michael Bolson, James M. Reed and William Young. From some unknown cause, the number of deserters was excessively large in proportion to the numbers, there being no less than ten of the sixty-six who did not

"Fight an' run away
To live to fight another day;"

but they ran away before they fought a battle.

This brings us to the artillery. Only three men of Menard County were in the artillery, so far as we can learn, as the Adjutant General's Report shows. James Ward, of Athens, Menard County, was mustered in as an unassigned recruit, into the First Artillery, on the 20th of March, 1864. Edward L. Bingley, of Petersburg, enlisted as a recruit in Battery B, of the Second Artillery, on the 8th of March, 1864; and was mustered out July 15, 1865. Albert Albertson, of Petersburg, enlisted in Battery K, of the Second Artillery, on the 27th of January, 1862. He re-enlisted as a veteran, and served till the close of the war. He served most of the time, while in action, as No. 1 or No. 2, that is, either placed the cartridge in the mouth of the gun, or rammed it home. Albertson was in a number of battles, his battery being charged more than once, and many of the men cut down at their guns. Mr. Albertson still resides in Petersburg, a respected and industrious citizen.

It is beyond our power to give a full list of those men of Menard County who belonged to commands belonging to other counties; we will mention a few of those who were officers. Charles E. McDougall, now a merchant of Petersburg, was Captain of Company E, in the Sixty-first Infantry. He enlisted in Greene County. James C. Tice, of Menard County, was First Lieutenant in Company G, of the Seventy-first Infantry. As before stated, quite a number of enlistments from this county, in companies from other parts of the State, cannot, by any possibility, be found.

Below we give a tabular view of the enlistments, officers, deaths from various causes, the wounded, deserters, etc., etc., from the county. Had space allowed, we would have given the place, date, circumstances, etc., of all the casualties of soldiers from this county, during the war from first to last:

SUMMARY OF THE WAR RECORD OF MENARD COUNTY.

REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	Number Enlisted.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Killed by Accident.	Wounded	Died in Prison.	Prisoners Released	Died of Disease.	Deserted
Fourteenth Regiment, Company E	80	1							
Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments, Company A	24								
Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company F	107	4	5		3			9	3
Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company K	39	1	1		7			1	
Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company C	46		1					2	1
Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company D	24								
Thirty-eighth Regiment, Company G	12							2	
Fifty-first Regiment, Company F	11							1	2
Seventy-first Regiment, Company G	37							1	
Seventy-third Regiment, Company F	30	3			4			8	
Eighty-fifth Regiment, Company E	75	3	6	2	1			10	10
One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Company K	102							20	
One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Co. C	30	4			1	2	2	13	6
One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Co. F	56	2	2		1	2	7	12	2
One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Co. K	92	1	2		1	1	4	14	8
One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Co. K	43	2				3	2	6	5
One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Co. I	23								
One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, Co. A	48							4	3
Tenth Cavalry, Company A	32		1					7	
Tenth Cavalry, Company E	66		1					4	10
Second Artillery, Battery K	1								
Second Artillery, Battery B	1								
First Artillery, Battery E	1								
Total Privates	980	21	19	2	21	8	15	117	50
Total Officers	31	2			5			3	
Total Privates enlisted elsewhere	73	3						9	
Total	1084	26	19	2	26	8	15	129	50

Total deaths of officers and men from all causes, 184. A great many of those who returned home have since died, so that soldiers of the late war are not numerous in the county, even though over one thousand entered the service eighteen years ago. The record of the names of all who enlisted should be given, that the future generations should know who they were that came to the rescue in the hour of the country's peril. A few years in the future and the Report of the Adjutant General will be out of print, and the great mass of those who suffered and bled and died will be forgotten.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN MENARD COUNTY.

Of course this county sent no soldiers into the last war with England; but as this part of Illinois began to be settled up only a few years after the close of that war, a great many who had served their country at that time, settled here, and made this their home ever after. But nearly all of these have long since gone to their final rest. In our cemeteries, we frequently see inscriptions

telling the fact that some of these men sleep in this part of the State. Only a year or two ago, one of these old patriots was laid to rest beneath the leaves and flowers of Rose Hill Cemetery. He was well stricken in years, but, at the mention of the days of trial he experienced in the war, the old fire would come back to his eye, and, for a time, he seemed to have regained all the fire of his youth; but, at the change of the theme of conversation, he relapsed again into the apathy and weakness of extreme old age. He was buried by a detachment of the State Guard with the honors of war. We can learn of only three persons now living in the county, who were soldiers in that war, and these are, of course, all very old men. Mr. Tarleton Lloyd, living on Rock Creek, some six miles south of Petersburg, was a man of, at least, thirty years of age at the beginning of that war. When war was declared, he was living with his family in one of the Southeastern States. Notwithstanding the fact that he had a wife and children at the time, he unhesitatingly responded to the call of his country, and enlisted in the army. He served faithfully till the fall of Gen. Packenham and the close of the war, having been in several engagements, and then returned to his family. In 1820, he settled on the place where he now lives; reared a large family (several of whom are still in this part of the State), and still lives, a hale and hearty man considering his age. He remembers facts in his earlier life remarkably well, and nothing pleases him better than for the younger people to listen to his stories of the war, and the early history of Illinois. There are conflicting statements concerning Mr. Lloyd's age. According to his own statement, he is now about ninety-six years of age. But those who have known him long, say that he has claimed to be of that age for several years. Those who knew him forty or fifty years ago, say that according to the account he then gave of his age, together with his appearance at that time, he is now, certainly, several years above a *century* old. William Estill, living on Indian Creek, five miles east of Petersburg, was also a soldier in the late war with England. Sometime after the close of the war, he removed to Illinois, and has lived ever since within a few miles of his present residence. His first wife was a Miss Williams, sister of John Williams, one of the leading capitalists of this county. She died many years ago, and some years later, he was married to a widow lady—Mrs. Eliza Hayden. By his first wife, he reared a large family of children, among them were Capts. William J. and Samuel Estill, of the war of the rebellion; Lieut. Isaac and a younger brother, both of whom died in the service; and also, Joseph and James Estill (both farmers) living in the eastern portion of the county. Besides these sons, he has two daughters still living. These are Mrs. Luther Jennison, living near Greenview, and Mrs. William Price, near Athens. "Uncle Billy," as he is generally called, is now eighty-five years of age, and, with the exception of considerable suffering from rheumatism, is in remarkably good health for one of this great age. He became a professor of religion in early life, and has, for about half a century, been a Ruling Elder in the Cumberland

Presbyterian Church. He is a man of deepest piety, and, perhaps, no man in this part of Illinois has exerted a greater influence for good by a constantly devoted and consistent Christian life than he. In fact, among all classes, he is held in the highest esteem, and regarded as a model of devoted piety. The third soldier of the late war with England, living in this county, is Mr. Lewis McKay, living on Rock Creek, seven miles south of Petersburg, and in the same neighborhood with Mr. Tarleton Lloyd, spoken of before. Mr. McKay is now eighty-two years old; as straight as a boy, and, with the exception of a defect in his hearing, he seems to be in the enjoyment of excellent health for one of his years. Unfortunately, we have not had the means of learning the history of Mr. McKay. He went into the service in 1814, hence, was not more than seventeen years old at that time. He served till the close of the war, and then settled down to the practice of the arts of peace. He is a perfect gentleman in all his deportment, and is honored and respected by all who know him. He, at present, makes his home with his son-in-law and daughter—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Golden. We should delight to honor those old men who have done so much for our country. They are almost all gone. Here and there one still lives, but a few years from now—in less than a decade —the last of them will have gone to the journey's end.

It becomes our duty, in this connection, to speak briefly of another military organization in this county. This organization is the

HARRIS GUARDS.

On the 8th day of October, 1874, a militia company was organized in Petersburg, under the provisions of the statutes entitled "Militia," and approved March 3, 1845. The company kept up its organization, though not in a perfect form, until the 1st of July, 1877, when it was re-organized under the new militia law, of the State, which was approved May 18, 1877. The company was named in honor of a former statesman and soldier of this place, Maj. Thomas L. Harris. Maj. Harris filled that position in the Mexican war with bravery and distinction; and, after the war, represented this district in Congress. He was growing rapidly in popularity, but when little more than forty years of age, he was stricken down by death. When the company was organized and sworn in, it was attached to the Fifth Regiment of Illinois National Guards, the company being Company E, regimental headquarters at Springfield. The Guards have occupied Fisher's Hall as an armory, in the past, but they, in connection with the Masonic fraternity, have now in process of erection an armory and hall, which is to be finished this fall, and is to cost $10,000. The Harris Guards have never been called into active service but once; this was during the labor riots, in the summer and fall of 1877. The company was first called to Springfield, and thence ordered to East St. Louis, where they remained until quiet and order were restored throughout the country. While on duty, they exhibited coolness, discretion and fortitude in a very remarkable

degree, and in this way exerted a great influence in restoring quiet in East St. Louis and St. Louis. They are well armed and nicely uniformed, and are well drilled in the manual of arms. The men are principally just in the prime of life, and on parade they present a fine appearance. The officers of the company are all old soldiers, and well informed in military matters. Capt. McDougall was captain of a company in the war of the rebellion, and proved himself a true soldier. Below we give a full roster of the officers and men of the company: Captain, Charles E. McDougall; First Lieutenant, John M. Walker; Second Lieutenant, James H. Carman; First Sergeant, James W. Conant; Second Sergeant, Edward C. Drake; Third Sergeant, John C. Cabanis; Fourth Sergeant, Frank Meyer; Fifth Sergeant, Julius Rothschild; First Corporal, Michael F. Farney; Second Corporal, William Kern; Third Corporal, Powell Antle; Fourth Corporal, L. H. Fouch; Fifth Corporal, Charles R. Collier; Sixth Corporal, Eugene W. Eads; Seventh Corporal, John B. Barnhard; Secretary, E. R. Oeltjen. Privates—Leopold Ahronheim, John P. Brehl, Howard D. Burbank, James E. Davis, Alonzo E. Estill, John D. Freeze, Harry Harris, William E. Hatfield, Robert H. James, Mayo Jones, John A. Larman, John H. McDougall, George W. Morris, Frank A. Rainey, Thomas A. Ruddy, Henry Wegharst, Fred Wilkinson, Thomas J. Lewis, Edward L. Goodman, James M. Bale, William R. Humphreys, James H. Bowen, Lynch Brooks, John R. Connover, Orin D. Doland, George C. Freese, William G. Gottschall, Albert L. Hatch, Lorenzo W. Heelan, Hermann Janssen, William S. Judy, Frank McDougall, George S. Montgomery, Albert F. Oeltjen, Edward D. Robertson, Marshall W. Thomas, Leo Werner, Edward D. Wright, Marcus Johnson, Charles Laparierre, James Faith and Frank Huggins.

The company has on its roll of officers and men fifty-eight names in all. They also have connected with the company an excellent brass band, known as the Harris Guard Brass Band. They drill regularly, and, taken all in all, they are a remarkably fine company of military men.

This general history would be incomplete without a list of the county officers from its organization to the present time. This we will give, without comment. The reader will remember that the county was not organized until 1839.

Sheriffs.—James Goldsby, commissioned April 15, 1839, August 28, 1840, and August 16, 1842; N. A. Rankin, August 9, 1844, and August 18, 1846; James Taylor, August 17, 1848; James G. Long, December 26, 1848 and December 2, 1850; B. D. McAtee, November 13, 1852; J. B. Gunn, April 8, 1853, and November 14, 1854; J. B. Goldsby, November 10, 1856; J. M. Hurt, December 3, 1858; A. K. Johnson, November 20, 1860; W. C. Smoot, December 8, 1862; J. M. Quinn, November 21, 1864; John Tice, November 14, 1866; Robert Clary, November 20, 1868; Fred Wilkinson, November 29, 1870, and November 27, 1872; Wolf Feulner, November 24, 1874, and November 27, 1876; Fred Wilkinson, March 26, 1878.

Probate Justices.—Asa D. Wright, commissioned April 15, 1839, May 1, 1839, and August 23, 1843; Nathan Dresser, September 18, 1846; Asa D. Wright, August 11, 1847.

Recorders.—William G. Spears, commissioned April 15, 1839; Jacob H. Laning, September 11, 1843; Cornelius Rourke, September 17, 1847.

Coroners.—Martin S. Morris, commissioned April 15, 1839; George D. Adams, August 7, 1840; John E. Rawlings, August 5, 1842; Ira McGlasson, August 9, 1844, and August 27, 1846; McLean Wood, August 23, 1848; T. P. Garretson, November 20, 1850; C. Levering, November 13, 1852; W. T. Hutchinson, November 23, 1853; William Trent, November 14, 1854; F. C. Davis, November 10, 1856; J. T. Brooks, December 3, 1858; C. Levering, November 24, 1860, and December 8, 1862; A. L. Clary, November 26, 1864, and November 28, 1866; L. L. Montgomery, June 23, 1869; G. W. Hicks, February 20, 1871; J. J. Erwin, November 24, 1874; L. Ahronheim, November 27, 1876; Charles Cowan, December 1, 1877.

Surveyors.—Edmund Greer, commissioned April 15, 1839; John B. Gum, September 12, 1843, and September 17, 1847; Anno Ritter, December 11, 1849, November 10, 1851, and November 20, 1853; E. Hall, November 12, 1855; William F. West, November 20, 1857; D. N. Carithers, November 25, 1859, and December 9, 1861; John B. Gum, November 18, 1863; A. E. Mick, December 2, 1864, November 18, 1865, and November 14, 1867; A. J. Kelly, November 23, 1869, and November 18, 1875.

Public Administrators.—Lewis B. Wynn, commissioned February 14, 1843; George U. Miles, July 31, 1845; McLean Wood, February 16, 1849.

County Judges.—Jacob Garber, commissioned November 22, 1849; C. J. F. Clarke, November 23, 1853, and November 14, 1857; J. H. Pillsbury, December 9, 1861; M. B. Harrison, November 20, 1865; C. M. Robertson, November 23, 1869; J. H. Pillsbury, November 19, 1873; John Tice, December 1, 1877.

Associate Justices.—James Mott, commissioned November 20, 1853; J. Reed, November 23, 1853; C. J. Hutchinson, July 17, 1854, and November 14, 1857; Robert Clary, November 14, 1857, and December 9, 1861; D. T. Hughes, December 9, 1861; R. Woldridge, November 15, 1869; H. Warnsing, December 3, 1869.

County Clerks.—Cornelius Rourke, commissioned November 22, 1849, November 23, 1853, November 14, 1857, and December 9, 1861; Hobard Hamilton, November 20, 1865; A. E. Mick, November 15, 1869; Anson Thompson, November 19, 1873, and December 1, 1877.

Circuit Clerks.—A. K. Riggin, commissioned September 4, 1848, November 13, 1852, and November 14, 1856; Joseph Johnson, November 20, 1860; William J. Estill, November 12, 1864, and November 20, 1868; T. C. Bennett, November 15, 1872, and November 27, 1876.

States' Attorneys.—H. W. Masters, commissioned November 29, 1872, and November 27, 1876.

Assessors and Treasurers.—John Tice, commissioned November 25, 1857, November 25, 1859, and November 18, 1863; J. W. Cheaney, November 15, 1869, and December 18, 1871; Charles H. Thomas, November 18, 1875, and December 1, 1877.

School Commissioners.—O. D. Clarke, commissioned November 20, 1853; J. H. Pillsbury, December 20, 1857, and November 25, 1859; Edward Lanning, November 18, 1863; Edward Booth (changed to Superintendent of Schools), November 15, 1865; William H. Berry, November 15, 1869; K. B. Davis, November 19, 1873; R. D. Miller, January 3, 1877, and December 1, 1877.

The present officers of the county are as follows, viz.: County Judge, John Tice; Master in Chancery, R. N. Stevens; Sheriff, Frederick Wilkinson, and Deputy, John Cabanis; County Commissioners, James Altig, Andrew Gaddy and Frank Duncan; State's Attorney, H. W. Masters; Circuit Clerk, Theodore C. Bennett, with O. B. Carter, Deputy; County Clerk, Anson Thompson, with E. D. Robertson, Deputy; Assessor and Treasurer, Charles H. Thomas; Surveyor, A. J. Kelley; Coroner, David Cowan; Superintendent of Schools, R. D. Miller. The county owns an excellent farm, well improved, and lying within two miles of Petersburg, which is used as a home for the indigent and homeless.

PETERSBURG PRECINCT.

Mount Vernon, the ancestral home of the Father of His Country, is dear to every American heart. His mortal remains lie entombed there, and feelings of patriotism diverge from the venerated spot, as golden rays are reflected back from the setting sun. As Columbia's first and greatest son, he is embalmed in the national memory as Joseph was by his brethren, and reverently assigned a place

> "Among the few immortal names
> That were not born to die."

In that portion of Menard County to which this chapter is devoted, is an historical spot, that, next to Mount Vernon, should be highly cherished as long as liberty and true patriotism prevail in this great republic. We allude to Old Salem, formerly the home of Abraham Lincoln. Here it may be said that he made his start in the world, and, although little remains of the original town, the spot is endeared to the people of the county as the early home of the martyred President. It seems to us a duty that the State owes to his memory, to purchase the site of the old town, appropriately care for it, as the National Government does Mount Vernon, and doubt not but the time will come when this additional honor will be paid him. We shall have more to say of the old historical town elsewhere in these pages.

Petersburg is the largest township or precinct in Menard County, and likewise the most important, inasmuch as it contains the seat of justice. It

embraces portions of Towns 18 north, Ranges 6, 7 and 8 west, and by Government survey contains about fifty-seven sections, and is bounded north by Sandridge Precinct, east by Indian Creek and Athens, south by Rock Creek and Tallula, and west by Cass County. The Sangamon River flows through the precinct, entering it at very nearly the southeast corner, running almost a northwest course to Section 25, in Range 7, when it turns due north, passing out through Section 1, when it becomes the boundary line between Indian Creek and Sandridge Precincts. Indian Creek forms the boundary between this and Indian Creek Precinct, while Clary's Creek runs through the western part of the precinct, and Little Grove Creek has its source at a few miles distance, southwest of Petersburg, flowing northwest to the Sangamon River. These streams supply an abundance of water for all general purposes, as well as ample means of drainage. Excellent timber borders the water-courses, as more minutely described in the general history of this work, and consists of the species usually found in this part of the State. A large portion of the precinct is fine prairie land, the timber, as above stated, being confined chiefly to the margin of the streams. The Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Springfield & Northwestern intersect it, the one crossing from northeast to southwest and the other from southeast to northwest, thus affording ample means of communication with the outside world. Petersburg, the capital of the county, is the only town of any note within its borders, and will be more particularly referred to further on in this chapter. It also contains the historic, but now almost defunct town of Old Salem, which receives due notice in another page.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements made in this division of Menard County are involved in some obscurity, and authentic information pertaining to them seems almost beyond reach at the present day. With nearly sixty years stretching between the advent of the pale-face pioneers and the present period, it is not strange that there should be conflicting statements as to whom belongs the honor of making the original settlement in Petersburg Precinct. From our investigations and the most reliable sources of information at hand, we are of opinion that the Esteps were the first white men in this locality. They were originally from the State of North Carolina, but emigrated to Tennessee early in the beginning of the present century, and from thence came to Illinois, locating in St. Clair County. In the spring of 1820–21, James Estep came to Menard County, or Sangamon, as it then was, and made a claim in this precinct, near or within the present city of Petersburg. He was followed in a few months by his brother Enoch and his father, Elijah Estep. Upon the arrival of his father, he gave his claim to him, and moved across the river and located on what was later known as Baker's Prairie. Elijah Estep built a small horse-mill, which was afterward embraced in the city limits, and otherwise improved the claim by erecting on it a cabin of the regular pioneer pattern. He died early, and but

little is remembered of him by any now living in this section. Enoch Estep removed to Arkansas many years ago, and whether living or not, we do not know. James, who seems to have been a kind of roving character, never contented long in one place, from Baker's Prairie moved over into the present township of Crane Creek, in Mason County, where he bought a claim of one James Sutton. In the few years following, he occupied various places, and in 1832 moved to Arkansas, but returned the following year to Mason County. Remaining a few years, he moved back to Menard County, and finally to Missouri, but again returned to Mason County, where he died in 1857, on the place now owned by his son, J. M. Estep. He is described as a man of considerable eccentricity, and, with all his meandering around from place to place, never rented a home, but always bought and sold. True, the old saying is, that "A rolling stone gathers no moss," and Mr. Estep accumulated but little of the world's goods, dying in indigent circumstances. This pioneer, supposed to have been the first white settler in Petersburg Precinct, sleeps in New Hope Cemetery, in Mason County, beside the partner of his life, who preceded him a few years to the "land of shadows."

Soon after the settlement of the Esteps—probably the latter part of the same year—the Watkinses and a man named Teeters came to the precinct. There were Joseph, Samuel, James, John and Thomas Watkins. They were from Kentucky, and some of them settled in Clary's Grove as early as 1819–20. Joseph and Samuel Watkins made claims in this precinct in 1821, as noted above, while James Watkins did not come until 1825–26. Thomas Watkins bought the claim of John Clary, acknowledged by the majority of old citizens to be the first white settler of Menard County, as noticed in the history of Clary's Grove. This claim Watkins sold to George Spears, in 1824, and removed to the "river timber," near the present city of Petersburg, where he eventually died. The old Watkins stock are, we believe, all dead, but there are still descendants of the family living in the county. Thomas, Jr., a son of Thomas Watkins, was born in the county in 1824, and may be recorded among the early births. He is still living in this precinct, and is probably the oldest native born citizen of the county. He served one year in the Mexican war. Mack Watkins, another son, also lives in the precinct. Teeters moved into Sandridge Precinct, where he is further noticed. Jacob Short and three sons, Obadiah, Harrison and James came in 1822. They were from the south end of the State, where they had resided for some time before coming to this county. In 1824, they moved into Sandridge, where Jacob Short died in 1825, and where Harrison also died some years later. Obadiah died at Nauvoo, and James removed to Iowa, where he, too, died.

During the next two or three years, the little community was increased by the arrival of several additional families, among which were: Jesse Baker, Henry and William Clark, Ephraim and William Wilcox, Henry McHenry, Daniel Atterberry, Andrew, Jacob and Spencer Merrill, and perhaps others.

Jesse Baker settled on Baker's Prairie, and from him it derived its name. He moved into Mason County about 1836, and located in the present township of Kilbourne, where he is mentioned as one of the pioneers of that section. He has passed to his last account since we began the work of compiling this history. Henry and William Clark, brothers, came from Kentucky and settled in this precinct. William died many years ago, but Henry is still living upon the place of his original settlement, just across the river from Petersburg. He and his wife have lived together for fifty-six years. Ephraim and William Wilcox were also from Kentucky, and both died in this county, a number of years ago. Henry McHenry still lives in Petersburg, and owns the brick hotel at the northeast corner of the public square. Daniel Atterberry was from Kentucky, made a claim here, but has been long dead. Andrew Merrill and his sons, Jacob and Spencer Merrill, were also from Kentucky. The old gentleman died in 1835, and it is said that he pointed out one day, a short time previous to his death, the spot where he desired to be buried. When he died, his son Jacob carried out his wish and had him laid away in the designated spot. In 1859, his wife was laid by the side of him. Jacob and Spencer are both living but a short distance west of Petersburg, the former in his seventy-fourth year. Thomas Edwards was among the very early settlers, but is described as a rather hard character, and of little benefit to any community. He remained here but a short time, pulled up stakes and moved on to other frontier settlements. Thomas F. Dowell came about 1825–26, and is still living in Sandridge Precinct, at an advanced age. Jesse Gum was among the early settlers of Clary's Grove, as noticed in the history of Tallula Precinct. He was a native of Kentucky. Charles Gum, living near Petersburg, is his son. John B. Gum, who now lives at Kilbourne, Mason County, and who is one of the largest landholders in Mason or Menard County, is also a son of Jesse Gum.

In addition to the names already given, the following recruits were added to the settlement prior to the "deep snow:" George Curry, Henry Bell and sons, John Jones, Zachariah Clary, Bartley Milton, John and Anno Ritter, Pollard Simmons, William Edwards and sons, John Jennison, Bartlett Conyers, Henry and David Williams, Conrad Strader, Josiah Crawford and others. George Curry came from Green County, Ky., and laid a claim in this precinct, near where his son, Rev. H. P. Curry, now lives. He died in 1876. Rev. H. P. Curry has been actively engaged in the ministry for thirty-nine years, and at present administers spiritual consolation to four churches, in addition to superintending his farm. Henry Bell and sons were from Kentucky. The old gentlemen is long since dead, but some of the sons still live in the county. John Jones was another Kentuckian, and settled in Clary's Grove in 1824. He moved into this precinct some years later, and finally located in Little Grove, where he died. Zachariah Clary, a brother to John Clary, the first settler, came from Tennessee and settled in Clary's Grove in

the latter part of 1819, and, in 1825, moved into this precinct. He still lives upon the place where he then settled, a mile or two north of Petersburg. He is eighty-two years old, and he and his good wife, who is also living, have been plodding on over the old stumpy road of life together for fifty-nine years, having been married, as he informed us, in 1820. John and Anno Ritter were from Kentucky. Anno died here; John moved to Mason County, where he died. Pallard Simmons removed also to Mason County and died there. David and Henry Williams, and Bartlett Conyers settled in the same neighborhood but where they came from, we could not ascertain. Conrad Strader is dead, but has a son still living in the precinct. Josiah Crawford moved to Mason County, where he died. This completes the settlement up to the time of the deep snow, so far as we have been able to obtain names and facts. As we have have had frequent occasion to mention, in our capacity as historian, in Northern and Central Illinois, the "deep snow" is an epoch from which the chronology of the pioneer dates "fore and aft." All important events are reckoned from the deep snow. It is a waymark that will not be forgotten by those who witnessed it, until their life journey closes at the brink of the tomb. Ask the old grandfather or grandmother about the deep snow, and note the sparkle of their eyes, as memory rolls back over a period of fifty years, when

"All the land with snow was covered,"

to a depth of four feet, and so remained for a period of three months or more. They can tell you of the hard times, and the dreary aspect of that long, long winter, better than we, for it was before our day.

The population was increased during the five or six years immediately following the deep snow, by the following emigrants, a majority of whom came from Old Kentucky, that famous land of blue grass, pretty women and good whisky: The Davidsons, the Taylors, William Butler, Dr. John Lee, William P. Cox, W. G. Greene, Thomas Epperson, William J. Hoey, the Bennetts, C. G. Brooks, S. and C. Levering, A. D. Wright, Jacob H. Laning, James S. Carter, John McNamar, A. Humphrey, John McNeal, Samuel Hill, Nathan Dresser, Charles B. Waldo, Zachariah Nance and sons, George U. Miles, Chester Moon, Thomas L. Harris, W. C. Dawson, Martin Morris, Jordan Morris, J. W. Warnsing, William Haggerty, Dr. John Allen, George Warburton, Peter Lukins, the Rutledges, Jonathan Colby, Robert Carter, J. A. Brahm, James Goldsby, Nicholas Tice, Abraham Bale, Jacob Bale, Hardin Bale and others. The Davidsons, George A., Isham G. and Jackson, were from Kentucky and were among the early merchants of Petersburg. They first settled in the southern part of the State, in Bond County, we believe, where they resided for a number of years before coming to this county. George A. Davidson lives at present in Greenview, Isham G. in Fulton County, and Jackson has been lost sight of. They were related to the Taylor family, and came to the county soon after, or about the time the Taylors came. The

Taylors were from Kentucky. John Taylor was the first merchant of Petersburg, and one of the original proprietors of the town, as noticed in that connection. He died in Beardstown, but was living in Springfield at the time. Richard Taylor was a brother, but never a permanent resident here. James Taylor was a son of John Taylor, but did not live here. Made frequent business visits to the place, however. He died in Springfield, where he made his home. James Taylor, a cousin to the latter, lived here some years and died here. William Butler was a transient guest and did not remain long in the community; was merely here attending to Taylor's business for a short time. Dr. John Lee was from the Old Dominion and a member of the original Lee family of Virginia. He at present lives at Athens, this county. William P. Cox came from Kentucky and is yet living in the county. William G. Greene came from Tennessee, but his father, William Greene, was a native Kentuckian. He came to Illinois in 1821–22 and settled near where the village of Tallula now stands, where he died. William G. Greene was a mere boy when his father came to Illinois. He is and has been for years a prominent man of the county and is still living. He is mentioned elsewhere as an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln when he was a resident of Menard County. Thomas Epperson was from Kentucky and died here many years ago. William J. Hoey was a son of the "auld sod" and was one of the early merchants of Petersburg. He had a brother, James Hoey, who was also an early settler, but came several years after William. They both died here.

The Bennetts came from Old Virginia, the home of statesmen and the birthplace of Presidents. There were three brothers—John, William and Richard E. Bennett. John came to Illinois in 1835, and to this section in 1836, and became one of the early merchants and prominent business men of Petersburg, as noticed in that chapter. He was a member of the Legislature during the session of 1840–41, and was one of the first directors of the old Tonica & Petersburg Railroad, now the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, besides holding many other positions of importance. He is still living in the city of Petersburg, retired from active business life, and to his excellent memory we are indebted for much of the early history of Petersburg and surrounding vicinity. William Bennett came to the settlement one year after John, and is long since dead. Dr. Richard E. Bennett came about the same time, and is elsewhere mentioned as the first practicing physician in this portion of the county. Dr. Bennett is dead, but has a son, Theodore C. Bennett, living in Petersburg, who is the present Circuit Clerk. C. G. Brooks was from Kentucky and came in 1836, and died here years ago. Septimus and C. Levering, half-brothers, came from Baltimore; Septimus came in the spring of 1837, and his brother some time later. The former is dead, but the latter is living here still. James S. Carter was from Virginia and came in 1838. He is at present living in the village of Oakford. Jacob H. Laning came from New Jersey in 1838. He is still living in the city of Petersburg,

and his sons are among the prominent business men of the place. A. D. Wright is mentioned in another place as connected prominently with the mill interests of the city at one time. John McNamar was a "Down Easter," but from what State is not known. He was one of the early merchants in Salem, and moved to Petersburg after the decline of Salem, where he again embarked in mercantile business. He died here about a year ago. Dr. John Allen was also an early merchant at Salem, as well as an early physician. He moved to Petersburg about the same time as McNamar. They were in business together at Salem, which was continued for a time after locating in Petersburg. He died here some years ago. A. Humphrey was also a "Down Easter," and came here about 1837–38, and died long ago. John McNeal was a native of Pennsylvania, but went to Virginia, where he married, and then removed to Illinois, locating in this precinct, where he finally died. Samuel Hill came from Ohio and first located in Salem very early. He moved to Petersburg in 1839, and died several years ago. Charles B. Waldo, Nathan Dresser and Thomas L. Harris were natives of Connecticut, whence they emigrated to Virginia, then to Illinois and settled in Petersburg. Waldo is mentioned on another page as the first pedagogue in the neighborhood. Both he and Dresser moved to the southern part of the State, in the vicinity of Cairo, where they died. Harris, though originally from the same place, came several years later. He was a man of considerable prominence and political aspirations, and served one or two terms in Congress with some distinction. He died here, but his widow and other members of the family are still living. Zachariah Nance and several sons came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1833, locating in what is now Rock Creek Precinct. Here the old gentleman died and was buried in the Farmers' Point Graveyard. Among his sons were Thomas and Washington, the latter now living in Petersburg; quite an old man. Albert G. Nance, a son of Thomas, served two years in the Legislature, and was a candidate for the State Senate, but died a few days before the election. His father is also dead. Mrs. Hill, widow of Samuel Hill, now living in Petersburg, is a daughter of Zachariah Nance. George U. Miles was from Kentucky, and settled here in 1839, but had been living in the southern part of the State several years before coming to Menard County. He is still living, but very old and feeble. Chester Moon was a Yankee, but what State he came from we could not ascertain. He died some years ago in Morris. W. C. Dawson came from Kentucky about 1840, and resides at present in Springfield. Martin and Jordan Morris, though of the same name, and both blacksmiths, were in no wise related. Jordan was one of those transient characters who are always on the move, and did not remain long in this community, but what actually became of him is not now remembered. Martin Morris, after a residence here of some years, removed to Missouri, where he still lived at last accounts. William Haggerty was also a blacksmith, came with Jordan Morris, worked with him and left with him. J. W. Warnsing was a German, and came here very early. Has

been dead several years. Samuel Berry came from Tennessee at an early day and died long ago.

George Warburton, who is noticed in the history of the city of Petersburg as the owner of a part of the land on which the town was laid out, came from the East. He was drowned in the Sangamon River, when the water, it is said, was not over six inches deep. It is supposed that he was intoxicated, as he was in the habit of drinking to excess, and in that state fell into the water, when no help was at hand, and being unable to help himself, was drowned. Peter Lukins, the joint proprietor with Warburton of the land on which the town stands, and for whom Petersburg was named, as noted hereafter, came from Kentucky. He and Warburton, as more particularly detailed in the history of Petersburg, owned 160 acres of land, upon which the original town was laid out. This they afterward sold to Taylor & King, who became the proprietors of the town. Lukins is noticed as the first hotel-keeper and the first shoemaker. He was found dead in his bed one morning, supposed to have been the result of excessive drink, as he too, was in the habit of taking overdoses of the fiery demon. The Rutledges are originally from Kentucky, and are elsewhere noticed in this work. The Rutledges went from Kentucky to South Carolina, and from there came to Illinois, locating first in White County, where they remained some years, and then came to the present county of Menard, in 1825. William and James Rutledge, and John Cameron, came to the neighborhood together, and settled in the vicinity of Old Salem. Cameron and William Rutledge were brothers-in-law. They lived in the county until their death, and still have many descendants residing here. Jonathan Colby came from New Hampshire in 1834, and located where he now lives. His parents lived together as man and wife for sixty years, and at their death their combined ages were 172 years. Robert Carter came from Kentucky in 1830, and settled where his daughter, Mrs. Jemima Gum, now lives. He died in 1866. J. A. Brahm came to this county with his father's family, in 1830, and settled just north of Petersburg. They were from Germany. The elder Brahm died here in 1852. His son, J. A. Brahm, is a prominent banker and business man of the city of Petersburg. James Goldsby came from Kentucky, and settled here in 1830. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and the first Sheriff of Menard County. He has a son, Rev. William M. Goldsby, in this precinct, who has been a minister of the Baptist Church for a quarter of a century. Nicholas Tice was a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois in 1831, locating at the village of Athens. In 1832, he purchased a farm at what is now Tice's Station, where he died in 1856. John Tice, a son, is the present County Judge of Menard County. He is one of the faithful county and precinct officers, as evidenced in the fact that he has been in the official harness for thirty years in succession.

The Bales were from Kentucky. Jacob Bale located near the present city of Petersburg, in 1830. He was a minister, and the father of Hardin Bale,

proprietor of the Petersburg Woolen Mills, which are more particularly alluded to on another page. Abraham Bale came to the precinct in 1839, and located at Salem. In 1840, he purchased a farm, on which he resided until 1852, when he bought the mill-site at Salem, and commenced repairing the old mill, but he died in 1853. His sons completed the repairs he had begun, and, in 1873, T. V. Bale became sole proprietor of the once famous Salem Mills, and has ever since operated them. The Bales seem to have had a kind of genius or talent for mills, as we learn that Rev. Jacob Bale bought a small grist-mill, wherein his son Hardin took his first lessons in the business, and thus qualified himself for the successful business man that he is to-day. Aaron B. White was among the pioneers of Clary's Grove, and came from Kentucky. He has a son, William M. White, living in Petersburg, who remembers the hardships of those early days. Judge Pillsbury is a son of Alpha Pillsbury, and is a native of New Hampshire. His father died there in 1831, and, in 1836, the family came West, locating in the town of Petersburg. His mother died here in 1868. He has served several terms as County Judge, and was for several years Principal of the city schools. Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, the widow of Elijah, ranks among the pioneers. Her husband was a native of White County, Ill., and came to Menard County in 1819–20. He died in March, 1876, on the place where his widow now lives. Robert McNeely was an early settler in the neighboring county of Morgan. His son, Hon. Thomas W. McNeely, is one of the prominent men of Petersburg.

This comprises the early settlement of Petersburg Precinct up to a period when emigrants were flocking to the great plains of the West in such numbers as to render it a Herculean task to keep trace of them. It is a work of no little trouble, owing to the large and irregular divisions of the county, to avoid confusion and error in the location of early settlers, and mention them, in all cases, in the precinct or particular locality where they truly belong. We have exercised the utmost care in this respect, yet doubt not that many such mistakes have been made. And doubtless, too, the names of many pioneers of the county and precinct have been overlooked, which deserve honorable mention in this work. But when we reflect that the allotted period of almost two generations have passed since white men came to this region, and that many of these early comers are gone and the memory of others weakened by age, it is not strange that early facts are sometimes difficult to obtain, and when gathered from different sources, as they necessarily must be, are often so at variance as to baffle the historian's skill to place them before his readers in a satisfactory manner. Had the compilation of this work been postponed a few years longer, the last of the old settlers, able to contribute facts and incidents of the far past, would have been beyond the historian's reach, and the opportunity of getting an authentic history lost forever.

THE PIONEER DAYS.

If the ghosts of some of the pioneers, whose settlement we have been noting in these pages, could rise, like that of Banquo's, imbued with power to observe the changes wrought since they first saw the country, their astonishment would doubtless exceed that of Rip Van Winkle's, when he awoke from his long nap in the Catskill Mountains and found himself no longer the loyal subject of George III., but the free and sovereign citizen of "the greatest country in the world." When white men came here, nearly sixty years ago, the forests were unbroken; the prairies were yet in their pristine beauty, fresh from the Creator's hand, and were the abode of the wolf and the wild deer. The canoe of the Indian was paddled up and down the "Sangamo," and its forests echoed the crack of his rifle, while the paths worn by his moccasined feet were the guiding trail of the emigrant. The flight of years has clothed those "verdant wastes" with flocks and herds, with waving harvest-fields and vast forests of rustling corn, in whose depths armies might ambush. The Indian trail has become obliterated by the railway track, and the ox team and "prairie schooner" are displaced by the locomotive and the rushing train. The landscape, where first the savage set his *tepee* and where his pale-face successor built his "pole cabin" or his "three-faced" camp, is now dotted with hundreds of happy homes, churches and schoolhouses; the silence broken by the Indian war-whoop and death song, now echoes to

> "The laugh of children, the soft voice
> Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
> Of Sabbath worshipers."

And these are not all. Many other changes and improvements have taken place, which these rude and honest pioneers never dreamed of in their most extravagant flights of fancy. They were content then with the old "Cary" or "barshare" plow, drawn by the patient ox, and were thankful if they had corn-meal and wild-deer meat to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Their homes were cabins, built of poles or split logs, with puncheon or dirt floors, clapboard roofs and stick chimneys, and their beds were usually wild prairie grass, which honest toil and contentment rendered "soft as downy pillows are." Nor were the women idle spectators. They were in truth helpmates, and metaphorically they put their hands to the plow and, when occasion demanded, did not hesitate to do so literally. They spun and wove cloth, manufactured their own and their families' clothing. No doubt they were as happy then in their humble attire as their fair sisters of the present day are, when robed in silks and satins and sparkling with jewelry. But the pole cabin, the Cary and barshare plow, and the homely raiment are things of the past and are buried beneath the years that have come and gone in rapid succession, while the panorama has been unfolding to view. Soon these "relics of barbarism" will be wholly forgotten. Even now, they are fast becoming fireside legends.

As is usually the case in townships or precincts wherein are located county seats, the more important events center at the capital, leaving little of historic interest in the township at large. Thus it is in Petersburg. Beyond the mere fact of settling the country, the history of the precinct is mostly confined to Old Salem and to the county's metropolis. The first stores, mills, post offices, churches, schools, shops, etc., were established at these places. With a brief notice on one or two points of interest, we will pass to the history of the city.

The church history, as we have said, is given more particularly in the town of Petersburg. It is proper, however, that a notice of Baker's Prairie Church should be given in the precinct history. It is one of the old church organizations of the Baptist denomination in the county, and was organized about 1835, by Rev. John Antle. The first church was a log building, and served as both church and schoolhouse for a time, and stood two or three miles east of Petersburg, and about the same distance north of Tice's Station. In 1849–50, a frame church superseded the old log structure, and is still in use as a temple of worship for this pioneer society. Rev. H. P. Curry, who has been frequently mentioned in this work as a Baptist preacher, at present administers to the spiritual wants of the Church. Another of the early churches of the precinct is the Methodist Church at Tice's Station, which will be noticed in connection with that place.

The railroads passing through this precinct are the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton and the Springfield & North-Western, which cross at the town of Petersburg. But, as they have been fully noticed already, we will not repeat their history here. Suffice it, they give the precinct and the town the benefit of transportation in any direction and to any market, and, indeed, bring the best markets in the country to the people's very doors.

Petersburg Precinct is Democratic in politics, as is the entire county. During the war of the rebellion, it furnished many soldiers to the Union armies, and performed a good part to maintain the supremacy of the Government. But for a more complete record of these stirring events, the reader is referred to the war history of the county, which is given in a preceding chapter.

As the first schools taught in the precinct were in the present town of Petersburg, the school history is mostly given in that connection. The schools of the surrounding country are in a flourishing state, corresponding with those in other portions of the county. Comfortable houses are conveniently situated, and efficient teachers employed during the usual school term, so that a good common-school education is within the reach of all, and there remains no excuse for children growing up in ignorance.

THE CITY OF PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, the metropolis of Menard County, is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Sangamon River, at the crossing of the Chicago & Alton and

the Springfield & North-Western Railroads, twenty-one miles from Springfield and twenty-seven miles from Jacksonville. It extends back from the river on to the bluffs, where are located many elegant residences. The streets are broad and lined with rows of trees, thus presenting an inviting appearance in the sultry months of summer. The public square is a well-shaded spot, nicely set in grass, and containing many fine trees, in the midst of which stands that immense pile of architectural beauty and magnificence—the Court House. The principal portion of the business, as in a majority of Illinois towns, is done around the square, and the business houses, as a class, are superior to those usually found in towns of this size.

Peter Lukins and George Warburton were the original owners of 160 acres of land, on which Petersburg now stands. This tract of land was embraced in Section 14 of Town 18, and Range 7 west. They laid out the town about 1832–33, surveying and dividing the entire 160 acres into blocks of town lots, which performance being ended, they quietly sat down and waited for the place to grow. It was a rather extensive foundation for a town forty or fifty years ago, and it was probably these ponderous proportions that retarded its growth for the first few years of its existence, as we learn that city real estate commanded but limited figures in either the home or in foreign markets. Finally, becoming discouraged or disgusted because a town did not rise as if by magic, they sold out to Hezekiah King and John Taylor. These gentlemen employed Abraham Lincoln, then Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County, to resurvey and plat it, which plat was admitted to record February 22, 1836. The town was named for Peter Lukins, one of the original proprietors of the land. The accident, or incident, which led to the name of Petersburg, instead of that of Georgetown, occurred in this wise: Peter Lukins and George Warburton, who laid out the original town as already stated, were each desirous of being immortalized in history by bestowing his name upon the incipient city, and became involved in a dispute as to whether it should be called Georgetown (for Warburton) or Petersburg (for Lukins). They finally agreeed to play a game of "old sledge," or "seven-up," then the national game (instead of base ball), and allow the winner to name the place. Lukins won the game, and, rising from the costly Turkish chair (an empty nail-keg) on which he sat, solemnly pronounced the name Petersburg.

From the most authentic information to be obtained at the present day, it is probable that the first shanty erected on the present site of Petersburg was by Elijah Estep, mention of which has been made in the precinct history. As the settlements there noticed include both town and precinct, we will not recapitulate the settlement of the town under this head. There was also a building, which people, out of respect, called a mill, erected by Estep, which is supposed to have been put up about 1826. It was what was called, in those early times, a "gear horse-mill," and, we believe, used for sawing only. If any of our readers are curious to know what a "gear horse-mill" is, they will have to

consult some of the old settlers, for we cannot enlighten them. The first store was opened by John Taylor, in 1833. Not long after Taylor commenced business as a merchant here, the Davidson Brothers opened a store, which is said to have been the second in the place. Taylor sold his store to John Bennett, who is still living, and is a highly respected citizen of the town. He was for a number of years one of the leading merchants and business men. Jordan Morris was the first blacksmith, and Peter Lukins looked after the *soles* of the early settlers, otherwise, the first shoemaker. A post office was established about 1833–34, with James Taylor as Postmaster. It was a very small affair, and could have been easily carried in a man's hat, but has grown to considerable proportions, and its emoluments are more eagerly sought after at the present day than when established nearly fifty years ago. The present Postmaster is A. N. Curry, and, instead of a weekly mail, four mails are now received daily. The first practicing lawyer was David M. Rutledge, a brother to Miss Anna Rutledge, once the *fiancee* of Mr. Lincoln, and whose premature death alone prevented her becoming his wife. Dr. R. E. Bennett was the first located physician. The first tavern was kept by Peter Lukins and stood in the south end of the town. It was a small and unpretentious affair, but accommodated, in its time, the limited demand made upon an establishment of that kind. At present, there are four hotels in the city, and several restaurants. The two principal hotels are the Menard House on the southeast corner, and the brick hotel on the northeast corner of the public square.

From this small business, beginning back nearly a half-century ago, Petersburg has grown to be a stirring and energetic little city, of nearly three thousand inhabitants, commanding as large a trade as any town of its size, perhaps, in the State. The little store of Taylor has given place to twelve or fifteen large establishments, handling dry goods, groceries and clothing. Morris, the "village blacksmith," is now represented by six shops, the smallest of which is far more pretentious than his, and some half a dozen disciples of St. Crispin supply the place of Lukins. The successors of 'Squire Rutledge in the legal profession comprise a dozen or more attorneys who rank at the head of the bar, and six physicians represent Dr. Bennett, the first of his kind in the town. All other branches of business have correspondingly increased, and hardware stores, agricultural, harness, drugs, furniture, meat and millinery stores, and lumber-yards flourish, and are well patronized and maintained. There are also two banks included in the business of the town.

The next mill after the small affair already mentioned, was a saw and grist mill, built by one Dorrell. It was operated for a number of years, when a man named Sanford erected a very fine mill, at a cost of $18,000, which he sold, in 1853, to A. D. Wright. After operating it for several years, his sons, J. D. and E. D. Wright, took charge of it. In a few years, the latter withdrew from the firm and the former failed, necessitating the sale of the property. The mill was purchased, in 1878, by D. Fischer and E. L. Gault, who are now running



Mrs W. G. Greene

TALLULA

it, with good success. They make a fine article of flour, as evidenced in the fact that it took first premium at the State Fair, last year, at Freeport.

The Eagle Mills were built in 1867 by Nance, Brother & Co., at a cost of $24,000, and were operated by them for about fifteen months, when they sold out to Philip Rainey. He operated them for a time, in connection with Thomas Barfield, but, at the present time, is alone in the ownership of these excellent mills. He has recently added what is termed a "New Process," a process, by the way, of which we are ignorant, but, as some of our readers may be better informed upon the subject, we give them the benefit of the information. "The Process," whatever it is, the customers say, greatly improves the quality of the flour. While on the subject of mills, we should not omit to mention the fact that in early times the Sangamon River was supposed to be susceptible of navigation, as noticed in the general history, and that about the year 1836, a little steamboat, in paddling up (or down) the crooked stream, became stranded on the beach in this vicinity. The machinery was purchased by John Taylor, who placed it in a saw-mill, and afterward added a grist-mill to the establishment. The machinery proved more valuable here than in the navigation of the Sangamon River, and performed good service until the mill was destroyed by fire.

The grain trade of Petersburg, though quite an extensive branch of business, scarcely equals many other towns of this size. The principal dealers here at present are Phil Rainey, of the Eagle Mills, Fischer, Gault & Conover, of the Charter Oak Mills, and Laning & Co., all of whom have done a large business the present year. Fischer, Gault & Conover have an excellent grain elevator in connection with their mills, which is the only grain elevator in the town. This struck us as a little strange—that in a section of country as rich as this, where corn and wheat are the main staples, to find no extensive grain elevators looming up along the railroad tracks. But much of the wheat is shipped as soon as threshed, the corn cribbed by the railroads, where it is shelled and loaded into the cars; hence, elevators are but little needed.

PETERSBURG AS THE COUNTY SEAT.

As noted in the general history, the act for the formation of Menard County was passed at the Legislative session of 1838–39. The new county included the larger part of the present county of Mason, which was not set off until two years later. One of the first questions of agitation was the location of the seat of justice. New Market, Huron, Miller's Ferry and Petersburg were the contestants, and, after a short, but sanguinary struggle, it was decided in favor of Petersburg, and, in the spring of 1839, it became the capital of the county. Its competitors in the struggle for official greatness were long since submerged "'neath the waves of dark oblivion," and few, except the grizzled pioneers who are left, know that such places ever existed in their county. From this time forward, Petersburg rapidly increased in population, and grew in importance.

After the formation of Mason, it was found that, by a favorable stroke of fortune, the county seat of Menard had been located very near its geographical center. For four years after the organization of the county, court was held in the store of Grinsley & Levering. In 1843, the court house was erected, at a cost of $6,640. The old and time-worn building, with the moss of more than a third of a century growing upon its walls, still adorns the town, and though an eye-sore to many, is, perhaps, more preferable to the majority than being encumbered with an exorbitant debt, contracted to supply a gorgeous edifice. It is the old Kentucky tobacco-barn style of architecture, and on a par with the court houses built in this section of the State forty or fifty years ago. About the time the court house was built, a jail was erected, at a cost of $300. This served as a repository of the lawless until 1870, when a new jail was put up, of brick and stone, which cost about $22,000, and is a far more gorgeous building than the court house itself.

The coal interest of Petersburg has become an extensive business, and the mines now in successful operation in the immediate vicinity afford employment to a large number of men. The South Valley Shaft and the North Junction Shaft are among the most productive being worked. As the coal interest is more particularly mentioned in the county history, we will not dwell on it here. Suffice it to say, with the double advantage of coal in endless quantities and the water-power afforded by the Sangamon River, there is no reason why Petersburg should not become a manufacturing town. The facilities are almost unbounded, and all that is necessary is to encourage enterprising business men and capitalists to locate in the place.

The Petersburg Woolen Mills are but a sample of the facilities presented by this locality for manufacturing enterprises. As an institution of considerable importance, it is appropriate that a description of their origin and progress should appear in the history of Petersburg. The present proprietor, Hardin Bale, a son of Jacob Bale, one of the pioneers of Menard County, built a carding machine at Salem about 1836–37. After Salem became extinct, he moved the establishment to Petersburg. Here he started up his wool-carding machine by horse or mule power. As trade and business increased, he added machinery and improvements until 1852, when he purchased an engine, enlarged his building and introduced a spinning-jack of 168 spindles and four looms. With these improvements, he commenced the manufacture of woolen goods, and added a storeroom to accommodate his increased business. In 1865, the entire building, including others adjacent, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of nearly $150,000. Nothing daunted, he made immediate preparations to resume business, and being the owner of a large brick pork house, he at once placed all necessary machinery in it, consisting of a jack of 240 spindles, cards, fulling-mill and five looms. After a short season of prosperity, he was again, on the 22d of February, 1869, burned out, this time at a loss of about $45,000. Again he set to work to rebuild, and in a short time

after the conflagration, had still another fine woolen-mill in operation. About the first of May, 1874, he leased it to C. P. Horner, who operated it for a time, when Mr. Bale again assumed control, and is now operating it successfully.

In company with his son, Mr. Bale commenced the manufacture of drain tile in 1878, and at this time is conducting an extensive business in this branch of industry. They manufacture drain tile of all the sizes in common use in this section of the country. When they first opened their factory, they used clay taken out of the hill near by, but now work the clay from the coal shaft, which makes, it is said, a better tile. Such enterprises as those given above, merely go to show the advantages possessed by this locality, and what a busy manufacturing little city this may become if it has a chance to develop its resources. Mr. Miller, in the general history of this work, speaks very intelligently upon this subject, and to his timely hints the attention of business men and friends of the town is directed.

SCHOOLS—PAST AND PRESENT.

After a thorough investigation, it is pretty definitely ascertained that the first school in Petersburg was taught by Charles B. Waldo, a brother-in-law of John Bennett, Esq., mentioned as one of the early settlers and business men of the town. This school was taught in 1837, in a small log cabin which stood in the extreme south end of the village. In a year or two, a small frame building was erected, for school purposes, on the brow of the hill west of the village, and near the "Old Dr. Allen place." It is described as being "out in the brush" then, with a "little path leading to it." In this primitive temple of learning, the youth of the period laid the foundation of their education and—learned to shoot paper wads, until 1855, when the town purchased the building from the Masonic fraternity, which they had used as a hall, and turned it into a common or free school building,* flinging its doors open to all, rich and poor, alike.

About the year 1845 or 1846, the Masons started a school in the lower story of their hall, for the benefit of their children, and engaged W. A. Dickey as teacher. The school was not confined exclusively to their own children, but others were admitted upon a certain subscription. This was continued until bought by the town, as above noticed. After its purchase, an addition was built to it, making a large and comfortable building, which was used for educational purposes until 1874, when the present elegant building was commenced and pushed forward with such energy as to be ready for occupancy by February, 1875. It cost $10,000, and has six large, well-ventilated rooms, three on each floor, besides several private rooms, for library purposes, offices, etc. The names of all the teachers employed previous to the inauguration of the common school cannot be given.

*It seems a little strange, but is vouched for as true, that, although the common-school law was passed in 1847, the first free school in this place was not taught until 1855. Up to this date, the old subscription-schools were the only kind in Petersburg.

The first free school was taught by Judge J. H. Pillsbury, in 1855 and 1856. The following is a list of Principals, in regular rotation, from Pillsbury down to the present time: Judge J. H. Pillsbury, 1855 and 1856; John Dorsey, 1856 and 1857; Edward Laning, 1857 and 1858; J. H. Best, 1858 to 1860; A. Bixby, 1860 and 1861; W. Taylor, 1861 and 1862; Edward Laning, 1862 and 1863; M. P. Hartley, 1863 and 1864; W. Taylor, 1864 and 1865; C. E. McDougall, 1865 and 1866; J. A. Pinkerton and J. H. Pillsbury, 1866 and 1867; W. H. Berry, 1867 to 1869; C. H. Crandall, 1869 and 1870; —— Mayfield, 1870 and 1871; M. C. Connelly, 1871 to 1876; C. L. Hatfield, 1876 and 1877; J. A. Johnson, 1877 and 1878; M. C. Connelly, 1878 and 1879.

It will be perceived from the above that Prof. Connelly has swayed the scepter over the schools of Petersburg six years, and has, we learn, been retained for the year just beginning. His assistants for the opening year are as follows: G. W. Shepherd, J. W. Whipp, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Clara McDougall, Miss Dora Lorentzen, Miss Mary Fisher and Miss Anna Morris. The school is graded, and includes in its course of instruction all the branches usually taught in the common schools of the country. Prof. Connelly's long administration as Principal shows him to be what he really is, "the right man in the right place."

In 1870, the public schools of the town having somewhat retrograded, or, as our informant expressed it, "run down," John A. Brahm, Isaac White, H. W. Montgomery, David Frackelton, J. M. Robbins and B. F. Montgomery formed a joint-stock company, and erected a building on the hill, west of the public square, for the purpose of having a "good school." This building cost $3,750, and was styled the "Petersburg Seminary." As will be seen from the above facts, it was a private and individual enterprise, and the rate of admission to it was $36 per scholar, for a term of nine months. The first year of the new seminary, W. S. Bennett and Miss M. A. Campbell were employed as teachers; the second year, D. M. Bone and Miss M. P. Rainey. We may remark here, parenthetically, as a matter of interest to our lady readers, that both Principals married their assistants. Whether this fact led to the position of assistant being much sought after by young lady teachers or not, we are not informed.

School was conducted two years longer, when the public schools, under the efficient management of Prof. Connelly, had attained to such a degree of proficiency that the stockholders or Directors of the seminary wisely decided to close it. The building, accordingly, was sold, and is now used as a residence. Mrs. Rachel Frackelton bought the ground, and has since erected thereon one of the finest residences in the city of Petersburg.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Cotemporaneous almost with the erection of the pioneer's cabin, came the Methodist circuit-rider. Usually these itinerant preachers were the first in the

field, and, traveling from settlement to settlement, they held meetings in the settlers' cabins, or, in pleasant weather, in the groves—"God's first temples." As soon, therefore, as half-a-dozen families had settled upon the site of the present city of Petersburg, the Rev. Mr. Springer, mentioned in connection with the Methodist Church of Athens, and who was a brother to Mrs. Isham Davidson, an early settler of the place, came on his circuit and commenced a meeting in Mr. Davidson's house in 1835. He continued to preach at Davidson's residence until the erection of the little log schoolhouse, when it became a temple of worship as well as of learning. This house was used, and after it the frame schoolhouse, until the erection of the Methodist Church in 1846, in which edifice they still worship at the present day. The first appointed circuit-rider by Conference was Rev. Michael Shunk, in 1837–38, so often referred to in the history of both Menard and Mason Counties as a pioneer preacher. Among the early members of this venerable church were Isham Davidson and wife, George Davidson and wife, Jacob West, Parthenia West, E. B. Spears, Ellen Spears, Elizabeth Harrison, John Bagby, Caroline Bagby, M. B. Harrison, Susan Smith, Ellen Young, Christina Alkire, Anna Engle, Frances Webb, W. P. Elam and Martha Elam. In 1846, Rev. James Newman, the Pastor, deeming the society of sufficient strength to erect a building, set to work and succeeded in arousing sufficient interest to erect the present edifice. It has been recently remodeled, improved and modernized, until it presents a very handsome and attractive appearance. Among the improvements are new paper, new pulpit, new chandeliers, a re-arrangement of the seats, and many other little items, adding beauty and comfort. All these changes have been wrought under the administration of Rev. W. O. Peet, now in his second year as Pastor. Among the Pastors who have administered to the spiritual welfare of this church are the following, who officiated in the order named: Revs. James Shaw, H. C. Wallace, T. C. Wolf (two years), S. Goldsmith, W. W. Roberts, N. R. Whitehead, S. Goldsmith (two years), W. N. Rutledge, George W. Reed and the present Pastor, Rev. W. O. Peet. The Church is in a flourishing condition, maintaining an interesting Sunday school and prayer-meeting.

We are indebted to Mrs. Hill for much of the history of the Presbyterian Church of Petersburg. She is one of its original members, and had thoughtfully preserved a paper containing a sermon preached by Rev. Maurice Waller, in which is given a brief history of the Church. This paper she kindly placed at our disposal, and from it we extract the following item of interest:

"The first church of Springfield, which may well be regarded as the mother church of this immediate region, was organized by Rev. John M. Ellis, in January, 1828. The North Sangamon Church was organized in May, 1832, by the Rev. J. S. Bergen. The name of John Allen, one of the first Elders of this Church, appears as one of the members received upon examination into the North Sangamon Church at the time of its organization."

The following is from the records of the Petersburg Church: In December, 1859, a number of persons met in Petersburg, Menard County, agreeably to previous notice, and were organized into a church by Rev. Thomas Galt, known as the Petersburg Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Presbyterian Assembly of America. The following members were admitted by letter: James White, Sr., John Allen and Parthenia Hill, from North Sangamon Church; S. L. Hallock, Second Church, Springfield; Richard Dey, from Presbyterian Church, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Catharine Conover, from Dutch Reformed Church of New Jersey, and upon examination, Eli W. Hoff, William L. Conover, Phœbe Conover and Laurenah Conover, in all, ten members. For some time after organization, they worshiped in people's houses and in the schoolhouse. In 1842, a building was erected, and dedicated May 12, by Rev. John W. Little. Rev. Mr. Galt preached for them occasionally the first year, and again from 1842 he appears as occasional preacher until 1846–47. The first regular Pastor of this Church who resided in town, commenced his labors in 1847, and gave three-fourths of his time to it. He was succeeded, in 1857, by Rev. J. A. Pinkerton, who continued in charge for thirteen years. In 1871, Rev. John Mehan, of Pekin, took charge of the Church as temporary supply, and remained seven months, when Rev. George Wood, of Jacksonville, took charge, and continued until 1872. In February of this year, Rev. Maurice Waller assumed the pastorate, which position he held for six years. During his administration, the elegant church, which is an ornament to the town, was built. It was dedicated in the fall of 1874, by Rev. William Harsha, of Jacksonville. At present, the church is without a regular Pastor, but is attended occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Nevins, of Jacksonville. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained and largely attended.

The first services of the Episcopal Church held in the county took place in the Methodist Church, of Petersburg, May 26, 1867, by Rev. I. S. Townsend, of Jacksonville. Mrs. Thomas L. Harris was almost the only representative of the Episcopal faith in the town, and it was through her influence that Rev. Mr. Townsend was induced to come here. In October of this year, she organized a Sunday-school class at her own house, of eleven scholars, which increased to fifteen on the next Sunday. She continued to collect them together at her house every Sunday for two months, when the school was removed to Mrs. Thomas Bennett's, as being more convenient to the majority of attendants. It was held at Mrs. Bennett's until the following spring, when Mrs. Dr. Antle tendered the use of her residence, which was used for some time. Bishop Whitehouse made a visit to the place, and confirmed those who were desirous of uniting with the Church, the Lutheran Church being used on the occasion. It was also tendered for the use of the Sunday school, and regular services were held in it once a month by Rev. Mr. Townsend. Rev. James Cornell became Rector in 1871, and remained about a year, and was succeeded by Rev. William Gill, of Jacksonville. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Harris

and a few other zealous workers, means were finally raised for the purpose of erecting a church, and in October, 1873, the corner-stone was laid on a lot presented by Mrs. Harris (in the northern part of town), by Bishop Whitehouse, assisted by Rev. William Gill. It was completed and dedicated August 30, 1874, by Rev. Mr. Gill, who remained with them until December of that year, when he removed to Colorado. For some time, services were read by lay members. In 1876, Rev. W. W. Steele became Rector and continued until 1878, when he was called to Dixon, and again they were without a regular minister. Starting with one member (Mrs. Harris), it has now twenty-eight; and the Sunday school, from eleven scholars, has increased to an attendance of from seventy-five to one hundred, who are instructed by some half-dozen or more competent teachers.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in Petersburg in the spring of 1861. Among the original members were Harmon Scherding, John Scherding, Henry Messmann, Henry Fischer, J. P. Bela, J. H. Stagemann, Jerry H. Stagemann, Jerry Bonties and others. They bought a house used by Diedrich Fischer as a carpenter-shop, which they fitted up as a temple of worship, where they met for some time and held services without a preacher. They finally secured, as Pastor, Rev. Paul Lorentzen, and purchased a parsonage adjacent to the church, at a total cost, for both edifices, of about $1,750. In 1863, Rev. Mr. Lorentzen was succeeded by Rev. Peter Dahl, he by Rev. Mr. Schmidt, and he by Rev. William H. Schmidt, who remained the Pastor until his death, in 1872. Rev. Mr. Dubiel was their next preacher. He was succeeded by Rev. John Karminsky, he by Rev. Mr. Deichmann, he by Rev. Charles Behrends, and he by Rev. Mr. Conrad, the present minister. Services are held in the German language, and the congregation numbers about thirty members.

In the latter part of the year 1862, a society of the Roman Catholic faith was organized. The first services of this denomination were held in the private residences of Cornelius Rourke, Adam Johns and John Lucas. As the meetings increased in importance, they were held in the schoolhouse and Court House, until their numbers increased to such an extent as to render it necessary to build a church, which was completed, at a cost of $5,000, and services held in the new edifice in the fall of 1866. The dedicatory services were held by Rev. Father Mettinger, and at the time of the completion of the church the Society comprised about fifty members. The following are the Priests in charge of the Society since its organization:* Fathers Quigley, Zebell, Jarnsen, Fitzgibbons, Costa, Clifford (the latter at the laying of the corner-stone), Mettinger (at dedication), Jaques, Cleuse, Wegman, Sauer and Ahne. Father Ahne has for some time been in bad health and has been forced to resign his charge in consequence, hence the Church is without a Pastor at present. The Church now numbers 1,500 members. (This includes all members of families

* The first seven named, as Missionaries, the remaining five as regular Pastors or Rectors.

who have been baptized or christened from parents down to infants. There is but the one Catholic Church in Menard County, and much praise is due to the zeal and energy of Messrs. Rourke, Luthinger and others, for this prosperous organization and its elegant temple of worship. A parsonage has been erected adjacent to the church, also a schoolhouse, together with stables and other necessary buildings, increasing the value of the church property to about $8,500. During the pastorate of Father Sauer, the school building was erected, to which a "mission school," as it is termed, is carried on under the present charge (or for the year just closed) of Sisters Augustine and Teresa. It is attended by from sixty to eighty pupils.

The first years of the Christian Church at Petersburg were rather checkered. Forty years or more ago, a society was formed under the charge, or through the exertion, of Aaron B. White, which continued for some years, receiving spiritual consolation now and then from passing ministers. About 1842, several preachers congregated and held an "open-air meeting," one block southwest of the public square, which resulted in a great "shaking of the dry bones of the valley," and a large addition was made to the number of believers. From this time until 1850, religious services were held by the society in the Court House, which seems to have, at certain periods, served as a temple of worship for all the religious bodies represented in Petersburg. About this period (1850), many of the early members having died and moved away, the society became considerably reduced and meetings finally ceased altogether, except as an occasional minister passed through and preached a sermon. In 1862, it was again organized under the influence of William White, and, with varying success and fortune, existed until 1875, when it was re-organized by Elder D. R. Lucas, and, July 30, a "tent meeting" was commenced, which lasted until the 12th of September. This increased the membership to nearly two hundred. Having no church edifice, a hall was used as a place of worship, but being over a livery stable, as a *dernier resort*, they moved to the Court House. At the close of the revival mentioned above, an effort was made to build a church, which resulted in the erection of the substantial brick building standing in the northwest part of the town, and which was opened for services on the first Sunday in March, 1876, Elder D. R. Lucas preaching the dedicatory sermon. Elder M. M. Goode was secured as Pastor of the Church in February, 1876, and is still laboring in that capacity. The Church is in a very prosperous condition, with a membership of about two hundred and seventy-five, and a Sunday School correspondingly flourishing.

Of the Baptist Church, we were unable to obtain any information beyond the following, from a history of it already published: "The Baptist Church was organized in 1854, with fourteen members, the Presbytery being Revs. N. J. Coffey and H. P. Curry. In 1856, it built a comfortable brick church, 35x60 feet, at a cost of $4,000. The list of Pastors who have filled the pulpit from time to time, of this church are N. J. Coffey, H. P. Curry, M. P. Hartly,

T. Clarke, A. Blount, P. G. Clarke, J. M. Winn, —— Clarke and A. Scott. The Church, by death and removals, was so weakened that, for several years, it was without a regular Pastor. Rev. H. P. Curry, who assisted in the first organization of the Church, and who has ever been a pillar of strength in the society, for whose advancement in Central Illinois he has labored with great earnestness and zeal for many years, is at present the Pastor. The society at Petersburg now numbers about eighty members, thirty of whom were added during the past year." The above was written about 1874, and we learn that, at the present time, the Church is again without a Pastor.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized, in 1870, by Rev. James White, with some seven or eight members. He preached to them occasionally, occupying the Court House, for one year. The society then became dormant, and so remained until 1874, when it was re-organized by Rev. R. D. Miller, with nine members, viz.: Dr. H. A. Harris, C. L. Hatfield, W. R. Edgar, C. H. Thomas, D. M. Bone, T. E. Clarke, Miss Anna Shepherd, Miss Elizabeth Barclay and Mrs. Lucy Thomas. The Session was Harris, Hatfield and Clarke. Ever since re organization, services have been held in the Court House, and Rev. Mr. Miller is still Pastor. The society numbers, at present, between forty and fifty members. The Session is comprised of D. M. Bone, C. L. Hatfield and B. P. Blood; Deacons, C. H. Thomas and Robert Carver. A new church edifice was begun the present summer, and, at this writing, is nearing completion, which will cost not far from $5,000, and will be one of the handsomest churches in the town. To Mrs. Dr. Antle, we are told, more than to any other one person, is the society indebted for the erection of this edifice. The church is known as "Barclay Chapel," and was named in honor of Rev. John Barclay, one of the most promising young ministers of this church in his day, in Central Illinois. He died in this county about twenty-five years ago, and was a brother to the Miss Barclay mentioned in the organization of the society. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained, under the superintendence of C. L. Hatfield.

Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship, those benevolent institutions that exert so wide an influence for good, usually follow close in the wake of the Christian Church. We know that the causes which actuate them are beneficent and good, because the results achieved are so grand and glorious. Freemasonry was introduced in Petersburg nearly forty years ago. Clinton Lodge was organized under dispensation, in October, 1842. In due time, it was chartered as Clinton Lodge, No. 19, A., F. & A. M. The first officers were: John Bennett, Worshipful Master; Martin S. Morris, Senior Warden; John McNeal, Junior Warden; Jacob West, Treasurer; John Broadwell, Secretary; David McMurphy, Senior Deacon; and W. B. Kirk, Junior Deacon. The present membership is 115, and the officers are as follows: John Bennett, Worshipful Master; Homer Stewart, Senior Warden; R. S. Stevens, Junior Warden; H. W. Montgomery, Treasurer; J. G. Strodtmann, Secretary; J. R. Carver, Senior

Deacon; and J. R. Jarad, Junior Deacon. As a matter of interest to the fraternity, we make the following extract from a local writer: "Clinton Lodge was named in honor of ex-Gov. De Witt Clinton, of New York. To perpetuate his memory and great virtues, the Masonic brethren have caused to be built, for the ornamentation of their lodge-room, a 'shell monument,' consisting of a collection of shells arranged with genius and skill. As the number of Clinton Lodge indicates, it is one of the old Lodges of the State." Mr. Bennett has served the Order as Worshipful Master for nearly a score of years, and, as appreciation of his earnest labors to advance the interests of the society, his brethren have honored him, the present year, by again elevating him to the Oriental Chair.

De Witt Chapter, No. 119, Royal Arch Masons, was organized March 25, 1868, with the following as its first set of officers: Hobart Hamilton, M.·. E.·. High Priest; T. W. McNeely, E.·. King; J. T. Brooks, E.·. Scribe; John Bennett, Captain of the Host; H. W. Montgomery, Treasurer, and J. G. Strodtmann, Secretary. The Chapter has now sixty-one members, and the following officers: Hobart Hamilton, M.·. E.·. High Priest; J. H. Traylor, E.·. King; Fred Wilkinson, E.·. Scribe; Anson Thompson, Captain of the Host; T. C. Bennett, Principal Sojourner; C. E. McDougall, Royal Arch Captain; H. W. Montgomery, Treasurer, and J. G. Strodtmann, Secretary.

St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar, was organized October 27, 1875, by Right Eminent Sir Hiram W. Hubbard, Grand Commander of the State. The first officers were: Eminent Sir Hobart Hamilton, Commander; Sir T. W. McNeely, Generalissimo; Sir Charles B. Thacher, Captain General; Sir Anson Thompson, Senior Warden; Sir Edward Laning, Junior Warden; Sir F. P. Antle, Treasurer; Sir J. G. Strodtmann, Recorder; Sir J. M. Sawyer, Standard Bearer; Sir J. T. Brooks, Sword Bearer; Sir T. C. Bennett, Warder, and Sir J. E. Dickinson, Captain of the Guard. There are the names of twenty-six Sir Knights on the roll, and the officers for 1879 are: Eminent Sir T. W. McNeely, Commander; Sir Fred. Huggins, Generalissimo; Sir J. M. Sawyer, Captain General; Sir T. C. Bennett, Prelate; Sir Anson Thompson, Senior Warden; Sir E. W. Eads, Junior Warden; Sir F. P. Antle, Treasurer; Sir J. G. Strodtmann, Recorder; Sir I. N. Stevens, Standard Bearer; Sir C. B. Laning, Sword Bearer; Sir Fred Wilkinson, Warder, and Sir John T. Brooks, Captain of the Guard.

Bennett Chapter, No. 19, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized January 18, 1872. The first officers were: John Bennett, W. P.; Mrs. Isaac White, W. M.; Mrs. James W. Judy, A. M.; Mrs. A. D. Wright, Treasurer, and Mrs. John Bennett, Secretary. The officers for 1879 are: Homer Stewart, W. P.; Mrs. J. E. Dickinson, W. M.; Miss Elizabeth Beckman, A. M.; Mrs. W. S. Conant, Treasurer, and Mrs. Jennie Harris, Secretary.

The Masonic Fraternity, in connection with the Harris Guards, are now engaged in the erection of a substantial brick building, the upper story of

which will be used as a Masonic Hall. The corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons, on the 9th of September of the present year, by Most Worshipful William Lavely, Past Grand Master of the State. We shall refer to this building again in another page.

Salem Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation April 13, with the following charter members: B. F. Stevenson, C. N. Goulding, J. H. Collier, Theodore Baker and Z. P. Cabaniss. The first officers were: John H. Collier, Noble Grand; B. F. Stevenson, Vice Grand; Z. P. Cabaniss, Secretary, and Theo. Baker, Treasurer. The Lodge continued under dispensation to the 14th of October, when it was chartered, and, for the first few years following its organization, it flourished almost beyond precedent. At the end of the first year, it had enrolled upward of fifty members. This prosperity continued until the commencement of the war in 1861, and from that and other causes, its fortunes waned and its membership became much reduced in numbers. The few remaining members even contemplated a surrender of their charter, and a vote upon the question, we are told, was actually taken, when the dormant energies of the lukewarm were aroused, and the Lodge received a new lease of life. The financial difficulties which had for some time harassed it, were overcome, and from that time it has prospered. Its present membership is fifty, and its officers are: W. P. Elam, Noble Grand; E. M. Morris, Vice Grand; A. J. Kelley, Secretary; Douglas Bale, P. Secretary; Robert Frackelton, Treasurer.

An Encampment was organized under dispensation, August 16, 1871, with the following original members: J. W. Cheaney, John W. Briggs, James W. Bracken, Richard Mullen, Alfred E. Mick, George Clemens, W. S. Conant and Charles Fricke. The first officers were: James W. Cheaney, W. P.; J. W. Briggs, H. P.; J. A. Bracken, S. W.; A. E. Mick, Scribe; George Clemens, Assistant Scribe. At the October session of the Grand Encampment, a charter was granted to this body, and it was regularly instituted as Charity Encampment No. 125, I. O. O. F. It has a membership, at present, of twenty, and is governed by the following corps of officers: Richard Mullen, C. P.; A. E. Mick, H. P.; A. J. Kelley, Scribe; Charles Fricke, Treasurer; Robert Bishop, S. W., and Douglas Bale, J. W.

Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 5, 1876, and re-instituted March 3, 1879, with sixteen members, to which have since been added twenty-six, making a total membership of forty-two. The following officers were installed in March, 1879, and still fill their chairs: R. S. Frackleton, N. G.; Mrs. Sarah C. Cheaney, V. G.; Mrs. Helen L. Zilly, Secretary; Mrs. Belle Coneys, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Nancy Pemberton, Treasurer; Charles Fricke, Warden; Mrs. Mary E. Mick, Conductor; E. M. Morris, O. G.; Mrs. Margaret Clemens, I. G.; J. W. Faith, R. S. N. G.; W. P. Elam, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Mary A. Mullen, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Martha J.

Elam, L. S. V. G., and Robert Bishop, Chaplain. Meetings, the first Thursday of each month.

Social Lodge, No. 1306, Knights of Honor, was instituted December 26, 1878, and has, at present, thirty-five members, with the following officers: D. M. Bone, Dictator; J. R. Carver, V. Dictator; J. M. Walker, Asst. Dictator; A. J. Kelley, Reporter; Arthur Young, Financial Reporter, and Thomas Levering, Treasurer.

THE CITY PRESS.

The first newspaper was established in Petersburg in the fall of 1854. It was published by S. B. Dugger, and was called the Petersburg *Express*. After conducting it for about a year, he disposed of it to Henry L. Clay, and it became neutral in politics, and its name changed to the *Menard Index*. In September, 1858, he sold it to Hobart Hamilton and a man named Brooks, who changed it into a Republican paper, and continued its publication until 1863, when it was sold and removed from the county. Brooks continued with Hamilton about a year, and says after changing the politics of the paper, and sending out the first issue as a Republican sheet, its patrons became very much enraged, and would come to the office by scores with their papers wadded up in their hands, and, throwing them at the door, would exclaim, "There's your —— Abolition paper." Shortly before the removal of the *Index*, the *Northwestern Baptist*, a religious paper, was issued from the *Index* office, and edited by M. P. Hartly. After Hamilton changed the *Index* into a Republican paper, the *Menard County Axis*, a Democratic organ, was established with C. Clay as editor and publisher. Its first issue was April 12, 1859, and was continued by Clay until 1867, when it was purchased by a joint stock company, with M. B. Friend as editor, and its name changed to Petersburg *Democrat*, which name it still retains. Mr. Friend remained in charge of the paper until 1871, when E. T. McElwain became editor. He continued in editorial control until July 1, 1877, when he was succeeded by A. E. Mick. July 1, 1878, Mr. Mick associated S. S. Knoles with him in its publication, and so the firm continues to the present time.

During the campaign of Fillmore, Buchanan and Fremont, in 1856, William Glenn started a paper called the *Fillmore Eagle*, but it ceased at the close of the campaign. In June, 1868, the *Menard County Republican* was established with Richard Richardson as editor. He sold out in about a year to John T. McNeely, who conducted it until 1871, when Bennett & Zane became the proprietors. About a year after, Zane was succeeded by John Frank, who soon retired, and was followed by F. M. Bryant, who likewise remained but a short time, and Bennett continued alone in its control for a time. F. J. Dubois then became a partner, and assumed editorial control for a year. The material of the *Republican* was sold to John Frank early in 1874, who had started a new paper the August preceding, called the *Menard County Times*. It and the *Republican* were now consolidated and published under the name of the *Times*.

Frank sold out to F. M. Bryant, who continued the paper until May 9, 1878, when he sold it to G. W. Cain & Parks. Cain had been publishing a paper in Tallula, and when he bought out Taylor, he changed the name of the paper to the Petersburg *Observer*. The paper is now devoted to the Greenback and Labor party, and is still under control of Cain & Parks.

On the 4th day of September of the present year, the Petersburg *Republican* made its first appearance. The salutatory is signed by Martin & Davis, and from it we make the following extract: "We expect to do our utmost to maintain and build up the Republican Party as well as the interests of Petersburg and Menard County, and, in return therefor, simply ask a liberal share of the public's patronage." The late hour at which this newspaper was born into the world, had well-nigh excluded a notice of it from this work, and these few lines are all the history of it that we were able to obtain.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Harris Guards, comprising Co. E, of the Fifth Regiment of I. N. G., with headquarters at Springfield, was organized originally, in October, 1874, and re-organized under the militia law, in July, 1877. The commissioned officers under re-organization, and who still maintain their positions, are C. E. McDougall, Captain; John M. Walker, First Lieutenant; and James H. Carman, Second Lieutenant. The three commissioned officers served in the late war. Capt. McDougall entered the army as a private, and, after nearly four years' service, retired as Captain of his company. The Harris Guards consist, at present, of about fifty-five, rank and file, and are well drilled, and present a very soldierly appearance. In connection with the Masonic Fraternity, of Petersburg, they are, at the present writing, erecting a building, the first story of which belong to them, and will be so constructed as to equally adapt it to their use as an armory, or, with a few minutes' work, change it to an elegant Opera House. The building, when completed as designed, will be not only an ornament to the town, but an honor to the Harris Guards, and the Masonic Fraternity. The estimated cost of that part of the building belonging to the military including the ground, is about $5,200, while the Masonic part will cost nearly as much more.

Petersburg was incorporated as a village a number of years ago, but, as we were unable to get hold of the early records, cannot give the exact date of its first organization. Although it now claims a population greater than many incorporated cities, it is still under village organization. The question of incorporating it as a city was agitated some years ago. The project, however, was voted down, and thus it still remains a village, subject to village laws, and governed by a Board of Trustees. The following is the present Board: Dr. F. P. Antle, Philip Rainey, D. S. Eicher, John F. Miller and Isaac McDougall. F. P. Antle is President of the Board; Philip Rainey, Treasurer; and ——

Black, Clerk. W. P. Elam is Police Magistrate; W. B. Vaughn, Town Constable; and A. J. Bless, Night Policeman.

The first bank was established in Petersburg by Brahm & Greene, in 1866. The bank is still in operation, and in the hands of the original proprietors, who conduct a general banking business in all its branches. Another bank is carried on by D. S. Frackelton, so that the town and surrounding country have no lack of facilities of a financial character.

The bar of Menard County is represented by a body of gentlemen who, in ability and legal lore, will compare favorably with any of the surrounding counties. In a work of this character, we cannot devote space to extravagant panegyrics, however deserving, nor to criticisms, as one might indulge in in a newspaper article. But we may mention in connection with the bar of Petersburg, the name of Hon. T. W. McNeely, who has represented his district two terms in Congress, and Hon. N. W. Branson, who has served with distinction in the State Legislature. There may be others who have served their country with honor and ability, but of whom we failed to obtain the facts. The health of the city and neighboring country, is in charge of a corps of able physicians, who are zealous in their chosen profession, and watchful of the welfare of the people, whose health is trusted to their care.

There are four cemeteries around Petersburg. The first is known as "The Old Burying Ground," which is free to all, and is supervised by the Town Board. It contains the remains of many of the pioneers, who reduced the country from a wild and savage wilderness and laid the foundations of the present state of civilization. The Calvary Cemetery is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Oakland Cemetery is a lovely spot adjacent to the city. But the most beautiful of all is Rose Hill Cemetery. It was laid out in 1858, and incorporated in 1859, with the following officers: J. M. Greene, President; Directors, Tilford Clarke, W. M. Cowgill, W. P. Elam and W. S. Conant. The present officers are: N. W. Branson, President; W. P. Elam, James Robbins, Con. Rourke, Directors; and W. S. Conant, Treasurer. To the latter gentleman, more than to any other, is the town indebted for this beautiful little city of the dead.

"OLD SALEM."

This ancient village of Menard County, now a pile of moldering ruins, was once the center of business for a large scope of country. Before the birth of Petersburg, it was the principal trading-point in the present limits of the county. It is, or was, situated on the "Heights of Abraham," some hundred feet or so above the level of the raging Sangamon, and about two miles from Petersburg. It was surveyed and laid out on the 13th of October, 1829, by Reuben Harrison, for Rutledge & Cameron, the owners of the land. The first dwellings erected were a couple of cabins built for John Cameron and James Rutledge. The first storehouse was put up by Samuel Hill and John McNamar,

in which they opened a stock of goods, probably the first store within the present bounds of the county. The next store opened was by George Warburton, who, in a short time, removed to Petersburg, and became one of the original proprietors of that town, as noted in its history. It is said that he was a man of fine business qualities, an excellent scholar, and without an enemy, except his appetite for strong drink. At Salem, he sold out to two brothers named Crisman, who came from Virginia. After remaining a short time, they disposed of their possessions and moved away.

A post office was established at Salem, and was the first (or the second) in the county. John McNamar was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Abraham Lincoln, who held the office until his removal to Springfield. The following story is told of this pioneer office. There was a man who lived in the settlement, who was never known to get a letter, or mail-matter of any kind, and was in the habit of coming to the office every day and, to annoy the postmaster, inquiring for letters. One day Hill and some others prepared a letter, couched in the most endearing terms, to which they appended the name of a swarthy female of "African descent," living in the neighborhood, and when he again inquired for letters, it was given him in the most matter-of-fact way. He was never known to ask for mail-matter at that office afterward.

Dr. John Allen, as noticed in the history of Petersburg, first located at this place; a brother also came here with him. Dr. Allen was the first practicing physician in the village. Dr. Duncan was another of the early practitioners of this section. Joshua Miller was the first blacksmith. Edmund Greer, "learned in the law," dealt out justice to the guilty as the first magistrate, and when "law business" was at a low ebb, he filled in the time teaching school, and was the first pedagogue, as well as the first Justice of the Peace. A hotel was opened by John Kelso, and within its hospitable walls were entertained the wayfaring men who chanced to pass through the village. Rutledge & Cameron built a mill here at an early period, which was patronized by the people living within a circuit of fifty miles. This is the mill over the dam of which Abraham Lincoln piloted the flatboat, and, with a display of tact and ingenuity wholly astonishing to those who beheld the operation, relieved the boat of water by a new style of pump not much in use on board of vessels at that day. The story, however, is so familiar to the people of Menard County that we will pass over it in this chapter. The Old Salem mill was known far and near, and, as already stated, was patronized by a large district. It was a very rude affair, and stood just under the bluff upon which the town was located, and is thus described by a local writer of the period: "It consisted of two or three log pens, anchored with rocks, upon which was erected a platform, where a pair of rough stones were placed, and driven by a water-wheel attached to an upright shaft." It was, however, considerably improved before Salem became extinct, and, in 1852, was purchased by Abraham Bale. He set in to repair it, but died before accomplishing his purpose.

His sons finally put it in order, and one of them, T. V. Bale, still owns and operates it.

This is a synopsis of the early history of Salem, except the connection with it of Abraham Lincoln. And upon this point there has been so much written that we will not dwell upon it now. With a brief notice of him and his residence here, we will close the chapter. Mr. Lincoln was a native-born Kentuckian. Stuve, in his history of Illinois, says: "Abraham Lincoln was born in La Rue (now Hardin) County, Ky., about two miles south of the village of Hodgensville, February 12, 1809. Here his father had taken up a land claim of 300 acres, rough, broken and poor, containing a fine spring, known to this day as the "Linkum Spring." Unable to pay for the unproductive land, the claim was abandoned, and the family moved from place to place in the neighborhood, being very destitute. These removals, occurring while Abraham was scarcely more than an infant, have given rise to different statements as to the exact place of his birth. It is said that in that part of Kentucky, four places now claim the honor.

"Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, moved to Spencer County, Ind., in 1816. Here he remained until 1830, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Macon County, on the north fork of the Sangamon River, ten miles southwest of Decatur. In 1833, he removed to Coles County, where, years later, he died. There, in a quiet little cemetery, known as "Gordon's Graveyard," he sleeps, without stone or lettered monument to mark the spot. As appropriate in this place, we give a poem, written by a citizen of Coles County, on his death, which went the rounds of the press at the time, and appeared in several leading magazines, entitled the "Grave of the Father of Abraham Lincoln:"

"In a low sweet vale by a murmuring rill,
The pioneer's ashes are sleeping;
Where the white marble slabs so lonely and still,
In silence their vigils are keeping.

"On their sad, lonely faces are words of fame,
But none of them speak of his glory;
When the pioneer died, his age and his name,
No monument whispers the story.

"No myrtle, nor ivy, nor hyacinth blows
O'er the lonely grave where they laid him;
No cedar, nor holly, nor almond-tree grows
Near the plebeian's grave to shade him.

"Bright evergreens wave over many a grave,
O'er some bow the sad weeping-willow;
But no willow-tree bows, nor ever-greens wave,
Where the pioneer sleeps on his pillow.

"Some are inhumed with the honors of State,
And laid beneath temples to molder;
The grave of the father of Lincoln the Great,
Is known by a hillock and bowlder.

"Let him take his lone sleep, and gently rest,
With naught to disturb or awake him,
When the angels shall come to gather the blest
To Abraham's bosom they'll take him."

While engaged in writing the history of Livingston County, we met a gentleman, Hon. A. A. Burton, a native Kentuckian, who was a great admirer of Mr. Lincoln, and who was a Lincoln Elector, in Kentucky, in 1860, for the State at large, a position that at that time required considerable grit to assume. Judge Burton had a rail draped in mourning, carefully preserved in his library, to which was attached the following certificate:

DECATUR, Ill., June 1, 1860.

I do hereby certify, that the piece of rail this day delivered to Dr. G. W. McMillan, to be by him sent to A. A. Burton, of Lancaster, Ky., is from a lot of 3,000 made by Abraham Lincoln and myself in this county, and that I have resided in this county ever since that time.

Attest: R. J. OGLESBY. JOHN his mark. HANKS.

It was on this place, settled by his father in Macon County, that Lincoln spent his first winter in Illinois, and "from this place," says Mr. Stuve, "the rails which played so important a part in the campaign of 1860, were procured." In the following spring, having attained his majority, he came to Salem, where the history of his residence is familiar to every school-boy in Menard County. His employment as clerk, and with a partner, his succession to the business, their subsequent failure, are so well known as to require no repetition. After the failure of his firm as merchants, Lincoln turned his attention to surveying, and, as stated elsewhere in this work, surveyed much of the lands, both in Menard and Mason Counties. When the Black Hawk war broke out, in 1832, Lincoln volunteered his services, and was elected Captain of his company. The same year, after the close of the war, he became a candidate for the Legislature, and from that time, his life, until terminated by the assassin's hand, was closely intertwined with State and national history.

With the laying-out of Petersburg, the glory of "Old Salem" began to wane, and the location of the county seat at that place sealed its doom. The leading business men removed to the new metropolis, and Salem became another edition of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." But little remains to designate the spot where it once stood. The mill is still there, but improved, renovated and changed, until it is a very different establishment from that which Old Salem knew, and which used to "crack corn" for the pioneers of the Sangamon bottom.

Tice's Station is on the Springfield & North-Western Railroad, about four miles from Petersburg. It consists merely of a shipping-point for grain, a post office, depot and small store, together with a schoolhouse and church. The place has never been laid out as a village. It is located on the old Tice farm, and at Oak Ridge Post Office. This office was established about twenty-five years ago, with Hampton Woodruff as Postmaster. He was succeeded by

Seneca Winters, and he in turn by A. W. Tice, the present incumbent, and who is a brother of Judge Tice, of Petersburg. The first and the only store at the place is kept by Mr. Tice. There is considerable grain bought here, and shipped from this little station. The present buyers are Fischer, Gault & Conover, of Petersburg, and Low & Foster, of Havana. A saw-mill is in operation near the station, owned by Seneca Winters, a prominent business man of the neighborhood. A large and flourishing school is located near the station. The teacher, for the present year, is Prof. W. H. Berry, formerly County Superintendent of Schools. The school has increased to such an extent that it is thought that an assistant teacher will be required for the year just beginning.

Within sight of the station is the Methodist Church, built about 1849–50, on land given for the purpose by Judge Tice. It is a frame building, and cost, perhaps, about $1,000 or $1,200. Rev. Mr. Eckman, of Athens, is the present Pastor, the Church being included within the Athens circuit. A Sunday school is maintained during the summer season, of which Seneca Winters is Superintendent. The Rev. Mr. Curry, the veteran Baptist Minister of Menard County, resides in this immediate neighborhood.

TALLULA PRECINCT.

This is sometimes termed the banner township of Menard County. The section of country lying within its borders is one of the finest in this part of the State; mostly fine rolling prairie, and, without being hilly or broken, is sufficiently undulating to drain well. Besides Clary's Grove, there was originally little timber in what is now Tallula Precinct. It is likewise nearly devoid of water-courses. Clary's Creek and Rock Creek have their source in the central or southern part, but are so small as scarcely to deserve even the name of creeks. The Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad runs diagonally through from northeast to southwest, and has been of incalculable benefit, as elsewhere noted. Tallula is the southwestern precinct of the county, and contains three sections less than a regular Congressional town. It is divided into four parts by the township and range lines which cross each other one mile north of the village of Tallula, thus throwing a tier of sections more in the two southern divisions than in the northern, the west one of the latter being three sections short, owing to a jog in the line. The precinct is bounded on the east by Petersburg and Rock Creek Precincts, on the south by Morgan County, on the west by Cass County, and on the north by Petersburg Precinct. No large cities or towns, nor extensive manufactories exist, but farming and stock-raising are the principal sources of business enterprise. The beautiful little village of Tallula is the only town in the precinct, and will be noticed more fully farther on in this chapter. This section produces coal of an excellent quality, and mining is carried on to some extent in the vicinity of the village.

Notwithstanding Tallula Precinct is the very perfection of civilization, and the home of wealth and refinement, the time was when it might have boasted of the other extreme. Something over half a century ago, the name of Clary's Grove was synonymous with all the deviltry and mischief that occurred within a radius of fifty miles, and the few honorable men whose misfortune it was to live among the "border ruffians" of that remote date, say they were ashamed to tell where they were from when they went to Springfield. The settlement was composed chiefly of the "rag, tag and bob-tail" who leave the more civilized sections for their own and the country's good, seek the frontier where they are unrestrained by law and order, and again take up their line of march as the star of empire wends its way westward. So it was here. As civilization advanced, these roughs pulled up stakes and moved on to other frontier localities, and Clary's Grove developed into one of the most quiet and respectable neighborhoods in all the surrounding country, and to-day it is looked on as the very paradise of Menard County. The ill name given it by the lawless deeds of the "Clary's Grove boys" is almost forgotten, or remains only as the last lingering memories of a hideous nightmare. But we would not have our readers impressed with the idea that we include the Clary family, than whom none better exists in the county, with these hard characters. As we have stated, they were the rough element always found in frontier settlements.

SETTLEMENT OF THE PRECINCT.

The first settlement made in Tallula Precinct was in Clary's Grove, by a man named John Clary, from whom the grove derived its name. Clary was from Tennessee, and squatted here about the year 1819. For three years, he spent the winters in a kind of camp, made of poles, with three sides built up, the fourth left open, and where a huge log heap was kept burning night and day during the winter season, while his family reposed and were sheltered in the camp attached to this burning pile. He sold his claim to a man named Watkins, and he sold it to George Spears, who now lives upon the site of this original settlement of Clary's Grove. After selling his claim to Watkins, Clary removed to Arkansas, but many relatives and descendants are living still in the county. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and participated in many of the fierce battles with "King George's red-coats." By nature a pioneer, he sought the wilds of Illinois, and, as people crowded him too close, removed to Arkansas as above stated. Thomas Watkins was from Kentucky, and settled in Clary's Grove as early perhaps as 1820–21, and bought the claim of Clary, as stated above. He sold out to George Spears upon his arrival in the country in 1824, and removed into the river timber near the present city of Petersburg, where he died at a later day. He has two sons and perhaps other descendants living in the county. Absalom Mounts was here also about 1820–21. He built a mill here in a very early day, which was of the

most primitive pattern, dimensions and capacity. Whence he came, no one seems to know, but he afterward went to Mason County, as we hear of him there in the milling business very early.

James White and Robert Conover were brothers-in-law to George Spears, and came from Green County, Ky. White settled here in 1820, and Conover in 1822. They both married sisters to Spears, and they, as well as their wives, are dead. They died on the farms they originally settled, but have left behind them numerous descendants. Solomon Matthews was another of the early comers, and was from Tennessee. He came about 1821 or 1822, but was one of the transient settlers to be found in all new countries, who, as game thins out and becomes scarce, follow it. Matthews left after a few years, and what became of him no one seems to know or care. Another of these very early ones was Bannister Bond, who was also from Tennessee. He remained here some twenty or twenty-five years, when he sold out and removed to Iowa, where he lived at the last account of him. Cyrus Kirby came from Kentucky about 1822 or 1823, and settled in the grove. He was rather poor, and had no team to plow and break his ground, but took a mattock and dug up two acres of prairie, and planted it in corn. Think of this, ye "silk-stockinged" farmers, as you ride over your broad fields upon your sulky plows, and watch with pride your reapers and "headers" gliding through the golden grain, and remember that half a century ago, perhaps, some indigent farmer was toiling upon the same spot, like Cyrus Kirby, to make bread for his little ones. When Kirby died here some years ago, this memorable mattock was sold at his sale and bought by one of his sons, who still keeps it as a relic of the pioneer days. Solomon Speer is another of the pioneers who came to the grove in 1820. He came with White, and was a brother-in-law to him. After remaining here a number of years, he moved to Cass County where he died. He has two granddaughters living in the village of Tallula; one of them—the amiable landlady of the Wathen House, and the other—Mrs. Lovesey. Jacob and Jesse Gum came in 1821–22, and were also from Kentucky, where most of the early settlers of this section came from. Jesse died in the neighborhood where he settled; Jacob moved to Knox County and died there some years ago. William Clary was here as early as 1822–23, and came from Tennessee. He sold his claim to George Spears when he came in 1824, and removed to Arkansas. Andrew Beard came about the same time, and also sold out his claim to Spears, —is the place where John Q. Spears now lives. He came from Kentucky, and after selling his claim to Spears, moved over on the west side of the grove, where he remained a few years, sold out and started to remove to Oregon, but died on the Gulf of Mexico, on his way to his intended home. Burton Lytton, another Kentuckian, sold his claim to Spears in 1824, and removed to what is now Cass County. It is not known what year he settled in the grove, but he was here when Spears came. William Revis came here about 1822–23, but did not remain long. He sold out to Conover and followed the star of empire.

Mrs. Jane Vaughn, a widow lady, came about the same time as Revis, but sold out some years later and moved to Knox County. Joseph Watkins was also here as early as 1820–21. He moved to Little Grove, where he afterward died. John Gum, Sr., came in 1822, and was from Kentucky. He afterward removed to Knox County, where he was living at the last known of him.

The pioneers named above settled in the grove previous to 1824—the year that George Spears came to the settlement. Some had even moved away before he came, and others left soon after. They were mostly of that character who squat in the wilderness where game is plenty, and when that begins to fail, they, like the Arabs,

"fold their tents,
And as silently steal away."

Mr. Spears came from Kentucky in 1824, and, as already noted, bought the claims of several of the parties, whose setttlement in the grove has been mentioned in the preceding pages. His father and mother came here with him, far advanced in years at the time, and died in a ripe old age, as noticed in the biographical department of this work. George Spears bought the claims of these squatters, which were squatter's claims only, and then entered the land when it came into market. He has, since he came here in 1824, entered and opened up over three thousand acres of land and settled his children around him upon good farms. He has seen the wilderness transformed into the excellent state of cultivation we find to-day. When he came here, the few scattering voters had to go to Springfield to exercise that right of American freemen. He built the second brick residence, in 1829, erected in Sangamon County, which then embraced Menard, Cass, Mason and perhaps as many others. That brick residence has been his home for fifty years, and in it, a few years ago, he celebrated, with his beloved helpmeet and a circle of friends, their golden wedding. Since then she has left him for a home up yonder. He is still in vigorous health, both mentally and physically, and to him we acknowledge our indebtedness for many facts pertaining to the early settlement of this section. An earnest and zealous Christian of the Baptist type, he has contributed liberally to the support, and to the building of the elegant church in Tallula. Coleman and John Gaddie, with their widowed mother came in 1824, and were from Kentucky. John Workman was among the early settlers who came in 1824–25. He died soon after, and a man named Simpson bought out the widow. Simpson died some years later, and his family remained on the place until last year, when they sold it and removed to Kansas. John Jones was another of the pioneers of 1824. He came from Kentucky, and died in Little Grove a number of years ago. Mrs. Rebecca Spears, a widow lady, came here with her family about 1826, and settled in the grove, where all the first settlements were made.

Elias Conover was the first man who settled out on the prairie. He built his residence four miles from the timber, and was supposed at the time to be

crazy. He was from New Jersey, and possessed the idea that by locating out on the prairie he would always have an uninterrupted range for his stock on "nature's waving meadows," as it was the universal supposition that those then living would never see the prairies settled up. How nearly correct they were in their estimation of things, the present state of the country goes to show. Mr. Conover settled his family around him and died some years ago on the place of his original settlement. Thomas Arnold was from Tennessee, and came to the settlement in 1826-27. He was very poor when he came, and lived on Spears' land until able to buy land, and finally accumulated a fair property. John Sewell was a brother-in-law to Arnold and came at the same time. He brought his aged mother to the settlement with him. William Tippett came about the same time, and both lived on Spears' land until able to buy land. They are mentioned as extremely honest, hard-working men, and finally secured comfortable homes.

Samuel B. Neely came from Tennessee and settled in the grove in 1828. He removed to Mason County, where he died recently. Abraham Burgin was from New Jersey and came to the settlement in 1825–26. He was a man of some prominence and died near Galesburg several years ago. Abraham B. Bell came from Kentucky in 1826 and settled in the neighborhood, where he died a few years ago. He has two sons who are merchants in the village of Tallula and among the live business men of the place. John Kinner was from Virginia and came to the settlement at the same time as did Bell. He is still living in the grove. William T. Beekman came from New Jersey. He is a son-in-law of George Spears, and is still living near the village. Robert Conover, brother of Elias Conover, came a few years before the latter and settled in the grove. Other early settlers in what is now Tallula Precinct are George, Jacob and Jesse Greene, William Smedley, Samuel Colwell, Joseph Cottington, Theodore Baker, Isaac N. Reding and William G. Greene. The latter is a native of Kentucky and came here at a very early day with his parents, who settled near the village of Old Salem, where they died many years later. William G. Greene has spent most of his life in this section and has accumulated a large fortune. As a full and complete history of his career is given in the biographical portion of this work, we will not repeat it here. There are probably other old settlers who deserve mention in this chapter, but a long period has elapsed since the first settlements were made in what is now Tallula Precinct, and so few of the early pioneers are left, that it is simply an impossibility to collect the names of all who, by right, come under the head of early settlers.

EARLY PRIVATIONS.

As we look back over a period of sixty years to the beginning of the century which is now rapidly reeling off the last quarter of its existence, we are struck with wonder at the great change wrought in this flourishing region. In 1819, the first Anglo-Saxon pitched his tent in the little grove of timber in

this portion of the county, standing in the prairie like an oasis in the great desert; while far beyond, to the east and the west, and the north and the south, naught met his eye but the vast and gloomy wilderness, infested with wild beasts and savages. As other white people flocked to the grove with undaunted courage, they met the ancient possessors of the soil, whether savage beasts or savage men, and, despite their strongly contested right to it, succeeded in gaining a foothold that has developed into the state of civilization we find around us to-day. These people knew nothing of railroads; they had never heard of a locomotive, and had any one prophesied the railroad system of the present day, he would have been treated as a lunatic. Steam threshers, sulky plows, mowers and reapers were alike unknown to these pioneers, and are inventions that had never entered into their wildest dreams. The old sod, or Cary plow, drawn by two or three yoke of oxen, was their mode of subjecting the soil to cultivation. Their nearest trading-point was Springfield, and the supply of goods kept there was limited, and often, for the lack of funds, beyond their means to obtain. Springfield was likewise their post office, and a letter from the old home cost 25 cents, and sometimes laid in the office for months before the requisite "quarter" could be obtained to compensate Uncle Sam for its transportation, as the old gentleman had a peculiarity of usually requiring his little fees in advance. Milling was a great source of inconvenience, to say the least, and, at times, it was almost impossible to obtain meal except by pounding the corn in a mortar, sifting it, making bread of the finest and hominy of the coarser part of it. When they went to the horse or ox mills, it was with an uncertainty as to when they would get their "grinding." The prairie fires, and the prairie-wolves, the "deep snow," the sudden "cold snap," and hundreds of other troubles and trials met them, of which the present generation know nothing, except as they gather around some old grandmother or grandfather and listen to their stories of the pioneer days. But little more than half a century has passed, and lo! the change that has come over all. Upon the face of nature the rolling years have written their record, and the wilderness is transformed into a very garden of Eden. The railroad train has supplanted the ox-wagon; in fact, the country is a perfect network of railroads, as an evidence of which an old settler, who has witnessed all these changes, informed us that he could stand in his dooryard and hear the locomotives whistle on five different railroads. The horse and ox mill have given place to magnificent steam-mills, while inventions and improvements in farm machinery have kept pace with everything else. What the next fifty years may produce we dare not conjecture; but, judging of the future from the past, it is not extravagant to predict that, fifty years hence, we will be flying through the air as we now fly over the prairies at the heels of the iron horse.

The first mill in this section of the country was built by Absalom Mounts, and was a rather small affair, but was of great convenience to the few residents then in the country. Its capacity was limited, the buhrs being not larger in

diameter than a half-bushel measure. This supplied the people until the erection of the mill at Old Salem, described in another page. The precinct of Tallula, as bounded at present, has not a mill within its limits, and its citizens patronize the mills of Petersburg and Pleasant Plain. The village of Tallula, situated, as it is, in the midst of a fertile region, seems to us to present an excellent opening for a first-class mill, and that some enterprising individual will, erelong, discover the fact, we have no doubt.

The first practicing physicians in this section of the country were Dr. Allen, of Petersburg, and Dr. Renier, who settled in this precinct about 1828–29. The latter was a bachelor when he came here, and, for a period of some four years, boarded with George Spears. He then became a Benedict, and went to housekeeping. In those early days, people could not afford to get sick, and hence doctors were not such important personages as they are now. A man who owned a mill or a blacksmith shop was a "bigger man" than any doctor, as it was supposed that the good wives could do all the "doctoring" with catnip tea and "yarbs."

Robert Armstrong was the first Justice of the Peace, and, as we are informed, possessed but little legal knowledge. His familiarity with legal technicalities was limited in the extreme, and his courts the theater of many humorous scenes, as the following will show: A case came before him one day, upon which a couple of lawyers were employed. After the case was decided, the defeated lawyer gave notice that he appealed the case from his decision, when the other lawyer nudged him, and whispered in his ear, "Don't allow an appeal." The Justice drew himself up with all the dignity embodied in the ponderous form of David Davis, and replied, "There is no appeal: I allow no appeal from this court, sir."

The first blacksmith in Clary's Grove is not now remembered, although the blacksmith is usually a necessary character in a frontier settlement. The first stores in the present limits of the precinct were opened at the ancient and now extinct village of Rushaway, as will be noticed further on. The first post office established was also at this village. The first birth, death and marriage are now lost in the lapse of time, but are supposed to have occurred among the early settlers who came here, and many of whom left the settlement previous to 1824, at which date we reach a period within the memory of those still living.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The first school in the grove was taught by James Fletcher, in a little log cabin erected on the land of George Spears, about 1824–25, for school purposes. Fletcher taught a school in this cabin the first winter after it was erected, and which was the first in Clary's Grove, as noted above. He was not an efficient teacher, according to the standard rules of the present day, but we are informed that he could spell in two syllables, and read a little, by jumping over the hard words. He was the best, however, to be obtained in those

early times, and with him the people were forced to be satisfied. This log cabin served the grove as a temple of learning several years, when it was burned to the ground. The people then erected a hewed-log house, which was used many years for church and school purposes. Now the precinct has some half-dozen neat frame schoolhouses, besides the elegant brick one in the village of Tallula, in which good schools are conducted by accomplished teachers for the usual period each year.

The first church organized in what is now Tallula Precinct was the Clary's Grove Baptist Church, and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, church organization in Menard County. In regard to this venerable Church, we make the following extract from the "County Atlas," which Mr. Spears informs us is as correct as is possible to get its early history, after the lapse of so many years :

"This Church was organized on the 25th of December (Christmas Day), 1824, the Ordaining Presbytery consisting of William P. Crow, William Rollin and James Bradly. The constituent members were thirteen in number, viz.: George Spears, Sr., Mary Spears, Rev. Jacob Gum, Samuel Combs, Sr., Jane Combs, Ezekiel Harrison and wife, M. Houghton and wife, Elijah Houghton, Catharine Houghton, Robert Conover and Hannah White. The first Pastor of this now venerable Church was Rev. Jacob Gum, with Robert Conover as Clerk of the Session. The first church-book was made of foolscap paper, and bound with pasteboard. The early meetings of the society were held, for the most part, alternately at the residences of George Spears, Sr., and Robert Conover. From a period a few years after its organization until 1845, a log schoolhouse (the one referred to above) was used by the society as a place of worship. During the year last mentioned, the society erected a substantial frame building, thirty by forty feet in dimensions, which was used as a church building until 1871. This building is thought to have cost about $2,000, and was built under a contract with W. T. Beekman, who did the principal part of the carpenter work."

After the building of the new brick church, the old frame building was sold to Mr. Bell, of the village of Tallula, who converted it into a residence. The new church will be noticed in connection with the village, as it stands within the corporate limits. The Rev. Mr. Berry was also an early preacher in this vicinity, and of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. He lived in what is now Rock Creek Precinct, but preached in Clary's Grove occasionally.

A Christian Church was organized in the grove in October, 1834, with the following members: John Wilson, William G. White, Jane White, Jesse L. Trailor, Obedience Trailor and Lydia A. Caldwell. Services were held in private residences until 1847, when a comfortable little church was built on the farm of William Smedly. In this house they worshiped until 1864, when they sold it and erected a church in the village, as noticed in that connection.

The Methodist circuit riders used sometimes to pass this way, but seem never to have obtained a foothold, as there is no Methodist Church, nor ever has been, in the present limits of the precinct. We believe there is a society of "sanctified" Methodists, or some members of that peculiar faith, but of them we know nothing. They have no church building.

Tallula Precinct is Republican in politics, in fact it is one of the Republican strongholds. During the war, and for some time after, there were but eighteen Democratic votes in the precinct. It was, as a natural consequence, and as one would judge from the color of its political faith, loyal to the core, and furnished many soldiers to the armies of the Union. Failing, however, to get credit for all of its recruits, it was subjected to a draft before the struggle was over, though we understood that but one man was drafted, and he, with a loyal devotion to his country, furnished a substitute. In addition to the rank and file from this precinct, we have the names of the following commissioned officers: J. W. Judy, Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry; R. V. Black, Captain of Company H, same regiment; J. T. Workman, Lieutenant in Company F, same regiment, and J. F. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon of same regiment. Also, Capt. Gibson of the Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, but the letter of his company could not be obtained. The Fourteenth, as well as the One Hundred and Fourteenth, drew many recruits from this precinct. What the history of these regiments was during the war, it is not our purpose to give in this connection. We have not taken the trouble to look it up, but doubt not it was glorious as that of all Illinois soldiers.

This precinct originally embraced a part of Petersburg and all of Rock Creek, extending to the Sangamon River, with the voting-place at Old Salem. But the voting-place being remote from some of the inhabitants, after the laying-out of Tallula, boundary lines were changed, the precinct of Rock Creek laid off, and the voting-place of this precinct established at the village of Tallula. The fact that Old Salem, the venerated spot where once lived the martyred Lincoln, was embraced in this precinct, is still cherished by many of the citizens. But as Salem is more particularly referred to elsewhere, we will not dwell upon it here.

The Jacksonville Division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, as already noted, passes through this precinct, and was completed during the war. As stated in our general county history, this road was begun under the title of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad, but was afterward leased or bought by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. A full history of the railroads of the county is given under another head, and for full information on the subject the reader is referred to that chapter. This road has been of much benefit in developing this section of the county, and, during the last years of the war, much grain and forage was shipped over it to our army. In building the road, in addition to the stock voted by the county, the people individually took considerable stock, some subscribing for as much as twenty shares.

VILLAGE OF TALLULA.

This little gem of a village is situated in the center of Tallula Precinct, and on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, about eight miles from Petersburg, the county seat. It is in the midst of a fine rolling prairie, surrounded by a splendid agricultural region in all directions. It was laid out in the latter part of 1857, by W. G. Greene, J. G. Greene, Richard Yates, T. Baker and W. G. Spears. The name of Tallula was given by the latter gentleman, and is said to be an Indian word signifying "dropping water," though what relation the word or its signification bears to the village, we are unable to discover. There is no dropping water near the place, except when it rains, and water drops from the trees and eaves of the houses. Nevertheless, it is a pretty name, whether appropriate or not, and its sound is as musical as the country around the village is beautiful. The first house was erected by W. G. Spears, soon after it was laid out, and is now owned by R. B. Thrapp. The next building was put up by Robert M. Ewing, and so nearly at the same time with that of Spears, that it is not easy to say which was first. It is now occupied by Dr. Sandford. The first store was opened in January, 1858, by Thrapp & Spears, which continued about eight months, when Spears retired and Thrapp continued the business alone. Mr. Thrapp is still in business in the village, and is one of the oldest business men of the county. A post office was established in 1858, with F. S. Thrapp as Postmaster. C. C. Smedley is at present the representative of the Post-Office Department in Tallula. Hugh Hicks opened the first blacksmith-shop in 1859, and still pounds away at his anvil. Dr. J. F. Wilson was the first practicing physician to hang out his shingle in the new village.

The first grain-buyer was F. S. Thrapp, who commenced the business as soon as the railroad was opened. He bought and shipped mostly from wagons, but finally built a grain warehouse. A. T. Gaylord built an excellent grain elevator here two years ago, which cost about $4,000, but is at present standing idle. It has all the modern improvements of steam power, cribs, shellers, grain-dumps, etc. F. S. Thrapp, Bell Brothers and C. B. Laning & Co., of Petersburg, are at present in the grain trade, and a large amount is handled annually. The first tavern in Tallula was kept by Mrs. E. Brooks; but the first building erected purposely for a hotel was put up by Frank Spears, who ran it for some time as such. The village has two hotels at present. The Wathen House—J. F. Wathen, proprietor—is one of the best and most perfectly kept hotels in Central Illinois. The Revere House is kept by Mrs. Zolman. A bank was established here in May, 1877, by Wilson & Greene, which still continues under the same firm. A coal shaft was sunk some four years ago by Charles Greene and a man named Deal. It was finally sold in bankruptcy, and bought by C. B. Laning & Co., of Petersburg, who are now operating it. The shaft is about 200 feet deep, at which depth an excellent

vein of coal is reached, some six feet in thickness. The trains going north take coal at this point; besides this, much is shipped over the road to other points.

The first church erected in the corporate limits of the village was the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was built in 1861. It is a frame building, and cost about $3,000. Their first preacher was Rev. J. G. White, whose greatest forte seems to have been in fighting the Catholics, not with fisticuffs, but with his tongue. The Church is without a regular Pastor at present, and has but a small membership. Quite a flourishing Sunday school is maintained. The next church edifice was the Christian Church, erected in 1864. It was built under the pastorate of Elder H. Osborne; is a frame building, and cost about $4,000. The present Pastor is Elder H. O. Breeden. A Sunday school is carried on, of which, Dr. Metcalf is the Superintendent. There was a church, at one time, of the German Reformed, but their society dwindled down and finally became extinct, and they sold their church building. The Baptist Church was erected in 1871, at a cost of $8,500, and is a handsome brick edifice. This is the original Clary's Grove Baptist Church, already noticed as having been organized in the little log schoolhouse, in 1824. Since that time, it has had fifteen pastors, viz.: Revs. Joseph Cogsdall, Williamson, Trent, J. H. Daniel, William Spencer, Tannehill, Evens, Theodore Sweet, Abraham Bale, J. L. Turner, Gouldsby, Winn, Gross, Jones and H. P. Curry. From this patriarchal Church have grown nine of the Baptist churches of this county, besides some located in the adjoining counties. Since its organization, nearly fifty-five years ago, more than 2,000 members have been received into fellowship. There is no regular pastor at present. A large and flourishing Sunday school is carried on, of which George W. Bell is the Superintendent. There is no Masonic or Odd Fellows' Lodge in Tallula, a circumstance that is rarely to be met with in a village of its size in Illinois. There is, however, a Lodge of the Knights of Honor.

The first school taught in the village of Tallula was by Miss Sarah Brockman, in 1859, in the district schoolhouse, which stood just without the corporate limits. This may seem an Irish bull, but it was termed the village school, and patronized by children from the village. The German Reformed Church was afterward used for a schoolhouse. The brick school building erected in 1868–69 is one of the finest in the county, and cost between $8,000 and $10,000, besides three acres of land, upon which it is located, and donated by Mr. Greene. The corps of teachers employed for the coming year is as follows: George S. Montgomery, Principal, assisted by Miss Sallie A. Johnson, Miss Nellie Robertson and Miss Mary D. Riley. The usual attendance at the school is about one hundred and fifty pupils.

Tallula was incorporated as a village under the general law in 1871–72. The first Board of Trustees were J. F. Wilson, R. H. Bean, J. T. Bush, J. F. Wathen and F. S. Thrapp, who organized for business by electing

R. H. Bean President of the Board. The present Board is J. Q. Spears, S. T. Carrico, G. Bullock, Dr. E. T. Metcalf and Frank Wilkinson, of which John Q. Spears is President; C. T. Spears, Clerk; J. F. Wilson, Treasurer, and N. L. Randall, Police Magistrate. The population is about eight hundred, and the business may be summarized as follows: Eight general stores, embracing dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, etc., with the usual supply of blacksmith, wagon, shoe and harness shops. There is no saloon in the place, and has been but one since it was laid out as a town, and it was starved out, which speaks well for the high standard of its morals.

The cemetery of the village is a beautiful and well cared-for burying-ground. It has been carefully laid out and incorporated, and has a fund of about $1,500, with which to keep it in order. Col. Judy is President of the Association, and F. S. Thrapp, Secretary and Treasurer. About one-fourth of the lots have been sold, and, when the remainder have been disposed of, it is intended to spend the proceeds in beautifying the grounds, by laying out walks, planting trees and shrubbery and otherwise improving it. Nothing speaks more highly of a people than a loving care of their dead, and Tallula's pretty little cemetery bears many a token of affection to the loved and lost.

The village of Rushaway, once a thriving business place, almost the equal of what Tallula now is, has *rushed away* among the things that were. It was laid out by J. T. Rush and William Workman some time in the fifties, but just what time is not now remembered. The first store was kept by J. T. Rush and a man named Way. These two names, associated in business and combined together, gave the name of Rushaway to the village. F. S. Thrapp also had a store there. A post office was established, with Rush as Postmaster. When the railroad was built, it missed the town a few miles, and on the laying-out of Tallula, a portion of the place *rushed* to Tallula, and the remainder to Ashland. The post office was moved to Tallula, and its name changed to its new location. The proprietors of the railroad, it is said, would have run their road through the village, if they had received the proper encouragement, but the people of Rushaway, believing that the road would be compelled to come that way, stood upon their dignity and even refused to give the right of way, save at the highest market value. As a consequence, the road was located elsewhere, and Rushaway was left out in the cold. The completion of the road sealed their doom, and, as already stated, a part of the business men removed to Ashland, and the others to Tallula. At present, there is nothing left to designate the spot. The original site of the town is a flourishing farm and orchard, and the passing strangers would be surprised to learn that the place was once a thriving village.

ATHENS PRECINCT.

The year immediately succeeding the admission of Illinois Territory to a position among the sisterhood of states, immigration commenced to flow steadily into the Sangamon country, and during the following half-decade quite a number of settlements were formed within the present limits of Menard County. Settlements, cotemporaneous with those at Clary's Grove, which are recorded as the first made in the county, were begun in the present precinct of Athens. But first as to its position and topography. It is situated in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Indian Creek and Sugar Grove Precincts, east and south by Logan and Sangamon Counties, respectively, and west by the Sangamon River and Petersburg Precincts. In shape, it very closely resembles the capital letter L, being ten miles along its northern boundary, by two and one-half on the east, and five and one-half on the west. The surface is pretty nearly equally divided between woodland and prairie. Congressionally, the precinct is included in Townships 17 and 18 north, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian. The northern half of this section is far better adapted to purposes of tillage and pasturage than the southern. The soil is of the finest quality, and yields abundant harvests of the various cereals commonly cultivated in this latitude. Handsome and costly private residences, such as are seen mostly in the suburbs of populous cities, are not infrequently met with in traveling through this part, and these, along with the finely cultivated farms which they adorn, bespeak the success which has attended those who were fortunate enough to secure a firm footing here in an early day. Nearly the entire surface is sufficiently elevated and rolling to obviate the necessity of artificial drainage. The timber area is confined to the western portion, along Indian Creek and the Sangamon. The west and middle fork of Fancy Creek crosses the eastern portion, and affords drainage to a vast area of the prairie portion of the precinct. Indian Creek flows in a general western direction through the northwest part, and with streams of lesser importance on the west side, all tributary to the Sangamon, drains effectually the woodland district. The Springfield & North-Western Railroad crosses it in a general northwestern direction. Having taken this somewhat cursory glance at the topography of this section, we will next direct our attention to its

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

As was the unvarying custom, these were made in the edge of the timber, and not far distant from the water-courses. And here, upon the very threshold of our investigation, we are environed with difficulties. To designate any one of the earliest settlers as being the first, would be to assume a risk that we do not feel disposed to take upon our shoulders. A number came in at so

nearly the same date, and the testimony is so evenly balanced in making each first, that we are rather inclined to think that that honor cannot, at this late date, with safety, be accorded to any single individual. Among the earliest, however, we may chronicle the arrival of Robert White and William B. Short. Both were from Green County, Ky., and settled in the northeastern part of the precinct, in Indian Point timber. They are said to have staked off their claims and commenced their improvements in the fall of 1819. Short settled near the creek, while White laid his claim a short distance north and west of him. The claims first staked off they improved and afterward entered, and these they continued to hold during their lifetime Short died in 1863, and was buried at the old Lebanon Cemetery, near his place of residence. He was the "most married" man in the entire community, as he plighted his love at the nuptial altar no less than five times. White's decease occurred a few months ago, he having lived to a ripe old age. The old homesteads are owned and occupied by James C. Short and R. F. White, sons of the early pioneers. An elm tree, bearing the initials "W. B. S.," yet stands not far distant from the family residence, and marks the corner of the Short claim made in that early day. The same fall, or possibly in the early spring of 1820, Joseph Smith, who came from the southern part of Kentucky, made a claim on the south side of Indian Point timber. Smith was a wagon-builder by trade, and, as he had a shop at his residence in quite an early day, it was, beyond question, the first in the precinct. He improved the farm now owned by Alfred Turner. He died a number of years ago, and lies buried at Indian Point Cemetery. William Holland, a brother-in-law of Smith, came from Ohio and laid a claim, also on the south side of the creek. Holland was a blacksmith, and, like Smith, was the first mechanic of his kind in this entire section of the country. He was appointed by the Government blacksmith to the Kickapoo Indians in this section, and received for his services $500 per annum. Some years later, by order of the Government, he went to Peoria, or Fort Clark, as it then was, where he was similarly employed for some time. He finally moved to Washington, in Tazewell County, where he died several years ago. Some of his descendants are still living in and around the city. Matthew Rogers, from Otsego County, N. Y., built a log cabin one mile north and east of the present village of Athens. This he did not occupy, however, until the spring of 1821. Four years later, the claim was surveyed, and as soon as it came into market, he entered quite a body of land. The closing years of his life were spent in the village of Athens, where he closed a long and well-spent life in 1847. Three of his children are yet residents of the precinct—Henry C., its oldest citizen, Mrs. Amsberry Rankin and Mrs. Harry Riggin. The life of Mr. Rogers was so prominently connected with the early settlement of this section, that he seems worthy of more than a passing notice. He is a descendant from the same stock with the celebrated John Rogers, who was burned at the stake, a martyr to his devotion to religious principles. He married Anna, daughter

of Timothy and Miriam Lee Morse, through whom the family is connected with the late Professor S. F. B. Morse, the illustrious inventor of the electric telegraph. While in New York, Matthew Rogers occupied a prominent position in the community, and was a colonel of militia. The family emigrated to Illinois in 1818, but so tedious and slow were the means of travel in those early days, that, leaving home in September, they did not reach Troy until the following February. He built a frame barn in 1825 or 1826, and this is said to be the first frame building erected in the State north of the Sangamon River. He established the first nursery in the same limits, and kept the first post office. In the fall of 1819, Thomas Primm came from St. Clair County, and laid a claim southeast of where Athens now stands. After taking the preliminary steps necessary to secure his claim, he returned to his family. He returned in the summer of 1820, and raised a crop, but did not bring his family until the fall following. On his first visit, he sold the animal on which he rode, to Stephen England, in payment for which England was to build him a cabin and make a stipulated amount of rails. His cabin was built in 1819, but was not occupied till the fall of 1820. The family of John Primm, his brother, was here in the summer of 1820. The advent of the Primm family to Illinois dates back to a very early day. John, the father of Thomas and John above mentioned, came from the Old Dominion to St. Clair County in 1802. The date of coming on their mother's side reaches even farther back. Mrs. Primm was a daughter of Abram Stallings, who came down the Ohio River from Virginia, and settled in the present bounds of St. Clair County in 1796. Their father, with his three brothers, William, James and Thomas, were soldiers in the Revolutionary struggle, and fought in Washington's command. Thomas Primm died at his home, near Athens, in May, 1856, at the age of seventy-four. Three of his sons still reside in the precinct, viz.: William, Dr. Thomas L. and Abraham. Daniel, Ninian, James and John died after arriving at manhood, each having acquired considerable property. The sons of John still living are Elisha, John and Enoch. The settlements now mentioned were the very first made in what is now Athens Precinct. Orimal Clark laid a claim on the site of the village of Athens as early as 1820. He did not remain long before he sold out to Rev. John Overstreet, and moved to Fancy Creek, below Williamsville. He finally moved to Springfield, where he died a number of years ago. A number were added to the citizenship of the precinct during the year 1820. Martin Higgins, John Moore, a Mr. Terry, William Armstrong, James Haynes and John Good, all came during the last-mentioned year. Higgins was from New York, and was a son-in-law of Matthew Rogers. He settled the farm on which William Primm now resides, and which, in an early day, he sold to his father, Thomas Primm. Higgins next located south of Indian Creek, and continued to live there until the date of his decease. Moore and Terry were both from Vermont, and settled at Indian Point. Moore was a cabinet-maker by trade, and had the first cabinet-shop in this section. Terry and his wife were



Kate Gates Greene

TALLULA.

finely educated, and found themselves ill at ease among their less fortunate backwoods neighbors. Both sold to Martin Higgins, and moved to Springfield. Here Moore followed his trade for some years, and then located in Macomb, Schuyler County. The last that was seen of him in this section, he was traveling in the capacity of a colporteur for the Presbyterian Book Concern. Terry, after his removal to Springfield, engaged in clerking, and his wife in teaching school. A few years later, they again returned to their native State and never returned West subsequently. William Armstrong settled near Indian Creek, and in a few years sold to Eli Branson and moved to what is now Sandridge Precinct, near the present village of Oakford. A number of his family reside there at present. Pleasant Armstrong, a single brother, lived with him and was an early Justice of the Peace in this section. Haynes and Good were both Buckeyes. The former settled south of Indian Creek, and, after some years, sold to Martin Higgins and moved to Texas. Good settled further west on the prairie between Indian Creek and Oak Ridge timber. He sold to the father of Judge Tice, and, in company with Haynes, moved to Texas. The name of James Gardner, also, should appear among those of the settlers of 1820. Gardner was from the Empire State, and laid a claim where the Widow Riggin now resides. His father, quite an aged man, lived with him. He remained but a few years, then sold to Harry Riggin and moved over into Fulton County. In 1821, Walter Turner made a claim on the south side of Indian Creek, which he improved and occupied until the date of his demise. His son Walter now occupies the old homestead. Harry Riggin also came the same year, purchased land and engaged in tilling the soil. His ancestry dates back to Ireland, and there bore the name of O'Regan. Soon after coming to America, having renounced Catholicism and espoused Protestantism, the family name was changed to Riggin, the form it has since borne. During his lifetime, he was often heard to express himself sorry that a change in the name should ever have been deemed necessary. He was an enterprising and useful citizen, and his name was many times prominently before the people. He was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners for Sangamon County, whose duty it was to locate the county seat. He was at different times a candidate for office, but was defeated, his competitors for popular favor being such men as Stephen F. Logan, Ninian Edwards and Abraham Lincoln—men who afterward achieved success in a wider field of fame. His long and public-spirited life closed in 1874, after he had attained to the ripe age of eighty-one years and six months. Elisha, Abner and James Hall, brothers, came from Ohio and settled in the vicinity of the present village of Athens as early as 1822. Some of their descendants are still living in and around the village. Phillip Smith was a Buckeye, also, who made an improvement where Theophilus Turner now lives. Smith was a blacksmith by trade and followed his profession in connection with farming. William Johnson and James Williams were from Bath County, Ky., and made settlements in 1823, north of Indian Creek. Johnson died in 1843.

His wife, having reached the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey, is yet living, and is passing her few remaining years in the families of her children. Her son Jefferson now owns the old homestead, and a naked spot in the yard, but a few feet distant from his excellent farmhouse, marks the location from which but very recently the pioneer cabin of his father and family has been removed. Williams located west of Johnson and further down the creek. He was a farmer and tanner by trade. He reared a large family, and amassed a goodly amount of this world's goods. He died in 1837, and was buried on the farm which he improved and which is now owned by Col. John Williams, his son. Although Col. Williams has been a citizen of Athens Precinct only for the past three years, still we deem it apropos to give a short sketch of his life in this connection. At the time of his father's removal from Kentucky, he was a lad of some sixteen or seventeen summers, and was engaged in clerking in a village store. His employer was unwilling to release him, and, consequently, he did not come until the year following. He made the trip on horseback, bringing the sale-money of his father, and, as the currency at that time was almost exclusively silver, to successfully conceal it and bring it safely to its destination was no small feat for a boy of his age to accomplish. This, however, he did, after a long, tedious journey. John's inclinations were for the life of a merchant and soon after coming he obtained a situation as clerk in Springfield, afterward became partner and finally proprietor. His success fully attests the wisdom of his choice. He continued to make Springfield his home until about three years ago, when he erected his splendid mansion on his father's old homestead and brought his family from the city to enjoy the retreats of his quiet country home. In a business way, he is largely identified with the city of Springfield to-day, and is one of the solid business men of the capital. To *him* more than to any other *one* individual is Menard County indebted for the successful completion of the railroad which links with iron bands her county seat to the State capital. John H. Moore, from Kentucky, was here as early as the fall of 1823, possibly a year earlier. Included among those who came prior to 1830, we find the names of John Turner, William Stanley, Scott Rawlins, Jonathan Dunn, Asa Canterberry, John S. Alexander, William McDougal, Theophilus Bracken, Allen Turner, Amberry A. Rankin and Fleming Hall. They were mostly from Kentucky and Ohio, and settled near Indian Creek and in the vicinity of Athens. Fleming Hall had emigrated from Virginia to Missouri, in 1828, and, in 1829, he came to Menard and pre-empted the land on which the village of Athens now stands. He remained two years upon his pre-emption claim, then entered it and sold it to Abner Hall and a Mr. Catterlin. Mr. Hall removed to his present place of residence, a short distance from the village, some forty-eight years ago. Here, in the family of his son Elihu, the father, having attained the age of eighty-five and the mother the more advanced age of ninety-one, are passing quietly their few remaining days. When Mr. Hall and Benjamin and John Wiseman were laying off the school

section into small lots for sale, Mr. Lincoln was their surveyor, and the tall, athletic form of the future President, passing silently through the deep ponds which the others were glad to avoid, is recollected as something edifying. Canterberry and Alexander were both from Kentucky, and settled in the south part of the precinct. Some of the descendants of Canterberry are still residents of the neighborhood in which he settled. Scott Rawlins settled on the farm now owned by W. L. Rankins. He was a kind of horse doctor and horse jockey professionally, and withal was not very popular with his neighbors. Indeed, his sudden accumulation of large numbers of horses at different times, warranted the suspicion that they were not always obtained by strictly legitimate means. His increasing unpopularity led him to dispose of his land in an early day. He moved to an island in the Illinois River, not far from Bath, where he died a number of years ago. McDougal and Bracken are both dead, but have a number of representatives yet living in the precinct. Amberry A. Rankin is still living, and having accumulated a fine competency, has retired from active business pursuits, and is quietly passing his declining years in the village of Athens. During the years 1830–31–32, but few were added to the settlements already made. The excitement incident upon the Black Hawk war had a tendency to check emigration for a time. In the spring of 1832, J. Kennedy Kincaid, then a young man, came from Bath County, Ky., and located in the neighborhood where he at present resides. He was a carpenter by trade, and found here a fine field for operating his mechanical genius. Landing at Beardstown, he walked from there to Springfield, in order to save his scanty means for the purchase of a kit of tools. By dint of industry, he soon secured means enough to enter a small piece of land, and this he improved and still owns. He was also one of the early pedagogues of this section. In the fall of 1833, his father, Andrew Kincaid, came through on horseback to visit his son and prospect the country. In the fall of 1834, he came with his family and settled where his son Thomas Kincaid now lives. After a long and useful career, he terminated his life in 1872, at the ripe age of eighty-seven. His wife lingered on the shores of time till March, 1879, when she followed that beckoning hand at the more advanced age of ninety-one. They left a large family of children, and their sons are among the wealthy and influential farmers of the section in which they reside. James Rankin, also from Kentucky, settled in the vicinity in 1833. As early as 1840, further settlements were made by Jesse G. Hurt, David and James K. Hurt, Jesse Preston, Josiah Francis, Thomas Hargus, William Strawbridge, Charles Robinson, R. L. Wilson, Neal and Archibald Johnson and others, doubtless, whose names have passed from memory. But time and space forbid that we shall particularize in regard to all these. Suffice it to say that they were all good citizens, and aided in the improvement and development of the country of which, at an early day, they became citizens.

EARLY TRIALS AND DIFFICULTIES.

The early pioneers found none of the conveniences by which they are to-day surrounded. Naught but wild waste of country, fertile indeed, yet unsubdued. It was unbroken by the single habitation of civilized man, and was yet the hunting-place of the red man of the forest. Without roads and without bridges, and far removed from the public marts, the incentives to engage in the tilling of the soil were few. Yet surrounded by the manifold annoyances which ever attend the early pioneer, in the love of that liberty which they earnestly desired to transmit to their children, and in the fond hope of one day possessing themselves of many of these broad, fertile acres, they erected their rude cabins and began their life-work. One thing which contributed largely to the success of the early settlers of this section was the inflexibility of purpose with which they set about making a home for themselves and their families. Though most of them were men of limited means, they were not of that class often found in the first settlement of a country, who, having made a slight improvement, are ever ready and waiting for an offer to sell out and again move forward to the frontier.

There are many here to-day, an abstract of whose title is couched simply in the patent from the Government to their father, and in the deed from father to son. Not a few hold their title direct from the Government, over the signature of John Quincy Adams. The difficulties and inconveniences endured by these early settlers were such as would appall the heart of the stoutest of the present generation. Their milling was obtained at points 100 miles distant, and supplies for the family were obtained from a like distance. Mr. William Primm relates that his father used to go to mill at St. Louis, distant 120 miles. Mills, however, were established in quite an early day on Salt Creek, and at points on the Sangamon. The history of the earliest mill in the precinct belongs in the history of the village of Athens and will be given in that connection.

The first post office, established north of the Sangamon, was at the house of Matthew Rogers, and was known as Rogers' Post Office. The exact date of its establishment cannot now be ascertained, but was probably not later than 1826–27. The mail at that time was carried on horseback from Springfield to Lewistown by way of Rogers, Walker's Grove and Havana, and was known as the Spoon River Route. John Renfro was mail carrier on this route for a long time. At that date, four weeks were consumed in the transmission of a letter from New York to this point. The office continued to be kept at the house of Mr. Rogers until the laying-out of Athens, when the name was changed from Rogers to that of the village, and it was removed there. Henry C. Rogers, after attaining his majority, succeeded his father as Postmaster and held the position a number of years. At this office, among others who received

mail matter for quite a while was our late martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. He came to the office from Salem on horseback, when he did not make the trip on foot, which he often did. Mr. Rogers says, if he had been at that time commanded to shoot at a future President of America from among the number that frequented the office, he should have turned his gun upon many another before singling out the long, lank youth from Salem.

The first school in the precinct was kept by J. A. Mendall, in a cabin near the residence of Henry C. Rogers. Mendall was an Eastern man, finely educated and a successful teacher. The only drawback to his usefulness in the community was the fact that he was too fond of the flowing bowl, and often indulged in a spree to the annoyance of his patrons. The last account had of him here he had located in Peoria where he was engaged in the study of law. Henry C. Rogers was himself an early pedagogue in this section, and taught in the days when it was fashionable for the "Master" to "board around" and when scraps of old copy-books greased with lard were used for the admission of light. But these primitive temples of learning have long since passed away, and we find the precinct dotted over to-day with houses well adapted to the wants of the age, and more advanced and cultivated tastes of society. The citizens in and around Indian Creek, recognizing the need of a higher education for their children than could be obtained at the common schools, conceived the idea of establishing a school of a high grade in their midst. To this end, individual subscriptions to the amount of $3,000 were secured, and, in 1856, the North Sangamon Academy was erected. The building is a substantial brick, two stories high, and situated most eligibly in the edge of Indian Creek timber. Located as it is in a grove of native forest-trees and where there are

> "Books in the running brooks, sermons in stones,
> And good in everything."

one would naturally infer that the enterprise would meet with merited success. Such, we are glad to state, has been its history so far. During the first years of its existence, it drew patronage from points as far distant as Jacksonville. A boarding-house was erected for the accommodation of foreign students, and for a number of years was well patronized. Prof. D. J. Strain was the first Principal and held the position nine years. The interests of the school have been in charge of Prof. W. B. Thompson for the past year, in whose hands its former good reputation has not been permitted to suffer. A neat cottage residence for the use of the Principal was erected a few years ago at a cost of some $1,400. The first merchant in the precinct was Harry Riggin, who opened a small stock of goods at his farm residence as early as 1825–26. This was a matter of great convenience, as, prior to its establishment, the nearest trading-point was Springfield. To that point and to Beardstown the produce of the farmer was taken to market and the supplies for family consumption were obtained. But as year succeeded year in rapid flight, population increased, villages sprang into existence as if by magic, conveniences multiplied on every

hand and the trials and difficulties with which the early pioneer was wont to contend became things of the past.

CHURCHES OF THE PRECINCT.

Religion was one of the first interests that claimed the attention of the early settlers of this section, and the first religious society formed was upon a voluntary basis, to meet the existing spiritual wants of the period. As early as 1820, Joseph Smith and wife, James Haynes and wife and William Holland and wife organized themselves into a class of the Methodist order, under the leadership of Mr. Holland. This was the first religious society formed in this entire section, and constituted the basis of the first M. E. Church in the county. Soon after its formation, Rev. James Sinims, the first "circuit rider," took charge of this interest. The Cumberland Presbyterians were in the field in quite an early day. The first church building erected in the present limits of Athens Precinct was the Lebanon C. P. Church in the extreme northwest corner. The first was a log house, quite primitive in style of architecture and in its various appointments. This building was constructed near the close of 1824 or early in the beginning of 1825. Having served its day and generation, it was removed out of the way and superseded by a commodious frame structure. This in turn gave place in 1866–67 to the present substantial brick building which occupies the spot to-day. Rev. John M. Berry, the great apostle of Cumberland Presbyterianism in Menard County, was the first minister and labored for the congregation a number of years. Revs. Thomas Campbell and Gilbert Dodds also preached here in an early day. Among the early communicants were the families of Robert White, William B. Short, Francis Rayburn, James Williams, Harry Riggin and Martin Higgins. The North Sangamon Presbyterian society was organized at Springfield in 1832. Among the first members of the organization were John Moore and family, Elijah Scott, John N. Moore, a Mr. Stillman and J. Kennedy Kincaid. The members from Indian Creek attended services for a time at Springfield. After the building of the frame house above alluded to, the society worshiped some years with the Cumberlands. Finally, they erected a substantial brick building about two miles east of the old Lebanon Church, in which the society has since held its meetings. As a full and complete history of the Church has been prepared for the general county history by Rev. William Crozier, the present Pastor, we deem it unnecessary to trace it in detail in this portion of the work. A Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized at the residence of Richard Fulkerson, in the summer of 1867, by Rev. J. C. Van Patton, of Springfield. R. Fulkerson, James Estile and William Price were chosen Elders, and A. A. Fulkerson and John Woods, Deacons. A neat church building was erected in the fall of 1867 and has been regularly occupied since the society was organized. The present membership is about fifty. Rev. George Flowers was the first regular Pastor for the congregation. Rev. J. Stephenson is laboring for

the society at present. Not only have the citizens in and around Indian Point manifested an interest in whatever has had a tendency to increase the happiness and welfare of the living, but in the provision made for the dead they have exhibited a spirit of enterprise not often met with in the country. Indian Point Cemetery, as a corporate body, was organized February 14, 1870. It incloses seven acres, beautifully situated for burial purposes. It occupies a commanding position overlooking Indian Creek and the surrounding country. It is tastefully laid in blocks, drives and avenues, and the lots are ornamented with various kinds of shrubbery. All moneys arising from the sale of cemetery squares or lots, by the terms of the organization, are kept in an endowment fund, the interest thereof to be expended in improving and ornamenting the cemetery. The present value of this fund is not far from $3,000. The object of those engaged in organizing this cemetery has been to endow the corporation and not themselves, to provide and leave guarded a fund for its maintenance through all future time. Many of the early pioneers of this section have here found a last resting-place, and the chiseled marble shaft erected by surviving love to their memory attests the veneration in which they were held while living. The interests of the cemetery are intrusted to the hands of a board of directors, who are chosen at stated periods.

Among the first to sit in judgment upon matters of litigation between their fellow-citizens were Matthew Rogers and John N. Moore. Henry C. Rogers, following in the footsteps of his father, has long held the office of Justice of the Peace. The first death of which we have been able to obtain any reliable information was that of Capt. Hathaway, which occurred in 1822. John Jennison and Martha McNabb were the first to plight their vows to each other before the hymeneal altar. The first birth has been lost in the mists of antiquity though it is an event that doubtless occurred. While the railroad interests of the county have been given in detail in the general county history, yet the prominent part taken by Col. John Williams, a citizen of this section, in the completion and operation of the Springfield and North-Western Railroad, by means of which he has placed the citizens of this precinct under lasting obligations to himself, renders it altogether proper that mention of it should again be made in connection with this part of the history. The original charter for the road leading from Springfield via Petersburg, Havana and Lewistown to Keithsburg or Rock Island on the Mississippi, was granted in 1853. Sangamon County failed to vote her allotted amount of the stock, and this in connection with other untoward events so discouraged the company that the enterprise was wholly abandoned. By special act of Legislature, the charter was revived in 1869, and late in the fall of 1870, work was commenced at Havana, and vigorously pushed through Mason and a part of Menard. It was completed to Petersburg in 1872, and, in the fall of 1873, reached Athens and Cantrall. At the last named point (eight miles north of the capital) the panic struck the company, and further operations looking to the completion of the road ceased.

In 1874, Col. Williams, who had been Treasurer of the road since the revival of its charter, by the use mainly of his own private means, completed the line to Springfield. It was operated under the management of contractors until 1875, when it passed into the hands of G. N. Black as Receiver, and was thus controlled until 1878, when it was sold and bid in by Col. John Williams, who thus became President, and under whose efficient direction and management it is in a flourishing condition, and operated with care.

ATHENS VILLAGE.

In that classic land which holds the most conspicuous place in the pages of early history, a land abounding in fine natural objects and picturesque scenery —alternate mountain peaks and ravines, hills and valleys, wooded headlands and shaded torrent streams, sat—

"Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits"

While, under the all-conquering hand of Rome, she saw every trace of her political importance vanish, she rose to an empire scarcely less flattering, to which Rome itself was compelled to bow, and she became to her conqueror the teacher and arbiter of taste, philosophy and science. It is not our purpose to trace the history of the far-famed city, but of one of far more humble pretensions, and which, though bearing the same name, is different in every other respect. The village of Athens is situated in the southeastern part of the county, and, next to extinct Salem and Petersburg, is the oldest town in Menard. The village site is an eligible one, the country adjacent being finely adapted to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Woodland, comprising as fine oak timber as can be found in any section of Illinois, adjoins the place, and coal of a superior quality abounds in almost inexhaustible quantities, at a depth of less than one hundred feet beneath the surface upon which the town is founded. It was surveyed and platted in 1831, by James Stevenson, County Surveyor, for Rev. John Overstreet. The original plat contained about forty acres, to which some four additions have subsequently been made. Two cabins, one for a residence, and the other for a blacksmith-shop, had been erected by Orimal Clark, who had laid a claim here a year or two previous to the laying-out of the town, and from whom Overstreet purchased the original town-site. A small band-mill, operated by horse-power, was also here at the date of the laying-out of the village. About the year 1832 or 1833, Col. Matthew Rogers became a citizen of the town, and made the first permanent improvements, the large and commodious building now occupied by L. Salzenstein as a store being one of the results of his enterprise. John Overstreet was the first merchant of the village, having purchased the remnant of a stock of goods which had been kept by Harry Riggin, at his farm residence; he made some additional purchases, and opened out a small stock, soon after the laying-out of the village. Jonathan Dunn was the second merchant in the field, but

remained in the mercantile business but a short time. In the latter part of 1832, or the beginning of 1833, Harry Riggin and Amberry A. Rankin opened a store, and, after two years, sold their stock to Martin M. Morgan. During the year, James D. Allen and Simeon Clark became merchants of the village as did Abner and Elisha Hall. In 1836, Sebastian Stone became a partner with Allen, and that firm remained in business a number of years. The early merchants received their goods from St. Louis, a distance of 120 miles, by ox team, a master means of transportation at that day. The arrival of a new supply of goods for the merchants created almost as much excitement among the villagers as the pageantry of Barnum's own and only show on earth does in our cities at the present day. The bustle and hum that was seen and heard upon her streets at one time, betokened for her a bright and glorious future. But alas for human hopes and prophecies! The tidal wave of adversity set in hard against her in the spring of 1839. She entered the list for county seat honors, and, though she played her hand skillfully, Petersburg over-reached her and left her to weep over blasted hopes and blighted prospects. The failure to secure railroad communication with the outside world, until quite recently; the establishment of the county seat at Petersburg, and the capital at Springfield all contributed to check the growth of Athens and to give to her, as early as 1841, the appearance of a finished town. But to return to her early history. As early as 1826, Elijah Estep had erected a small band-mill on the present site of Petersburg. Owing to the high rates charged for grinding, and the difficulty oftentimes experienced in reaching the mill, those living in the immediate vicinity of the present village of Athens, in the fall of 1829, joined in the purchase and removal of the mill to this point. After the mill was brought and put in running order, John Overstreet took charge of it, taking toll from each and every one using it, the same as if he had been the individual owner. He was to keep up the necessary repairs and superintend the "mammoth concern" for the term of four years, at the expiration of which time the property was to pass into his hands. Two classes of individual interests were represented in the mill, viz., money-signers and work-signers. There were rules and regulations governing the rights of each, and so strictly were they observed that but few difficulties ever occurred. The moneyed aristocracy in those days, as well as at the present, belonged to the privileged class. If A had contributed $5 in work toward securing the mill, and B had contributed fifty cents in cash, it was B's privilege, whenever he came to the mill, though A might be using it at the time, to take full possession as soon as the hopper was empty, and grind out his grist. If, in the mean time, no other money-signers came, A could resume operations, but not otherwise. It thus happened that sometimes a work-signer would go early and remain all day, returning home at night without having had the privilege of cracking a grain of his grist. While this worked a hardship to many, yet none knew better how to observe both the spirit and letter of the law than did the early

pioneers. About the year 1834, Overstreet ground a flat-boat load of flour on this mill, and, in company with Jesse G. and David Hurt, took it to the New Orleans market. Some two or three months were consumed in manufacturing the load, the bolting being done by hand. From that trip, Overstreet and David Hurt never returned. Both were stricken with disease and died in the Crescent City. Jonathan Dunn built a steam grist-mill here in an early day, and, after operating it a year or two, sold out to Strawbridge & Croft, who attached a distillery and ran the two conjointly for some time. This enterprise, however, has long since become a thing of the past. In 1856, John Overstreet, a relative of the pioneer, and Alexander Hale, built a brick steam grist-mill, at a cost of $11,000, and began operating it in 1857. It has a run of two buhrs and is capable of grinding fifteen bushels per hour. It is at present in successful operation. Charles P. Smith opened a blacksmith shop in 1832, and soon afterward Thomas Tabor and William Brown followed in this business. Smith was the first on the ground after the laying-out of the village. After a short residence, he moved to Texas, and later, started for the gold regions of California. Like many others, he failed to reach what he no doubt deemed the land of promise, and his bones were left to bleach on the sandy plains with those of others of his unfortunate companions. A pottery was established here in quite an early day by John Pierson, and for a time did quite a paying business. Goble & Sackett and likewise Ramsey followed in a like enterprise at a later date. Tradition informs us that a cotton-gin was once operated here, and, if so, it must have been not later than 1827–28, as this article of merchandise was not cultivated in this section subsequent to the winter of the "deep snow."

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Methodists were the pioneer organization of the village. Their house of worship, erected in 1825, is still standing, though, from outward appearances, it is rather the worse for wear. The original organization was effected by Rev. Asahel E. Phelps, with seventy members. It has always held a leading position in the religious element of the village. Rev. J. W. Eckman is now completing his second year as pastor. The Christian Church was built in 1851, and is the only brick church building in the town. The congregation has never been large, and has prospered indifferently well. Among the early ministers were Elders Robert Foster and John A. Powell. The Church is at present without a regular Pastor, though Elder Claiborne Hall often officiates in that capacity. The Free Methodists have recently erected a neat frame building, and the congregation connected therewith, though small, is in a flourishing condition. A Sunday school is held in connection with each of the churches.

The first public school kept in the village was, probably, presided over by Rev. Carman Clark, though some are inclined to award that honor to a Mrs.

Rowe. It was taught in a diminutive farm house which formerly stood on the site of Charles Salzenstein's store. A large frame school building was erected southeast of the present edifice, and served the double purpose of schoolhouse and church for a number of years. In 1873, a substantial and commodious brick building was constructed, at a cost of $7,000, which is an ornament to the village and a source of just pride to her citizens. James Steel was the first Principal, and Prof. Nye at present holds the reins of government. Among her early physicians were Drs. Winn, Abbott, Lee and Eatey. Of these, all but one are long since gone. Dr. Lee is yet in the precinct, and resides on his farm near Indian Creek. The medical fraternity is at present represented by Drs. T. J. Primm, E. D. Thomas and William F. Roberts. Each enjoys a reputation for skillfulness and proficiency in his profession.

Floral Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 647, was organized under dispensation, November 16, 1877. A charter was issued from the Grand Lodge, bearing the signatures of John Lake, G. M., and N. C. Wason, G. S., in October, 1878. The charter members were C. C. Scott, T. B. Turner, Jacob Boyd, Louis Salzenstein, Charles Bair, W. C. Fisk and Julius Kerst. The first officers were: C. C. Scott, N. G.; T. B. Turner, V. G.; Jacob Boyd, Secretary, and Louis Salzenstein, Treasurer. The regular meetings of the Lodge are holden on Friday evening of each week, in a room in the school building. A new hall, 26x60, will soon be erected. Present officers are: Jacob Boyd, N. G.; John Ekberry, V. G.; Henry Heilhower, Secretary, and Louis Salzenstein, Treasurer. The present membership of the Lodge is twenty-five.

VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

At a meeting of the citizens held at the cabinet work-shop of James Mott, January 25, 1859, John M. Ward was chosen President, and Joel Hall, Clerk. The vote being canvassed, it appeared that thirty-one votes had been cast for, to eight against an act incorporating the village. February 8, the following Board of Trustees was chosen: Seneca Winters, Nathaniel F. Stone, Stephen England, Levi Gibbs and Robert C. Arnold. February 25, the Board organized by electing Seneca Winters, President, and Joel Hall, Town Clerk. March 7, the Board met and elected the following officers: John M. Ward, Town Attorney; John V. Freeman, Town Treasurer; John F. Whitney, Constable; Joseph W. Center, Street Commissioner. In its corporate capacity it did much in the way of improving the village. Since the building of the Springfield & North-Western Railroad new life has been infused into the village, and her business has revived to a considerable extent. Some substantial improvements have been made in the past year or two, both in the erection of business houses and private residences. The ravages of the remorseless tooth of time are, however, plainly discoverable on many of her fast decaying buildings. Her business interests at present comprise four general stores, two drug stores, one cabinet shop, one saddle and harness shop, two or three general wagon and

repair shops. Quite an amount of grain and live stock is also shipping from this point. The moral status of the place is not surpassed by any of her sister towns. Such is the Athens of Menard to-day, venerable for her age, and for the important part she played in affording conveniences to the early settlers of this portion of the county.

FANCY PRAIRIE,

a village in embryo, is located in the northeast corner of the precinct, and is surrounded by a beautiful belt of prairie bearing the same name. In the fall of 1867, a neat little church was erected here by the Cumberland Presbyterian society. In 1875, a general store was opened by B. Fulkerson. About the same date, T. Baker opened a blacksmith and wagon shop. The post office, Fancy Prairie, was established in 1875, with B. Fulkerson as Postmaster. The present Postmaster is A. B. Waters, who also operates the store. L. Shuck at present shapes iron for the villagers, and those living in the vicinity. These improvements, with some half-dozen private residences, make up the village, which is simply a point of interest to the neighborhood in which it is situated.

GREENVIEW PRECINCT.

Greenview, as a precinct, is one of the youngest in Menard County. Until some six or eight years ago, it was included in what is now Sugar Grove Precinct, with the voting-place at the village of Sweetwater. The latter was remote from the people in the extreme northern part, and the intelligent voter, from this little drawback, often neglected to exercise the right of franchise. Hence the result was a division of Sugar Grove, or Sweetwater, as it was then called, and the creation of a new precinct, now known as Greenview. This precinct lies in the extreme northeast part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Mason County, or Salt Creek, on the west by Indian Creek Precinct, on the south by Sugar Grove, and on the east by Logan County. At least three-fourths of the precinct is the finest of prairie land, the timber being confined to the creek bottom and to Bee Grove, Ash Grove and Irish Grove, about half of the latter grove lying in Greenview. It is well drained by Salt Creek and its tributaries, of which Pike and Greene Creeks, with other smaller branches and brooks, flow through it, carrying away the surface water. As an agricultural region, Greenview is not surpassed in the county, and its farmers are among the most thrifty and energetic in all the surrounding community. The completion of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, which runs through the western part of the precinct, capped the climax of their prosperity, by placing the market for all their surplus produce at their very doors. The village of Greenview, the metropolis of this flourishing region, is an enterprising little village in the southwestern part of the precinct on the railroad mentioned above, and will be more fully described in another page.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Although the youngest precinct in Menard County, white people were within the present limits of Greenview as long ago as 1823. Fifty-six years stand between then and now, and, in that period, what changes have been wrought, not only in this spot but throughout the world. Ancient palaces, in whose spacious halls the mightiest monarchs proudly trod, show "the ivy clinging to their moldering walls." Thrones, tottering, have crumbled into dust; empires have fallen, and their place on the map been blotted out forever. In our own great country, the war of revolution has raged with a tornado-like fury, shaking the republic from its center to its circumference, and threatening for a time its total destruction. Four millions of human beings have been liberated from a worse than Egyptian bondage, and placed upon an equality with the enlightened citizens of the "greatest country upon which the sun ever shone," together with hundreds of other mighty events beyond our limited space to chronicle. And in these fifty-six years the territory of Greenview Precinct, one of the small particles that go to make up our great country, has, from a wilderness, been metamorphosed into a paradise as compared to its original state. In the year above mentioned (1823), James Meadows settled in the present limits of Greenview on the place now owned by Mr. Marbold. He came from Ohio to the neighborhood of Alton in 1818, the year that Illinois was admitted into the sisterhood of States. The next year, he removed to what is now Sugar Grove Precinct, where he resided until 1823, when he removed into this precinct as already stated. A son of this early pioneer, Alexander Meadows, now lives in the village of Greenview, and has an excellent recollection of early scenes and events. He came to Illinois sixty-one years ago, a mere boy; now he is an old man, broken down in bodily health by a life of toil. The history of this family is more particularly given in Sugar Grove, where they first settled after coming to the county. The elder Meadows built a mill on the Marbold place, which was the second mill in the eastern part of Menard County, and is again alluded to in another page. Soon after the settlement of Meadows in this precinct, George Blane and his mother came here. Like Meadows, they first settled on the other side of Sugar Grove, but sold out there to Leonard Alkire in 1823. They are mentioned further in the history of Sugar Grove Precinct, where they first located.

Most of the first batch of settlers in this precinct were Buckeyes, and settled in Irish Grove, a body of timber already mentioned in this chapter. From Ohio, the native State of the chief magistrate of the nation, the precinct received the following recruits, viz., Joseph Lucas, George Borders, John Martin, George and Peter Price, John Waldron and John Hamill. Lucas squatted down in the grove about 1825–26. He was a genuine frontiersman, and remained in this community no longer than game abounded. When that

failed and the Indians left the country, he followed in the wake of the red men and died a few years later in the Mackinaw settlement. The next settlers found his cabin, with three acres of ground cleared around it and fenced. He had two sons, Peter and George, who settled in Logan County; the latter is still living, but Peter died there some years ago. Abraham, another son, settled near his father in Irish Grove, where he died at an early day. Borders and Martin came in 1827. The former died about 1872, on the place where he originally settled, and the family is nearly extinct. One daughter was living in Logan County at the last account of her, and is the only surviving member of the Borders family, so far as known. Martin remained here a few years and then moved to Logan County, where he died. His son Samuel, living in the city of Lincoln, is the last survivor of this family, so far as the pioneers of this section know to the contrary. George Price came to the grove in 1826, and his brother, Peter Price, in 1829. They were of the regular frontier type and followed the Indians and the game, as they meandered on toward the setting sun. William Walker bought Peter Price's claim when he came to the settlement in 1830. Waldron settled here in 1827–28, and was another frontiersman who folded his tent and moved away on the trail of the Indians. John Hamill came about 1842, and is still living in the settlement, a prosperous farmer.

Following close upon the heels of this delegation of Buckeyes, comes an importation from the "dark and bloody ground." From Kentucky came William Walker, his son Joseph M. Walker, his brother-in-law David Walker, William Stotts, William Patterson, Alexander Gilmer, William A. Stone, John W. Patterson and Robert Rayburn. The latter gentleman was born in the Old Dominion, but emigrated to Kentucky when it was the hunting-ground of numerous tribes of hostile savages. From Kentucky he came to Illinois, in 1827, and settled in Irish Grove, now in Greenview Precinct. His son, Joseph H., came here with him, and he is now an old man. Next to Alexander Meadows, he is the oldest living resident of this precinct, and resides upon the old homestead where his father settled fifty-two years ago. The elder Rayburn died in 1836, and Joseph is the only one of his family now living. His mother, the wife of Robert Rayburn, was a Logan, and of the family of Logans so celebrated in the Indian wars of Kentucky. She died in giving birth to twin boys—Joseph and David L. Rayburn. Robert Rayburn is elsewhere mentioned as the pioneer school teacher of this section of the country. Walker came to Illinois in the fall of 1828, and stopped in Morgan County, and, after spending three weeks on horseback, in search of a cabin to shelter his family for the winter, and failing in his endeavor, went back to Clarke Co., Ind., and wintered there. In the fall of 1829, he returned to the Rock Creek settlement in this county, where he spent a part of the winter in his wagon and about a month in a vacant cabin. In February, 1830, he came to this neighborhood, and, as already stated, bought the claim of Peter Price. He died here

on the 29th of August, 1836, and his son, Joseph M. Walker, lives on the place where his father then settled. His residence stands upon the identical spot his father's cabin occupied. David Walker, a brother to the wife of William Walker, and who came to the settlement soon after the latter, bought the claim of Joseph Lucas, upon which he remained until 1837, when he removed to Iowa, where he died in 1876. Capt. William A. Stone was also born in Virginia, but taken to Kentucky by his parents when quite young, whence he emigrated to Illinois in 1830. His father, Moses Stone, came to the settlement at the same time, and was the head of a large family. Both he and his wife died the next year, leaving their twelve children, of whom William A., mentioned above, was one, to battle with life alone. Five of the twelve children are still living, but none, except William A., reside in this precinct. John W. Patterson came in 1830, and William Patterson about 1832. The latter gentleman bought the claim of John Martin upon his arrival in the neighborhood. He did not remain long, but sold out and removed to Iowa in 1837, and now lives in the city of Keokuk. John W. Patterson bought the claim of George Price, upon which he lived until his death, which took place about 1844. The farm upon which he originally settled is still owned by his family. Gilmer came in 1833–34, and made a permanent settlement. He had been here, however, several years before, and married a Miss Walker, as noticed in another page, after which he returned to Kentucky, remaining until the date given above. He died upon the place of his settlement, as did all of the family, except one son, who is still living, and resides on the old homestead. Stotts came to the settlement in 1830, and removed to Iowa in 1840, where he was still living at the last account of him. William Eldridge came to the grove in 1840. He was from the chalky cliffs of old England, and is still living in the precinct.

This comprises all of the early settlers of this precinct whose names we have been able to obtain. As Greenview contains but little timber-land, it was not settled until the virtues of the prairies were discovered, which was at a date so recent as scarcely to entitle the people to the name of "old settlers." And then, too, Irish Grove, where most of the first settlements were made, is partly in the present precinct of Sugar Grove, and the history of that portion of it is there given.

THE HISTORY OF THE PAST.

The winter of the "deep snow" (1830–31) is an era of the past that is vividly remembered by the few survivors of that gloomy period. The snow began to fall about the middle of December, continued until nearly four feet deep on a level, and remained on the ground until the following March. Much of the game in the country starved to death, and many people came near sharing the same fate. We were informed by Joseph Walker that, in his father's family, the snow caught them without meal or flour. They had laid in their winter's supply of meat, and this, with corn pounded into hominy, sustained them for six weeks. Their corn was standing in the field in shocks, and every

day they would shovel away the snow to a shock of corn, in order to procure their supply of hominy and to feed their limited amount of stock. The sudden freeze of 1837 is another event that will be remembered by all who were of a sufficient age to note such an occurrence. It was in the month of November, and several inches of snow had already fallen. The weather had become rather warm, the snow was melting, and, aided by a drizzling rain, it was a perfect mass of slush, when, without premonitions of its approach, a great "Manitoba wave" swept over the country, and apparently in the twinkling of an eye, the slush congealed, and, in the language of the Song of Hiawatha:

"As hard as stone became the waters."

The suffering was great. We have heard of no loss of human life in this section; but in other localities where our duties have called us, people were not so fortunate. In this "cold snap" much stock perished from the sudden change and the intensity of the cold. Another event of the past history of this part of the country, was the great hailstorm of 1851. It came in the month of May, and we were informed by one old settler that they had plenty of it to cool their mint-juleps on the 4th of July. In its course, it left the trees with the appearance (in their nakedness) of midwinter, and all vegetation was literally beaten into the ground. It was destructive to stock, where exposed to its fury, and many animals, hogs particularly, were killed outright.

In further illustrations of past history, we will take a glance at the early mills of this section. James Meadows built a small grist-mill on his place (where Marbold now lives), which was the second or third mill in the eastern part of Menard County. This was in 1831, the year following the "deep snow." He was a millwright by trade, and built this mill himself. It was of the old-fashioned treact-mill style, but was much better than pounding corn into meal in a mortar, as many an old settler can testify. It continued in active operation about eight years, when mill facilities were much improved by water-mills, and this primitive affair became obsolete. The mill at "Old Salem" received most of the patronage from this section after its erection, but even it had its inconveniences of low and high water, etc. Many people went to Springfield to mill after the erection of a steam mill at that place, and when a mill was built at Petersburg it brought accommodations to their doors.

The pedagogue and the Methodist circuit-rider were in the field in an early day. Robert Rayburn taught the first school in Irish Grove. He had taught in Kentucky before coming to this section. It was a subscription school and taught in a little log cabin in the grove, before the building of regular schoolhouses, or before the adoption of the present system of free schools. Greenview Precinct has now six schoolhouses besides the elegant building in the village. Four of these are comfortable frames, and the other two are brick. In these temples of learning, schools are conducted for the usual period each year by competent teachers. No precinct in the county pays more attention to education, nor has more extended educational facilities than Greenview.

That old Methodist pioneer, Peter Cartwright, is supposed to have preached the first sermon in Irish Grove, at an early period of the settlement, probably as early as 1830. He used to preach at the cabin of Mr. Stone, not only before the building of churches, but also before there were any schoolhouses in the neighborhoods. Many stories and anecdotes are still told of the eccentric old preacher. The following, related to us a few days ago, is characteristic of the man: He was present at the dedication of a certain Methodist Church in the county, and preached one of his peculiar sermons. At the close of it, before taking up a collection (the church was not quite paid for), he said: "The people of the country are excited over the erection of a monument to Abe Lincoln at Springfield (it was about the time that move was on foot) and are contributing liberally of their means for its completion. This is all very well; but, my friends, I am engaged in building a monument to the Lord Jesus Christ. This monument is the house in which we are assembled, and I want you to contribute enough to complete it." Revs. Hargus and McLemore were also Methodist itinerants, and were early in the field.

Rev. John G. Burgin, of Springfield, organized the Old School Presbyterian Church in Irish Grove, about 1831–32, in a little log schoolhouse built about that time. The society thus organized is still in existence, and worships in the brick church located on Section 23, in the midst of which the early settlements were made. The present brick edifice was erected in 1865, and cost from $2,500 to $3,000. It has about one hundred members, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Braden. The Church supports an excellent Sunday school, of which Robert Gilmer, the last survivor of the Gilmer family, is Superintendent. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is on Section 24, about one and one-half miles from the church mentioned above, and was built about 1850, at a cost of $1,000 ar $1,200, and is a neat frame edifice. It was built at a time when labor and material were as cheap as they are now. Ten or twelve years later, it would have cost nearly twice as much. It has a large congregation, of which Rev. Mr. May is Pastor; and a flourishing Sunday school is maintained during the summer season. Charles Reed is its present Superintendent.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, ETC.

The first death in the settlement remembered with any degree of certainty was Mary Ann Walker, who died September 8, 1830. But there are supposed to have been deaths among the earlier pioneers prior to this date. A son of Mr. Lucas died here very early, though the date of his death is not definitely known, but is thought to have been before that of Mr. Walker's daughter. Moses Stone and his wife, mentioned in the catalogue of early settlers, died in 1831, within two weeks of each other. They left a family of twelve children, two of whom died soon after the parents, and two others died the next year. These burials were in Irish Grove Cemetery, a regularly laid-out burying ground on Section 24, and where most of the pioneers of the grove, "sleep the sleep

that knows no waking." The grounds have recently been enlarged, put in excellent order and Trustees appointed to care for them.

The first birth in the neighborhood was George Borders, but the date could not be obtained.

The first marriage on record was that of Alexander Gilmer and Jane Walker, November 4, 1830. They were married by Rev. Mr. Burgin, and went to Kentucky immediately after their marriage, resided there several years, and then returned to this settlement, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Dr. Morgan, at "Old Sangamon Town," was the first physician who practiced medicine in this neighborhood. In those days, there was not a doctor's shingle swinging in the breeze at every cross-roads and country store, as at the present day. Nor did the hardy pioneers get sick so often or so easy as we do now. They fought the malarial fevers with little aid from the medical fraternity, and, if they did not conquer, succumbed without the expense of doctor's bills. The fever and ague was looked upon as a natural consequence, and received but little attention at their hands. The first Justice of the Peace was John W. Patterson, but several years before his appointment to the office, there were some of these dispensers of justice in that part of the Grove, now in Sugar Grove Precinct. The Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was completed through this section in 1867. It had been running from Petersburg south several years before this portion of it was finished. It enters the precinct on Section 23, near the village of Greenview, and from thence in a direction almost due north, passes out through Section 31, giving Greenview about five miles of road. It has proved quite valuable to the community as a highway of travel, and a means of transportation of their "exports and imports."

Politically, Greenview Precinct is Republican, usually giving a small Republican majority. In the late war, it did its whole duty, turning out a large number of soldiers. An entire company was raised in Irish Grove at an early period of the war, but, by some means, was credited to Logan County. By failing to get credit for recruits in this manner, the precinct had to stand a draft, as a result of its negligence. The draft, however, was small, as most of the quotas were filled in advance. Samuel Blane enlisted as a private, and rose to the rank of Captain in Company K, of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry. Owing to ill health, he was forced to resign, and G. S. Gritman was promoted to Captain in his place. Both of these were from Irish Grove, in this precinct, and, so far as we could learn, were the only commissioned officers it claims. The private soldiers were of the sturdy sons of the soil, who gallantly sustained the reputation of Illinois' soldiers on many hard-fought fields.

VILLAGE OF GREENVIEW.

This little village is eligibly located in the midst of a fertile and productive region, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, about eight miles from

Petersburg. It is on Section 23, of Town 19 north, Range 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian, according to Government survey, and was laid out October 2, 1857, by William Engle, elsewhere mentioned as one of the pioneers of the county. The land upon which the village stands was originally owned by Charles L. Montgomery. The name of Greenview was given in honor of William G. Greene, a prominent citizen of Menard County, residing in the precinct of Tallula. The first dwelling-house erected in the village was put up by Robert McReynolds, soon after it was laid out, and very soon after this, James Stone erected a dwelling. The first brick house was built by John Wilkinson, and is now used as a hotel. One of the first business houses of importance was built by McReynolds, and afterward occupied by him as a store. There is some question at the present day as to whether McReynolds was the first merchant in the place, or whether Emanuel Meyer & Bro. deserve the honor. These were, probably, the two first stores in the village. Silas Beekman had a store here the fall the railroad was completed through the town. The first tavern was kept by John Wilkinson, and is still in existence (in the brick house mentioned above), but is now conducted by the widow of Mr. Wilkinson and their son. It is an excellent hotel for a village of the size of Greenview. The first blacksmith was Jacob Propst, who opened a shop soon after the laying-out of the village. The first physicians were Drs. Davis and Calloway. At present, the practitioners of the place are Drs. S. T. Hurst and W. A. Mudd. A mill was built some years ago (the exact date we could not obtain), by McCormick Brothers. In January of the present year, it was burned to the ground. It was a frame building, two stories high, with two run of buhrs originally, but a third run was added at a later day, and the entire structure was erected at a cost of about $10,000. It has not been rebuilt, which leaves quite a large scope of country between Petersburg and Mason City without a mill. Harvey Yeaman was the first man who handled grain at this point. He built a part of the present grain elevator, and then sold out to Morse & Co., who raised the elevator and built another story under it. This seems to have been on the principle of the Irishman's mode of building a chimney, viz.: "Laying down a brick and putting some others under it." While it is quite common to build another story *on* a house, it is rarely we hear of one having a story built *under* it. They also added cribs, machinery and all modern improvements. It is now owned by Petrie & Co., who are the only grain-buyers in the village.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Greenview in the fall of 1858. This Church was originally formed at New Market, but, upon the laying-out of the village, was moved, or rather re-organized within the corporation, and the church building erected the same year. It is a frame edifice and cost about $3,000. The present minister in charge is Rev. S. H. Martin, with an active membership of about twenty-five persons. Its members have been greatly reduced in number by death and removals. About thirty-five children

regularly attend the Sunday school, under the superintendence of Hugh Foster.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the village in 1858, or rather, was moved from the Knowles' Schoolhouse in Indian Creek, and was originally organized in the now extinct village of New Market. The society erected a church edifice in Greenview in the year named above, which cost about $1,200, and is a substantial frame building. The first Trustees were Thomas Stone, Allen Knowles, Robert McReynolds and Luther Jenison. The congregation at present numbers about one hundred members, but has been much larger. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained. For the early history of this venerable Church, our readers are referred to Indian Creek Precinct.

The Baptist Church was built in 1868, and is occupied jointly by the Baptists and Christians, the latter denomination having no sanctuary of their own. The building cost about $2,000 and is a substantial frame. The Baptists have no regular pastor at present and their membership is rather small. The Christians organized their society in the fall of 1869, and have a membership at present of about sixty, under the ministerial charge of Elder D. T. Hughes. A union Sunday school of the Baptist and Christian denominations is carried on, under the superintendence of M. M. Engle, with a regular attendance of about forty children.

The Catholics have an organized Church society, which meets for worship in Hatch's Hall, and has been ministered to by Father Sauer, of Petersburg. But, as he has very recently resigned the charge at the latter place, the society here is without a minister until other provisions are made for their spiritual welfare.

Greenview Lodge No. 653, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation May 12, 1870, and chartered at the following session of the Grand Lodge. The charter members were F. E. Wilson, W. H. Crites, H. K. Rule, Charles Atterberry, W. S. Morse, J. A. Rule, Abner Engle, Jacob Propst, Jr., Fred Wilkinson, M. S. Eby, William Houston, D. A. Petrie, Robert Hornback, Jacob Killion, John Johnson, F. A. Craig, C. R. Pierce, R. B. Godby, A. H. Whitney and Hosea Dockum, of whom the following were the first set of officers: F. E. Wilson, Master; William H. Crites, Senior Warden; H. K. Rule, Junior Warden; Charles Atterberry, Treasurer; W. S. Morse, Secretary; John A. Rule, Senior Deacon; F. A. Craig, Junior Deacon, and Jacob Propst, Tiler. The present officers are: W. H. Williamson, Master; H. K. Rule, Senior Warden; Edward Johnson, Junior Warden; Alexander Montgomery, Treasurer; E. D. Taylor, Secretary; D. A. Petrie, Senior Deacon; Samuel Rogers, Junior Deacon, and Thomas Robinson, Tiler. The roll contains the names of thirty-six members, but has greatly decreased by removals, as at one time the lodge numbered over sixty members. The hall is an elegant one for a country town, and is handsomely furnished, but the building does not belong to the

fraternity. The Odd Fellows had a Lodge here at one time, but from some cause it has ceased to exist.

There was no school taught in the village until after the completion of the new schoolhouse in September, 1870. The following winter, Prof. Harris taught a school in the new building. Previous to the erection of this building, the children of the village patronized the district schoolhouse which stood just outside of the corporate limits. There was, we believe, a private or subscription school taught in the village, in a vacant building somewhere, before the new building was erected, but of it we could learn nothing definite. The elegant brick schoolhouse which adorns the village was completed, as we have said, in 1870, and cost about $10,000. It is one of the finest school edifices in the county. The corps of teachers for the coming year is as follows, viz.: Prof. W. H. Williamson, Principal (his third year in that position); Miss Fuller, Intermediate Department, and Miss H. A. Mayfield, Primary Department. The average attendance during the school year is not far short of one hundred and twenty pupils.

Greenview was incorporated as a village, under special act of the Legislature, and its charter dated 6th of May, 1869. The first Board of Trustees were C. R. Pierce, G. W. Hatch, John Anderson, Fred Wilkerson and A. H. Bogardus. This was the Board upon organization under the charter, but as far back as March, 1868, the records show regular proceedings of a Board of Trustees, which were as follows: C. R. Pierce, J. W. Guyer, John Anderson, Fred Wilkerson and A. H. Bogardus, and were sworn in by H. H. Marbold. Of the first Board under the charter, C. R. Pierce was President and W. S. Morse, Clerk. On the 7th of March, 1877, it was re-incorporated under the general law of the State. The following is the present Board of Trustees: T. C. Pond, J. D. Alkire, James A. Bracken, J. L. Knoles, P. J. Palmquest and M. M. Engle. T. C. Pond is President of the Board; A. P. Blane, Clerk; A. A. Fickes, Police Magistrate; H. K. Rule, Treasurer, and George W. Chamberlain, Town Marshal.

It may be an object of interest to some of our readers to know that A. H. Bogardus, the champion shot, was once a resident of this little village. For a number of years, this was his home, and, as he moved about among the quiet citizens of the place, they appeared wholly ignorant of the fact that their town contained "more than Cæsar and his fortunes." For several years past, newspaper writers have made the world familiar with "Captain" Bogardus.

The village of Greenview is a flourishing place, containing some 500 or 600 inhabitants, and, considering its proximity to Petersburg on one side and Mason City on the other, enjoys quite a large trade. Its business is about as follows: Two dry-goods stores with groceries added, one store of groceries exclusively, one drug store, one store of hardware and stoves, two blacksmith and wagon shops, one harness shop, one shoe shop, two saloons, two carpenter shops, one undertaker, one livery stable, one jeweler, one bank, two lumber

yards, two physicians, one hotel, one butcher shop and one grain elevator. Marbold, Alkire & Co., carry on the banking business in all its details. A very handsome public square has been set apart in the center of the village and inclosed with a substantial fence. It is well set in trees and grass, and it is intended, we learn, to lay it out in walks, plant shrubbery and arrange rustic seats. When this is done, it will be a spot of which the citizens of Greenview may well feel proud.

A strange feature in the history of the village is the fact that it has no cemetery. Its dead are taken mostly to Petersburg for burial. There are also several burying-grounds in the immediate vicinity, where repose many of the early dead, and these cemeteries receive additions, now and then, from the village; but, as we said, most of its dead are taken to the cemetery at Petersburg. But the village, in our mind, should have a cemetery of its own. Such a place, kept as it should be, adds much to the interest of a town.

"A prophet is without honor in his own country," has grown into a common saying, and often bears upon its face more truth than poetry. In proof of this, the little village of Greenview contains a genius, of whose existence its citizens seem almost wholly ignorant. We allude to the eminent lecturer, Miss Righter. She is a lady of commanding intellect, a lecturer of considerable note, and has a reputation in the lecture-field that is rapidly increasing. A graduate in the science of phrenology, she used to devote much time to the subject, but recently, we learn, has laid it aside, and is now giving her time and talents to the subjects of metaphysics and of temperance. She is well known in many portions of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa as a pleasing and fluent speaker. A feeling of pride in home talent should prompt the people of Menard County to highly cherish this gifted woman.

SUGAR GROVE PRECINCT.

If the garden of Eden was not in Sugar Grove Precinct, then we are inclined to believe that there was some mistake as to the place of its location. So must have thought the early comers to this land of "corn and wine and oil," as they beheld

> "Earth's unnumbered flowers
> All turning up their gentle eyes to heaven,
> The birds, with bright wings glancing in the sun,
> Filling the air with rainbow miniatures,

and combining to restore, in all its loveliness, "lost Eden's faded glory." No finer section of country should mortal crave than is embodied in this division of Menard County. Fine rolling prairie, rich in soil, with here and there a grove of timber, scattered over the broad plains like "the islands that slumber in the ocean," is no untrue description of Sugar Grove Precinct, and, but for the absence of the "apples and fig-leaves," might have been mistaken for the original garden.

The hand of civilization has been laid upon it to improve, and not to destroy, its virgin beauty. It has but improved under the sway of man, as the productive fields and handsome residences abundantly show. The wild prairie grass and the myriads of wild flowers have given place to the corn and wheat, and to the shrubbery and cultivated flowers of men (or women, rather), and the orchards of luscious fruits are to be found on nearly every plantation. And so on, *ad finem*.

Sugar Grove Precinct lies in the eastern part of Menard County, south of Greenview Precinct, east of Indian Creek, north of Athens and west of Logan County. By Government Survey, it is located in Townships 18 and 19 north, and Ranges 4, 5 and 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian, and contains about thirty-five sections of land. Some three-fourths or perhaps four-fifths is prairie land, sufficiently rolling to need little artificial draining. The timber is principally in what is known as Sugar Grove and Irish Grove; the latter grove being about half in this precinct and the other half in Greenview. Sugar Grove Creek is the only water-course and is but a small stream the greater part of the year; but several fine springs are found here, which is a rare occurrence in this portion of Illinois. The name Sugar Grove is obtained from the little body of timber in the northwest part of the precinct, and in which the sugar-maple predominates. Formerly, Greenview was included in this precinct, and was called Sweetwater, after the little village by that name, but, being large in extent, a division was made about 1871–72 and Greenview created into a separate precinct. The name of this one was then changed to Sugar Grove. No railroads mar its soil, but the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad comes so near its borders that it serves all the purposes of its people almost as well as if it ran through the center of the precinct. The village of Sweetwater is a small place in the edge of Sugar Grove timber, and is scarcely large enough to entitle it to the name of village.

THE SETTLEMENT.

One of the first settlements in Menard County was made in what is now Sugar Grove Precinct. In 1819, the same year that the Clarys settled in Clary's Grove, James Meadows settled on the eastern side of Sugar Grove timber on the place owned by J. Alkire. He came from Ohio, and located first in the vicinity of Alton, in 1818, and the next season came to this place. He remained here until 1823, when he sold out to Leonard Alkire, and removed to the west side of the grove, where he lived until a few years before his death, which occurred in the village of Greenview in 1869. This last settlement was on the place now owned by H. H. Marbold, a banker of Greenview, and one of the prominent men of the neighborhood. Mr. Meadows was a millwright, and built a mill on this place, which accommodated the neighbors for a period of about eight years. It was of the tread-wheel pattern, and is more particularly mentioned in the history of Greenview. There are but two representatives of the Meadows family now living, viz., Alexander Meadows, living in the village of

Greenview, and Mrs. O. P. Bracken. Jacob Boyer came with Meadows, and their first night in this region they encamped at a spring on the present farm of Milem Alkire, near Sugar Grove Cemetery. The next morning, being struck with the beauty of the surroundings, and the abundance of pure water afforded by the spring, Mr. Boyer remarked, "this is my future home," and proceeded at once to stake off his claim. Meadows moved on to the place as noticed above (the Jack Alkire place), where he, too, located at a fine spring. Boyer also sold out to Leonard Alkire, upon his removal to the country in 1823. A few days after the settlement of Meadows and Boyer, the Blanes came to Sugar Grove. There were four brothers, viz., Robert, William, John and George, their mother and a sister. They were from the "Gim of the Say," and, being the first Irishmen in the neighborhood, Irish Grove, a part of which is in this precinct, received its name from them. William died in an early day; John soon returned to Ireland, and remained there some twenty-five years, then came back to this settlement. He raised quite a large family, most of whom are still living in the county. Robert and the sister removed to Wisconsin, leaving George and his mother on the place of their original settlement. This place they sold to Leonard Alkire, in 1823, and moved to the opposite side of the grove, in what is now Greenview Precinct, where they both finally died. The Blanes were well educated, and George, in the early time, held many offices of trust and honor. He was an Old-Line Whig, and afterward Republican in politics. In 1820, Roland Grant came to Sugar Grove, and brought with him a number of sheep, the first of these animals introduced in this section of Illinois. He was from Ohio here, but originally from Kentucky, and when the Alkires came a few years later, sold out to them and removed to Island Grove, in Sangamon County. William Grant, a brother, came with him, and also sold his claim to Alkire, and moved away with his brother.

As in the different settlements of Menard County, many of the pioneers of Sugar Grove were from Virginia and Kentucky. The following Kentuckians came here among the early settlers: Leonard Alkire and family, William Engle, Lemuel Offille, the Hugheses, Westley Whipp, Samuel McNabb, the Pentecosts, John and George Stone, a man named Parsons, Matthew Bracken, William Douglas, and perhaps a number of others. The Alkires and Engles came from Ohio here, but were from Kentucky to the Buckeye State, and originally from Virginia to Kentucky. William Engle came in the spring of 1823, raised a crop and then went back to Ohio, and brought out the family of Leonard Alkire. Mr. Engle was a bachelor at this time, but soon after the arrival of the Alkires, he married the daughter of Leonard Alkire. He was a prominent and leading man in the community for a period of nearly fifty years: he died in March, 1870. He took an active part in organizing the county of Menard, was one of the first County Commissioners, represented the county in the Legislature, and was the first merchant in the territory now embraced in Sugar Grove, Greenview and Indian Creek. Was liberal in his views, an ardent supporter of Christianity,

and a zealous advocate of education. As stated, he married a daughter of Leonard Alkire, and their first winter was passed in a small cabin near the village. He then built a cabin where his son, John Engle, now lives. His widow, is still living on the same place, and is an active old lady for her years. The mother of William Engle (a widow at the time), came to the settlement about ten years after her son. She was a genuine pioneer lady, large and stout almost as a man, kind and benevolent to all, and a great nurse and friend in cases of sickness. William Engle has eight children still living; one daughter in Lincoln, a son in Decatur and the remainder of the family (including his widow) in this county.

Leonard Alkire, as already stated, was a native Virginian, but emigrated to Kentucky, or was taken there by his parents, more properly speaking, when very young. Arriving at man's estate, and taking to himself a wife, he removed to Ohio, where he resided until his removal to Illinois, in 1823. While a resident of Ohio, he followed, to some extent, the buying-up of cattle and driving them to Eastern markets: a business at that day exposed to considerable danger. On one of his trips home, after having disposed of his drove, he traveled on horseback at the rate of eighty miles a day, carrying the cash, mostly in silver, received for his cattle, in his saddle-bags. "In swimming the Ohio River," says a local writer, "perched upon his hands and feet on the top of his saddle, his sturdy and fleet roadster stemming the rapid current with great power and speed, when nearing the opposite shore, suddenly went down: but with a terrible struggle for life finally succeeded in landing his precious freight on *terra firma*, when Mr. Alkire made the discovery that his saddle-bags (filled with silver) had drifted back by force of the current, remained suspended by the stirrups, the whole weight resting on the hocks of the noble animal and cramping his movements, thus jeopardizing his life as well as the life and hard-earned treasure of his master." Hearing frequent stories of the beauty and richness of the "Far West," as Illinois was then, he made a trip of inspection to this country. Alone and on horseback, he explored this then almost unbroken wilderness. His route led him to Sugar Grove. Entering it upon the south side, and upon obtaining a favorable view of the surrounding country, he stopped his horse and "viewed the landscape o'er." When fully comprehending the scene, he shouted out at the top of his voice, "Hurrah for old Kentuck, the garden spot of the world!" He soon came upon the cabin of James Meadows, already referred to, and being highly pleased with the surrounding country, he finally struck a bargain with Mr. Meadows, buying his claim. He returned home, sold his farm in Ohio, and the following year removed to Illinois, locating in this precinct, where the remainder of his life was spent. John Alkire, his father, came a few years later. He had removed from Virginia to Kentucky in an early day, during the bloody wars then with the Indians, which gave rise to the appellation the State still bears, that of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and, like all the other pioneers of the time, he

bore an active part in those wars. He died here, and was buried in what is called the Blane Graveyard. Leonard Alkire built the first brick house in the then county of Sangamon (now Menard) in 1828, just fifty-one years ago. It is still standing, though a more elegant and modern brick has been reared upon the farm where this original brick house was erected. Three daughters and two sons are still living in this county, a son in Denver and one in Missouri. To his son Milem Alkire, we are indebted for much of the early history of this precinct, as well as to John Engle and Jesse England. Without their aid, and that of Alexander Meadows, our history of Sugar Grove, the early part of it at least, would have been rather meager. William Alkire, of Greenview, is a brother to Leonard, and is also an old settler of this section. Leonard Alkire died in 1877. The following will show the energy and public spirit of the man: About 1828–30, he was appointed Road Supervisor of his district, by the Sangamon County Commissioners, which was then larger than Menard County at the present day, and ordered to open a public road from near the mouth of Salt Creek to Havana, on the Illinois River. A serious difficulty to travel at the time was the Crane Creek Swamp. He called together all the able-bodied men, and proceeded to the place with wagon, tools, provisions, etc., and set to work making rails in the forest and hauling them to the swamp. Then he would cut down a large quantity of the swamp grass, which grew in great abundance and luxuriance. With this he would spread a thick bed on which to lay the rails. After laying down the rails he would place long poles across the ends of them, which would be secured by driving forked limbs astride of them, to prevent the water from floating them off. Then put on more grass, covering it finally with two or three inches of sand. He thus built a road over the swamp, which lasted many years without repair.

Lemuel Offille and the Hugheses came among the early settlers and about the same time. James Hughes was a Christian preacher, and one of the first of that denomination in this part of the country. A son, Daniel T. Hughes, now living in the village of Greenview, is also a Christian preacher. James Hughes' family moved into Greenview in 1839, he having died several years previously. Hugh D. Hughes, his son, was one of the first residents of the village of Sweetwater, and one of the builders of the mill at that place, as noticed in the history of the village. Offille and the Hugheses came to this settlement from Indiana, but, as stated, were originally from Kentucky. One of Offille's daughters married Hugh D. Hughes. Offille died some years ago, and none of his family, we believe, are here now. Westley Whipp came about the time of the "deep snow." He married a daughter of Leonard Alkire, and died several years ago, and is buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery. Two sons are living in Petersburg. Samuel McNabb was a brother-in-law of John Jenison and came previous to 1824, and has been dead some time. Pentecost and his sons, William, John and George, came in 1824–25. The old gentleman's first name is not remembered; all of them are gone from the neighborhood. John Stone came about the "deep snow,"

and had several sons, viz., William, James, Stephen, Henry, Boyd and Oliver. James lives in Greenview Precinct, the others in Sugar Grove. Henry lives on the old homestead with his father, who is still living. George Stone, a brother to John Stone, was an early settler, but is long since dead. A man named Parsons was a brother-in-law to the Stones, and came to the country about the same time. He had two sons, William and Joseph, the former of which is dead, as well as the old gentleman, but Joseph is living, and is the mail-carrier between Greenview and Sweetwater. William Douglas was here as early as 1831–32, and settled in Irish Grove, and is still living. Matthew Bracken came in 1824–25, afterward sold out to Nicholas Propst, and removed to Woodford County, where he died. A man named McKinney ranks among the old settlers, but there could be very little learned in regard to him. He, with several others, had been to a horse-race, one day, and on their way home got up a little race of their own, when McKinney was thrown from his horse and injured to such an extent that he died from the effects soon after.

Enoch B. Smith came to the settlement in Irish Grove in 1821, and Josiah B. Smith, a nephew, came in 1824. The latter was an old Whig, and took an active part in politics. Enoch Smith settled in the south end of Irish Grove, and a son, Jordan Smith, settled in the same vicinity. Enoch Smith died in 1841. His sons are also dead, and the entire family, except Mrs. Jesse England, who is his daughter. Jesse England also settled in Irish Grove in 1834. He married a daughter of Enoch Smith, and is still living on the place where he originally settled. His father came from Ohio to Sangamon County in 1819, and was the first white man who came north of the Sangamon River, and his daughter the first white woman.

John S. Jenison was a native of the Old Bay State, and came to Sugar Grove about 1822–23. He sold his claim to Leonard Alkire, and moved into the present precinct of Indian Creek. A son, Luther Jenison, now lives near the village of Greenview. Joseph and Samuel Powell, two brothers and brothers-in-law to Leonard Alkire, came about 1825. They were from Ohio here, but natives of the Old Dominion. They raised large families, finally died here, and their families scattered and moved away, some of them to Fulton County, and some to the State of Oregon. Nicholas Propst came from Virginia, and settled in Sugar Grove prior to the "deep snow," that epoch from which the pioneer dates so many events in his early history. He died here a number of years ago, and was an eccentric old gentleman of German descent. A cabinet-maker in the neighborhood owed him a debt, and not having the requisite funds on hand to cancel the obligation, told Propst that he would make him anything in the furniture line that he might need. Propst said he did not need anything just then, but that he would some day need a coffin, and, if he chose to do so, he might make him one. The cabinet-maker went to work on the coffin, and Propst superintended it, and had it made according to his own taste. When finished, there was still a small balance due Propst, so he had the man make a

long bench to lay him out on when the time came, and he had "shuffled off th mortal coil." Being thus far prepared for final dissolution, he went sti farther, and had a tombstone cut out of a limestone rock, nicely dressed, an the single words, "Nicholas Propst," cut in it. When he finally died, th stone marked his resting-place in the Sugar Grove graveyard, until the effacin hand of time crumbled it to pieces, without other words or letters. After h coffin was completed, he got into it to try it, and, as he said, "to see how would fit." He afterward told Rev. John Alkire that it scared him like h— when he got into it.

John Wright came some time previous to 1830, and was, it is believed, fro Ohio, though it is not remembered with certainty. He bought out one Samu Alkire, a cousin to Leonard Alkire, who had settled here about 1824–25, an removed to Indiana after selling out to Wright. After living in Sugar Gro several years, Wright sold out and removed to Petersburg, and built the fir bridge over the Sangamon River at that place. William Gibbs came from Ba timore, but was an Englishman. He bought out Wright when he went Petersburg, as above stated. His oldest son lives in the village of Sweetwate Reuben D. Black came from Ohio, and, after living here awhile, married daughter of Leonard Alkire. He was a physician, and, at last accounts, w living in Missouri.

1819—1879.

Sixty years! But a little space, as reckoned in the six thousand yea since the creation of the world: even time itself is only

> —"a brief arc,
> Cut from eternity's mysterious orb,
> And cast beneath the skies"—

and yet what a vast record these sixty years have borne with them from th world. Revolutions have swept over the earth, as troubled visions sweep ov the breast of dreaming sorrow. Cities have arisen and flourished for a little se son, then disappeared, leaving no trace to tell where or when or how they sun New empires have sprung into existence, gathering in a brief time the streng of centuries, and then suddenly sunk from the world forever. The changes an mighty events that have occurred in our own country in those years are equal astounding. The building of railroads and steamboats, and the invention of th telegraph, are but a few of these great events. Sixty years ago, when Jam Meadows erected a cabin in Sugar Grove, he would not have believed th to-day would present all the changes and improvements that it has presente "though one had risen from the dead" to proclaim it to him. The wild pra ries, and the timbered groves and dells, inhabited then by Indians, deer, wolve panthers and other savage animals, are now vast fields of waving grain; and th farmers' palatial dwellings are seen now where there were the hunter's cabin an the Indian's wigwam. All these changes are difficult of realization by othe than those who have witnessed them.

The pioneers of this section had the same difficulties in procuring meal and flour as the new-comer had in other localities. Sometimes a trip was made to St. Louis for such supplies as flour, salt, and sugar and coffee when the settlers could afford such luxuries. James Meadows made more than one trip to that city in a canoe via the Sangamon, Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. He built a mill also in 1823, which was a great convenience to the people in the Sugar Grove end of the precinct. Those in the Irish Grove end used to go to Athens to mill, and even to Springfield, until a mill was erected in the village of Sweetwater, which will again be referred to. The erection of this mill secured to this district the best of facilities for obtaining the "staff of life." Jacob Boyer was the first blacksmith, who followed the trade for the benefit of others. Leonard Alkire kept a forge for his own benefit, as did Propst and James Meadows. Meadows was a wheelwright, but also kept a blacksmith-shop, principally for his own work. Josiah B. Smith was the first Justice of the Peace in the Irish Grove end of the precinct. Who was the first in Sugar Grove we did not learn.

James McNabb taught the first school in the limits of the present precinct of Sugar Grove in a small log cabin near where Gregory Lukins now lives. He is still living, and the cabin in which he taught was erected for school purposes —the first temple of learning built in the precinct. As his old pupils look back to the days when he ruled them with rod of iron they call to mind, no doubt, Goldsmith's familiar lines:

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school;
A man severe he was, and stern to view,
I knew him well, and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disaster in his morning face;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper circling round
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned;
Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault.

\- - - - - -

Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

The precinct has now six schoolhouses, including the one in the village. These schoolhouses are commodious and comfortable, and furnished with all the modern improvements. Good schools are taught during the usual school term by competent teachers, and every facility is offered to the youth of the neighborhood for obtaining an education.

The religious history of Sugar Grove is somewhat complicated, as related to us by those who have been close observers of its mission in this region. It will be more fully given in connection with the village. Rev. John Alkire and Rev. Hughes were two of the early divines of the Christian Church in the precinct; also Rev. Abner Peeler, who afterward removed to Woodford County. A Christian Church was erected at an early day near where Gregory Lukins now lives. It was built of logs with puncheon floor, clapboard roof and a stick chimney at each end of the building. This served the double purpose of church and schoolhouse until 1838, when a frame building was put up 18x20 feet, and also used for church and school purposes. About the year 1848, a brick church was built on the site of the original house. It was quite an edifice for that day and was built upon a stone foundation. After the laying-out of the village of Sweetwater, the society moved their quarters, and built a church in the village. This building was then remodeled and changed into a dwelling-house.

William Engle and Elizabeth Alkire were married in 1823 and this was the first marriage in the present bounds of Sugar Grove Precinct, or in the eastern part of Menard County. The first birth and death are not remembered. But in proof that there have been a number of both, we refer the reader to the present population, and to Sugar Grove Cemetery. In its quiet shades sleep many of the early settlers of the neighborhood, as well as those who were cut down in the bloom of youth. It has been incorporated, and is beautifully situated on an elevated piece of ground about two miles from the village; is substantially inclosed and well cared for.

William Engle kept the first store in the precinct, and the first in the eastern part of Menard County, except at Athens. He opened a store on his farm (where John Engle now lives) several years before the laying-out of Sweetwater. After the village was laid out he moved his store into the corporation, where it is again alluded to. In politics, Sugar Grove is pretty evenly divided upon the great questions of the day. At one time, Irish Grove, lying partly in this precinct and partly in Greenview, gave but one Democratic vote, but the sentiment has somewhat changed since then. The precinct taken altogether, is perhaps, Republican by a small majority. During the late war, it did its full share in furnishing troops to maintain the Union. If it had a draft at all, it was for but a very few men, as all calls were promptly filled. Our space will not admit of an extended sketch of the precinct's war record, and we pass with the tribute, that its soldiers did their duty.

VILLAGE OF SWEETWATER.

Sweetwater was laid out by William Engle and the Alkires on Sections 31 and 32, of Township 19, about the year 1853. It is located in Sugar Grove, a beautiful body of timber, some three miles from the village of Greenview. It is surrounded by a fine farming community, and has a large trade for so small a place. The first store was opened by the Alkires, and about the same time

William Engle moved his store from his farm, and opened up in the village. A post office was established with William Engle as Postmaster. Just here arises the name of Sweetwater. P. M. Harris was the representative of this district in Congress at the time, and through him the post office was obtained, and designated in the petition Sugar Grove. But it was found that there was already a Sugar Grove in the State, and Harris wrote Mr. Engle to select another name. After some deliberation with those interested, Sweetwater was decided upon as being nearest Sugar Grove—the water of the sugar maple being sweet, and thus the name of Sweetwater was obtained. The present Postmaster is Joseph Schofield. When the office was first established, the mail was received on the line from Petersburg to Elkhart, mostly on horseback. It is received now from Greenview. Jacob Propst, Jr., was the first blacksmith in the village, and Dr. John H. Hughes was the first physician. A mill was built soon after the village was laid out, by Deal & Hughes. It is still in operation and doing excellent work, though the building shows the ravages of time. The firm name of Deal & Hughes has never changed since the mill was first built; the present Hughes, however, being a son of the one concerned in its erection. It is a frame edifice, operated by steam, with two run of buhrs, and it is said makes as good flour as any mill in the county. The business of the village may be thus summarized: Two general stores, including in their stocks dry goods, groceries, drugs, hardware, etc., etc.: one shoe-shop; one blacksmith and wagon shop; one post office: one mill; one schoolhouse; one physician (Dr. Hurst) and two churches.

The schoolhouse was built about 1868 or 1870, is an elegant two-story brick, and cost something like $4,500. James Steele taught the first school in it. Prof. Ayers has been the teacher for the past two years, and is engaged for the coming year. It is conducted as a graded school, and is fully up to the average standard of that class of schools.

If we could write the church history of Sweetwater in the same language in which it was told us, it would be highly entertaining, no doubt, to many of our readers, at least. But we feel inadequate to the task, and hence we give it in our own words. The first church built in village was that of the Christians, or New Lights, and is a sort of continuation of the one mentioned in the history of the precinct as erected near Gregory Lukins'. It is a spacious brick edifice, and cost about $3,500 at the time it was built. There is no regular pastor at present, but transient ministers frequently call and preach to the flock who are wont to worship within its walls. The original society underwent several changes, as we understand it—that is, New Lights, Campbellites and then Apostles, or Christians. It finally became somewhat stirred up as Adventists, or a part of the congregation did, when they sold their interest in the building and erected the present frame church, at a cost of about $2,500. When the Adventists went up, or, more correctly speaking, *failed to go up*, some got disgusted, and, as a result, the church was sold to the Methodists, who worshiped in it for

a time, with services held occasionally by the Presbyterians. The Methodists, eventually, broke down, and, as our informant expressed it, "all went into the mush-pot together." The church was again sold, and this time was bought by the Old-School Presbyterians, who still own it and hold regular services, though the congregation is composed of several creeds. It was re-organized under the Presbyterians by Rev. Mr. Crosier, of Indian Point. A union Sunday school of the two churches is carried on, but the Superintendent's name we did not learn.

This village used to go by the pseudonym of Chloeville, and when we inquired of an old gentleman why it was so called, he said it was for an old lady who once lived in it, whose first name was Chloe, "and some one, in acknowledgment," said he, "of her general cussedness, as a burlesque, called the town after her."

INDIAN CREEK PRECINCT.

The prairies of the West, though favored with a soil scarcely equaled in the world, and possessed of climate and water unsurpassed, yet, apparently, lacking in the means of producing warmth, were slow to attract the emigrant; while the eastern portion of the United States, though not so highly favored in these respects, was settled two hundred years earlier than those vast Western plains. When Illinois began to fill up with the Anglo-Saxon race, we find its first occupants steering their "prairie schooners" for the groves of timber and the streams of water, where they rightly concluded lay, with a productive soil, also plenty of fuel and water. It was not until nearly every acre of timber-land lying adjacent to water-courses had been "claimed," that people in this section of the country turned their attention to the prairies. With the utmost caution, they ventured out beyond the protecting shelter of the forest, and, as cabins rose up on the broad plains, the croakers, who are ever ready to prophesy evil, indulged in all manner of predictions in regard to the fearless pioneers—such as freezing to death, and being blown away by storms. This was the case in this county and in this precinct, as well as elsewhere, and no settlements were made beyond the timber, until necessity compelled the increasing population to "move on."

Indian Creek Precinct, the subject of this chapter, is as fine a body of land as, to use a familiar expression, "a crow ever flew over." The greater portion of it is fine rolling prairie, neither hills nor bluffs, nor low, flat levels, but more resembling the swells of the ocean. It is well watered and drained by Salt Creek on the north boundary, Sangamon River on the west boundary, Indian Creek on the south boundary, and Little Grove and Sugar Grove Creeks flowing through it, so that it has no lack of water facilities. It is bounded on the north by Mason County, on the west by Sandridge Precinct, on the south by



J. L. Spears

TALLULA

Petersburg and Athens, and on the east by Sugar Grove and Greenview Precincts, and lies in Townships 18 and 19 north, Range 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian, according to Government survey. No villages or towns break the monotony of its vast productive fields at the present day, though quite a village at one time existed in its territory, as noticed in another page. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad runs through from southwest to northeast, and, while it is a vast benefit to the precinct as a means of transportation, yet there is no station within its borders. The shipping point is Greenview, principally, which is but a mile or so from the line. This is the smallest precinct in Menard County except Rock Creek, having but about twenty-nine sections of land. But while the land of Rock Creek is rather inferior in quality, taken altogether, that of Indian Creek is of the best, and its farmers, judging from their spacious farms and elegant residences, are among the most prosperous in the county.

SETTLEMENTS OF INDIAN CREEK.

This precinct was settled mostly from Kentucky, with a few Virginians thrown in to perfect the state of society. The following recruits were received from the old Blue Grass State: James Short, Solomon Taylor, Robert and James Bracken, Andrew Trumbo, John Moore and sons, Robert White, William McDougall, Abraham Hornback and sons, Elijah Scott, Francis Rayburn, William Brewer and son, Samuel Rogers and son, Alexander Crawford, David Onstott, John Pentecost and sons, Michael Killion, William Denton, William and James Estill, Coleman Smoot, Hamilton Elliott, Isaiah Low, and, perhaps, others. James Short is supposed to have been the first white man to settle in the present precincts of Indian Creek. He located here in 1824, and, in 1828, removed to Sangamon County. Solomon Taylor came in about 1828. He is still living; resides in the village of Greenview, and is, perhaps, the second oldest living settler of this precinct. Robert and James Bracken, brothers, came in 1826–27. Robert died here, but his widow is still living on the place where her husband settled more than fifty years ago, and is in her eighty-first year. She is a sister to Walter Turner, in Athens Precinct. James Bracken removed to Missouri. Andrew Trumbo came in 1828–29, and died in the neighborhood some years ago. Solomon Taylor's wife having also died, Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Trumbo were recently married, and though a rather aged couple to embark, or, rather, to re-embark on the sea of matrimony, it is said to have been an excellent arrangement for both, and that they are living comfortably together in Greenview. John Moore and his five stalwart sons, John, Joseph, Andrew, Samuel and William, came in 1828. They were a fine family, and ranked among the prominent people of the neighborhood. The old gentleman and most of the family are dead. William and Joseph, we believe, are all that are left. The latter lives in De Witt County, and Joseph in this county. Robert White came about 1826–27, and was monarch of all he surveyed, from

where he located to the mouth of Salt Creek, no family having squatted between the two points. He died here many years ago. William McDougall came about the same time, and was a son-in-law of White. He died a few months ago at the age of seventy-two years. Elijah Scott came about 1825–26. He moved away some twenty-five or thirty years ago. Abraham Hornback and his sons, John, Jesse and Andrew, came about 1826. The old gentleman is long since dead, as well as most of the others, except Andrew, who lives in this precinct. Francis Rayburn came in 1828. He finally died in Iowa, to which State he removed some time before. William Brewer and his son, John Brewer, came about 1827–28. Both died in this precinct. Samuel Rogers and his son, Joseph Rogers, came about 1825. They also died in the precinct. Squire Godby relates the following anecdote in which he and Joseph Rogers were actors: Rogers was a Captain of the militia, and, as such, used to call the "able-bodied citizens" together for the purpose of "muster." At one of these periodical musters, Godby failed to put in an appearance, for which delinquency, Rogers had him appointed Fourth Corporal in his company. Soon after this, Rogers returned to Kentucky, where he remained some time. Several other officers died, moved away or resigned, so that Godby, the Fourth Corporal of the company, became the senior officer. In this state of affairs, the Black Hawk war broke out, and the Governor made his call for troops, when this company presented the novel spectacle of being commanded by its Fourth Corporal. But, bearing his "blushing honors" with becoming dignity, he summoned the company together, called for volunteers, made up the requisite number, sent them to the front, and then, Cincinnatus-like, returned to his plow.

Alexander Crawford came in 1827, and died here some twenty-five or thirty years ago. David Onstott came as early as 1825, and erected a mill and distillery, which is noticed on another page. He was a character that could not be surrounded, as an old gentleman expressed it to us, and as people moved in, he gathered together his worldly goods and took up his journey to a far country—to Arkansas, it is believed. He said he had waded through h—l to get here, and did not propose to be crowded, so he again struck out for the wilderness when people got too thick around him. Coleman Smoot bought him out in this settlement. John Pentecost and three sons, William, Henry and John, came in 1827. They were originally from Virginia, but emigrated to Kentucky in early times, whence they came to Illinois, as above. They are all dead or moved away from the precinct. William Denton came in 1830, and died here many years ago. Michael Killion came in 1830. He lived in the Moore neighborhood, and came from the same section that they came from. He died here years ago. When Squire Godby settled here, in 1830, he built his cabin on the prairie, about half a mile from the timber, and Killion remarked that 'that —— fool Virginian would freeze to death so far from the timber.' William Estill, a brother-in-law of Killion's, came about 1825–26. He is still

living, and in his eighty-fifth year, quite an active old man, and the oldest living settler in the precinct. James Estill, his brother, was also among the early settlers, and died long ago. Hamilton Elliott and two sons, Richard and Hadden, came in 1830–31. Richard removed to Fulton County. He is described as an enterprising man, speculated considerably, and, as our informant expressed it, "would risk his life for a coon-skin." He finally went to California, and amassed quite a fortune. Hiram Chapin and Benjamin Day came very early, but did not remain long in the settlement. William Day was another of the early ones. He was a brother to Benjamin. The latter gentleman had entered the ferry on Salt Creek, where the State road from Springfield to Havana crossed, and when William came a few years later, he took charge of this place. He finally moved to Iowa. Coleman Smoot came about 1831, and bought out Onstott. He is dead, and his son, William C. Smoot, lives on the old homestead. The elder Smoot was an enterprising farmer, a prominent man, and accumulated a handsome property. His son is also a man of wealth and influence in the community. Isaiah Low came in 1831–32, and a few years ago moved to Iowa. These settlers, so far as names are given, all came from Kentucky to Illinois, though some of them, and perhaps a majority, were originally from Virginia, as Kentucky was settled principally by Virginians. Squire Godby informed us that when he came to the country, he "squatted right in a nest of Kentuckians, and as jolly good fellows, too, as ever lived."

From Virginia, the venerable mother of Presidents, the following additions were made to the Indian Creek settlement: Russell Godby, Isaac Snodgrass Fielding Ballard, William Sampson, with, probably, a few others. Godby came in the spring of 1830, and his first winter here was that of the "deep snow," which cast something of a damper (particularly when it began to melt off in the spring) upon the feelings with which he had regarded the fine prairies of Illinois, as compared to the red hills of "Old Virginny." He was the first man in the present precinct of Indian Creek who settled outside of the timber, and he did not venture very far from its shelter. He still lives upon the place of his original settlement, and is one of the prominent and leading men of the neighborhood, and was one of the early Justices of the Peace. Although his bodily health is failing, his mental condition appears as strong as if still in the noontide of manhood, and we acknowledge our indebtedness to him for many facts connected with this precinct and its early settlement. Messrs. Snodgrass and Ballard were brothers-in-law to Godby, and came the same year. The former gentleman lives now in Salt Creek Township, in Mason County. Ballard, though originally from Virginia, had emigrated to Indiana, where he resided for a few years before coming to this county, and, upon his arrival here, bought the claim of Joseph Rogers. He died in this precinct. Sampson came to the Indian Creek settlement several years before Godby, Snodgrass and Ballard, probably about 1826–27. He remained a resident of the precinct until his death, which occurred about 1870. Philip Barnett was an Eastern man,

and a brother-in-law to Godby. These four gentlemen, viz., Godby, Snodgrass, Ballard and Barnett, married sisters. Barnett died a few years ago in Fulton County.

John King came from North Carolina in 1826–27. He was born in 1775, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and one years and twenty-nine days. A soldier of 1812, and of the Indian wars of the South, under Gen. Jackson, he was a firm believer in and a devoted admirer of Old Hickory to the end of his life. When he first came to Illinois (1821), he settled in the southern part of the State, where he resided until his settlement in this section, as given above. Before his death, he and Tarlton Lloyd, of Rock Creek Precinct, were the only relics left in Menard County of the war of 1812. His death leaves Mr. Lloyd like "the last rose of summer, blooming alone." Dedman Powers was an early settler, but of him not much could be learned. William Duff came in 1827–28, but where from no one could tell. He is mentioned as a "hard old customer," rough, profane, and a poor acquisition to the settlement, any way. He remained but a few years, and then moved away. John Clary came to the settlement very early, and was attending Onstott's mill when 'Squire Godby came in. He was probably from Tennessee; has a son still living in Menard County, but the old gentleman has been dead several years. This brings the settlement of Indian Creek down to a period when the tide of immigration poured in with such volume and force as to baffle the historian's skill to keep pace with it, and we will not attempt it further, but turn our attention to other items in its history.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

One of the first moves made by the pioneer, after securing a claim and erecting a cabin to shelter his family, was in the direction of education and religious worship. A school was taught in this settlement as early as the summer of 1830, in a vacant cabin on the premises of Samuel Rogers. It was taught by John Pentecost, who walked a distance of three and a half miles to and from the scene of his labors. The next school was by Dr. David Meeker, who taught in an old house belonging to Coleman Smoot. The first regular schoolhouse built in the present bounds of Indian Creek Precinct was on land belonging now to William Smoot, and was of the primitive pioneer schoolhouse pattern. It was built about 1833, and Silas Alexander was the first pedagogue who presided over the young ideas within its classic walls. In this log cabin, known as the "Smoot Schoolhouse," many of the youth of the neighborhood (now old men) took their first lessons in Webster's spelling-book, and in the art of shooting paper wads. The precinct now has five excellent brick schoolhouses conveniently located in its territory, in which every child may receive a good English education, sufficient to fit him for the ordinary walks of life.

The first minister who proclaimed the Gospel in this section was the Rev. John Berry, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher from the Rock Creek

settlement. He was Pastor of the New Lebanon Church, near the line of the precinct, which was one of the first places of worship of the people of this settlement. In 1843, a society of this denomination was organized at New Market, a village now extinct, but at one time entertaining rather lofty pretensions. This society was organized by Revs. J. R. Torrence and A. H. Goodpasture, with the latter preacher as its first spiritual director. It was known as the "New Market Congregation" for a period of five years, and increased during the time from a membership of thirty to seventy communicants. It was then moved to the Knowles Schoolhouse, and from that time until its removal to the village of Greenview, about 1858–60, was known as the "Bethel Congregation." The remainder of its history is given in the chapter devoted to Greenview. A society of Baptists was organized in the precinct before the Cumberland Presbyterian organization, above described, by the Rev. John Antle, who was the first divine of that denomination in this section. It was originally held in a schoolhouse, but, like the Presbyterians, removed to Greenview upon the laying-out of that village. These are all the church organizations of Indian Creek Precinct. Although there are no church edifices within its borders, there are a number scattered around it in other and adjoining precincts.

The first mill in this immediate vicinity was built by David Onstott, away back in the twenties, but just what time we could not learn. Squire Godby says it was in full blast when he came to the settlement in the spring of 1830, and had a small copper still attached, such, perhaps, as are used by the "moonshiners" of the present day in Tennessee and North Carolina. It was a small affair, and worked up the superfluous corn into *spiritus frumenti*, which was consumed by the pioneers nearly as fast as it was made, as an antidote (!) for snake-bites. The mill was propelled by horse-power, and served the purpose of making hominy and meal for the neighborhood. This, we believe, is the extent of the mill business in this precinct. Since the burning of the Greenview mills, most of the people of this community patronize the mills of Petersburg.

The first birth and marriage are forgotten, but as everything must have a beginning, these had a beginning in Indian Creek Precinct, as the present population will go to show. The first death is supposed to have been the mother of Fielding Ballard, who came to the settlement in 1830. He brought his mother with him, who was quite aged, and who died the next year. The first physician in the settlement was a Dr. Walker, but he did not remain very long. Whence he came or whither he went, we did not learn. Dr. David Meeker was the next doctor, and combined school teaching with the practice of medicine. In those days, people did not send for a doctor on all occasions, as they do now; consequently had less sickness—no offense to the medical fraternity intended—and fewer doctors' bills to pay. The first blacksmith-shop in the neighborhood was opened in the now extinct village of New Market by

two men named George Saunders and William F. Rogers. Coleman Smoot was the first Justice of the Peace, and Russell Godby the second in the precinct. The name of Indian Creek was obtained from the creek flowing along the southwest boundary, and emptying into the Sangamon River at the corner of this precinct, Sandridge and Petersburg. The name was applied to the creek in memory of some of the tribes of Indians that once occupied the country.

Politically, Indian Creek Precinct is Democratic. During the late war, it was patriotic, as all other portions of Menard County, and turned out a large number of soldiers—shoulder straps as well as muskets. Company K, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, was raised principally in this precinct. The Captain of the company was Samuel Estill; Lucian Terhune, First Lieutenant, and Henry Roggy, Second Lieutenant. Company F, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, also drew a few men from this precinct. William J. Estill, of Petersburg, a brother of Capt. Estill of Company K, mentioned above, was Captain of a company, and was wounded on the second day's fight at Pittsburg Landing, and came home, leaving the command of the company to Isaac Estill, the First Lieutenant, also a brother. The latter was killed in the battle of Hatchie, Tennessee. Capt. Estill's wound not permitting his return to the army, he finally resigned, and a gentleman from Athens Precinct became Captain of the company.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW MARKET.

Doubtless many of our readers are ignorant of the fact that a village bearing the above name once existed in their midst. It not only did exist, but even aspired, we are told, to the dignity of becoming the seat of government for the State of Illinois, as well as the capital of Menard County. It was laid out by Dr. Ballard and a man named Speer. Ballard put up a large two-story building, intended for a tavern; but the glory of the new town waned so soon that it was never needed or used for the purpose. A store was opened by one Clarke, who afterward sold out to Ballard & Speer. A blacksmith-shop was opened, as before noted, by George Saunders and William F. Rogers, and the place presented quite as much the appearance of a town as did Petersburg at the time the county seat was located there. In establishing the county seat, it was "entered for the race" against the latter place for that dignified position, and it is even stated that it was a competitor with Springfield for the State capital. This may be a joke, but we give it as we heard it. If true, it played for a high stake, and—lost. With the location of the seat of justice at Petersburg, it faded away into nothingness. It became a village of the dead rather than of the living; "a grave for ambition—an antidote for pride." The ruins of Baalbec are in many respects a mystery; Palmyra, at least in vastness, surpasses even Baalbec; Athens, Rome, Jerusalem, and other scenes of decay, appeal to our pity and touch our hearts; but for New Market, the "mighty city

of lofty aspirations," we can only, like the Hebrew captives of old, "hang our harps upon the willows" and weep. It owed its origin to a rather wild ambition, and waned to its extinction when fate decided adversely to its hopes and wishes.

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn;
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all thy green;
One only master grasps the whole domain,
And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain;
No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,
But, choked with sedges, works its weedy way;
Along thy glades, a solitary guest—
The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest;
Amidst thy desert-walks the lapwing flies,
And tires their echoes with unvaried cries.
Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all,
And the long grass o'ertops the moldering wall,
And trembling, shrinking from the spoiler's hand,
Far, far away thy children leave the land."

Finally, when the fact was ascertained beyond any shadow of doubt that it was "born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness upon the desert air," it was vacated, by legislative enactment, and nothing now remains to point out the spot where once it stood. Its original site is a productive farm.

SANDRIDGE PRECINCT.

This division of the county lies in the extreme northwest corner and comprises within its limits a little more than fifty-four sections, or a township and one-half. It is designated Congressionally as Township 19 north, Ranges 7 and 8 west of the Third Principal Meridian. It is bounded on the north and east by the Sangamon River, south by Petersburg Precinct, and west by Cass County. Originally, its surface was about equally divided between woodland and prairie. The timber was of a fine quality and, untouched as yet by the woodman's ax, was heavier than the third or fourth growth of our day. Much of its surface is sufficiently elevated and rolling to obviate the necessity of artificial drainage. Small portions contiguous to the Sangamon on the east and north are subject to overflow, but afford excellent pasturage. Concord Creek on the east, Clary's and Little Grove on the southwest, tributaries of the Sangamon, afford outlets for the surface waters of a large area. The Springfield & North-Western Railroad crosses the precinct in a general northwestern direction. The Jacksonville branch of the C., A. & St. L. R. R. touches the southeastern boundary of the precinct. The villages of Oakford and Atterberry, whose history will be given at the close of this chapter, are stations on the first-mentioned road. A belt of woodland extending in a general northeastern direction, elevated considerably above the adjacent prairie, and with quite a sandy soil, gives to the precinct the name which it bears.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Few, indeed, in the county antedate the first settlements made within the limits of this precinct. An apparent mist of doubt appears to gather about the answer to the question, "Who was the first settler in Sandridge?" Jesse Armstrong, William Sampson and Royal Potter were the first to make permanent settlements, but just which of these three pioneers was *first* on the ground is a matter not very readily determined. All were in the precinct in 1819. If there be a preponderance of evidence in favor of either, it points more clearly to Armstrong than either of the others, and, for this reason, we are inclined to confer upon him the honor of making the first improvement. Armstrong was from Tennessee, and laid a claim in the southeastern part of this section on land now owned and occupied by Grady Rutledge. After a few years, he moved to Arkansas, and thence to Texas, where, some years later, he died. William Sampson was from Kentucky, and made an improvement not far from where John A. Clary now lives. He kept bachelor's hall for a time, but was married as early as 1821–22, to Hannah Schmick. After living and making improvements at various points in Sandridge, he finally crossed the Sangamon and settled in Greenview Precinct, where he died. Some of his immediate family are still citizens of this section. Potter was from Tennessee or Kentucky, and made an improvement on land now owned by Henry B. Shipley. This he afterward sold to Sampson and he to Reason Shipley. George and Jesse Miller were here not later than 1820, and established themselves in the northeast corner of the precinct. They kept the ferry across the river known to this day as Miller's Ferry. The town of Huron, the history of which is given in the general history of Mason County, was located at this point. Bannister Bond came from Tennessee and made an improvement on what is known as the Dolman place, in 1821. Here he lived but a short time, and next located in Clary's Grove. He finally moved to Iowa, and, at last accounts, was living. If still an inhabitant of terra firma, he is not far from his centennial birthday. He was a man of powerful muscular development and great physical endurance. He would cut his timber and manufacture rails by day and then carry them upon his shoulders and make them into a fence by night. George Kirby and William Watkins became citizens the same year. Kirby came from Madison County. His father, Cyrus Kirby, was a native of Kentucky, and came to this State in 1811. The first settlement of the family was at Clary's Grove. The exact year of removal to Sandridge we have not been able to ascertain. Watkins, who by way of distinction is known as "Fiddler Bill," acquired his citizenship by birth, and is the oldest living native-born citizen of Menard County. His finely improved farm and the large accumulation of this world's goods by which he is surrounded, afford abundant evidence that life with him has been a grand success. George Hudspeth, from Monroe County, Ala., came in 1823, and though now quite feeble,

is still an honored and highly esteemed citizen of the precinct. Elias Hohimer, Reason Shipley, Jacob Short and his sons Obadiah, James and Harrison, were added to the settlement during 1824. Hohimer and Shipley were from the "dark and bloody ground," and became permanent settlers of this section from the time of their first arrival. Short and sons were from Madison County, and settled in Petersburg Precinct, whence they came to this section. The elder Short died the year following his removal to this section. Of his sons, Obadiah died at Nauvoo, James in Iowa, and Harrison here. Jacob Short, as were a number of the other early pioneers of this part, was a ranger in the war of 1812, and did good work in the service of his country. The year 1825 brought in a large number of settlers. John Clary, who had settled at Clary's Grove in 1819 with his sons, John A. and Hugh, still citizens of the precinct, came in at this date. William Armstrong and his brother Pleasant, Isaac Colson, William and James Rutledge, John Cameron, Charles Revis and his sons Isham and Alexander, Absalom Mounts and his son James, Robert Davis, and doubtless some others, were here before the close of 1825. The Armstrongs were from Kentucky, and had settled prior to coming to Sandridge on Indian Creek. Pleasant, who maintained a state of celibacy, died here a number of years ago. William moved to Fulton County, and is still living. Colson was from Maine, and settled in the northwest corner of the precinct. The Rutledges and Cameron were originally from South Carolina, but they lived some time in White County before coming here. Cameron was a brother-in-law to William Rutledge, and, with them, settled in the southeastern part of this section. They remained citizens till removed by death, and many of their descendants are yet to be found here. The Revises were from Tennessee. Alexander became an early citizen of Crane Creek Township, Mason County. Absalom Mounts, whose name has become inseparably connected with pioneer milling in Menard and Mason Counties, came into the precinct during the year. He finally moved to Arkansas, where he engaged in his favorite pursuit, and, during the late civil war, lost his life at the hands of federal soldiers. James Pantier and his son David M., came in the winter of 1826. The elder Pantier was a native of Kentucky, and was the second male white child born in the State, his father having accompanied Daniel Boone in his earliest adventures in hunting and warring with the savage red-skins on the "dark and bloody ground." He settled near the site of old Concord Church, purchasing a claim of William Armstrong. Here he continued to reside till near the close of his earthly career, when he made his home with his son. He died in 1859, and, with many of the other pioneer settlers, lies buried in the cemetery, on land owned by W. Goodpasture. Among the arrivals of 1827, we note the names of Thomas Dowell, John and James Yardley, Solomon Norris, James Runnels, George Bowman and John Braham. Dowell was from the South, and settled on the Sangamon bottom not far from where the village of Oakford now stands. The Yardleys and Norris soon crossed into Mason

County, and a notice of their early settlement is found in the history of Crane Creek Township. James Hudspeth, Mathias Young and John B. Colson were here prior to the "deep snow." Hudspeth and Young may possibly have come as early as 1827, but Colson did not locate prior to 1829. The fall and winter succeeding the "deep snow," quite a large settlement was made in and around the site of the present town of Oakford. Julius Simmons, Legrande Winton, Amos Ogden, Isaac White, William Edwards, Alvin Smith, Matthew Lownsberry and sons Jonathan and Matthew, Jacob and Lee Brown were among the arrivals. Nearly all the early settlers before mentioned were from the South. These, however, were from the Northern and Eastern States, and the settlement made by them was termed "Yankee Settlement," by way of distinction. They were a thrifty, industrious and energetic class of citizens, and many of them acquired a competency for themselves and family. Most of them have followed the beckoning hand across the "dark waters," while a few yet linger on the shores of time. During the two decades immediately succeeding the first settlements, many were scattered here and there throughout the length and breadth of the precinct; some became permanent fixtures, while others improved a small claim, sold out at first offer, and moved farther out on the borders of civilization. As was the invariable custom, the first settlers reared their cabins in and near the timber. The rich prairie lands out of which farms could be made in a day, were left for those coming at a later date. Passing down through the years, we find the list already given increased by the names of William B. Cloe, Samuel Lownsberry, Isaac Ogden, Hayden Thomas, John Waldridge, John Kirby, Milton G. Combs, James Altig, George R. Watkins, J. L. Short, James Potter and E. C. Stith. These were all here prior to 1840, and many of them settled in the prairie. Many of these yet remain citizens of the precinct, and some on the very farms on which they began life's battle forty-odd years ago. Passing now from the early settlements, we come to notice some of the inconveniences and disadvantages with which the pioneer was forced to contend.

Some one has asserted that the pioneer settlers of almost every section have been men of a roving disposition, given largely to hunting, fishing, and such like amusements, with strong aversions to agricultural pursuits. While many an old pioneer refers with a just pride to the gala days of yore, when all was "fun and frolic," when hunting and trapping was his daily occupation, we must not forget that the comfort and welfare of the family depended largely upon the skill and prowess of the huntsman. Most of the pioneers of every section are men of limited means, and, in opening up their farms, underwent many hardships. It is related of Mr. Kirby that he planted his first crop of cereals by digging up the ground with a common mattock. The "wooden mold-board plow" which merely rooted up the surface was a luxury at that period that was not within the reach of many. Farming, in those days, we are assured, was comparatively a slavish occupation, and when we take into consideration the

indifferent implements with which they were compelled to labor, we can pardon much of the evident aversion of the hardy pioneers to farm labor. Reaping wheat with a sickle, threshing it with a flail, or tramping it out with horses, winnowing it with a sheet, and grinding it in a hand-mill, or, in the case of corn, beating it in a mortar, were not operations in and of themselves that were calculated to impress the early farmers with a fondness for agricultural pursuits. In those early days the women dressed almost exclusively in home-made woolens, cottons and linens of their own manufacture, and wore moccasins (when they wore anything) on their feet. Men wore leather shoes considerably, with pants of buckskin, and generally a hunting shirt. Dandies affected a blanket coat and a fox-skin cap, with the tail turned up over the top. We mention these incidents that the youth who con over these pages may understand something of the habits, customs and inconveniences to which the first settlers were subjected, and that those who read may, by comparison, more fully appreciate the grand strides that have been made in our civilization within the last half-century. While the senior members of our population, against whom we jostle in our daily walks, are, for the most part, unskilled in "book larnin," they have a fund of wisdom gathered from experience and observation which would do credit to the head and heart of many a book-worm of the present day. They were scrupulously honest, and had not learned the "tricks of the trade." When the Rev. Thomas Plasters was called upon to recommend a horse which his son-in-law had for sale, he said to the would-be purchaser, "The horse has two pints about him that well nigh spiles him in my estimation. The first is, he is very hard to ketch, and secondly, when you have ketched him he is of no earthly account." It is needless to add that this brilliant recommendation, coming as it did from the reverend old gentleman, completely put an end to the trade.

EARLY MILLING, BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Primarily, the hominy mortar was the instrument used for the production of breadstuff. When wheat began to be raised, a trip, occupying two weeks, to Madison County for grinding, was no uncommon thing among the early settlers, and at a point on the Sangamon, near Springfield, was for a number of years their nearest mill. Early blacksmithing was obtained at Springfield. If an ox-ring was needed, or a log-chain was to be mended, it necessitated a pilgrimage to the present capital. After the founding of Salem, many of these inconveniences became things of the past. Money, as a medium of barter and exchange, was but little used by the early settlers. Indeed, as was remarked by one of the pioneers, it was "truck for truck," even to the paying of the the minister for his labors. All the money they needed was the small amount necessary to meet the demands of the Government in the way of taxes, and this required but a nominal sum. One old settler informed us that on the same quarter-section on which in recent years he has paid $75 in taxes, in those

early days $1.75 was amply sufficient to satisfy all demands. In the matter of church organization, the Cumberland Presbyterians were the first in the field. Their first church was organized in 1826, and for some time services were held, as was the custom, at private houses and in the groves. Old Concord Church, on the creek of the same name in the southeastern part of the precinct, was erected about the year 1830. It was a substantial frame building and served the congregation as a house of worship for about thirty years. John M. Berry was the early Pastor of the flock. James Pantier and wife, William and James Rutledge and wives, Samuel Berry and wife were the original members. Jesse Armstrong was the first received into membership. The denomination has prospered remarkably and has a large membership throughout the county. The present church edifice was built about 1862–63, and is a model of neatness for a country church. The Baptist society effected an organization in the precinct as early as 1833. Revs. Thomas Plasters and John Antle were among the early Baptist ministers of this section. Their first church was doubtless erected near the site of Robinson's Mill, but the date of its building we were not able to ascertain. New Hope Church, built on the northwest corner of Section 16, was the result of the united efforts of the Cumberland Presbyterians and Baptists, who occupy it alternately for public services. The building is a neat frame and was erected about 1861–62. A German church has recently been built on the southeast quarter of Section 10, but of these last we were able to obtain but very meager statistics. Robinson's Mill was built on Clary's Creek, not far below the confluence of Little Grove Creek and the first-mentioned stream. It was a water-mill and did work for a large scope of territory. Though the exact time of its establishment cannot be given, it is safe to say that it was not far from 1840. A town site was surveyed and platted, but, from some hindrances, failed to develop into much of a village, and is now numbered with the dead. The only post office ever established in the precinct outside of the ones now found in Oakford and Atterberry was at this point about the year 1844–45. Over this, John Bonnet presided as Postmaster. The place is now deserted; no mark or vestige of its former greatness remains. The mill has long since been abandoned, and the merchants and mechanics of "Bobtown" have given her over to the moles and bats.

Dr. John Allen was the first practicing physician in this section. He came from the Green Mountain State and located in Salem at an early day. He was thoroughly qualified and became eminent in his profession. Dr. Duncan was also early in the field, and, like Allen, was a resident of Salem. He afterward moved to Warsaw. He is spoken of as being a well-read and successful practitioner. Early mail matter was received at Springfield, when the settler was fortunate enough to be able to lift the billet-doux, or a line from the loved ones at home, from the office, for this luxury cost the sum of 25 cents, an amount of cash not at all times readily obtained. Among those clothed with legal authority in an early day, we may record the names of

Samuel Berry and Robert Armstrong as the first Justices of the Peace. William Armstrong was, perhaps, the first to serve in this capacity after the present precinct organization was effected. S. D. Masters was also quite an early Justice, and, in 1855, was chosen a member of the Legislature. It was during this session that Abraham Lincoln first figured prominently as a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate. The history of this precinct has, as regards its early settlement, been so intimately connected with other portions of the county that should the date given as to the coming of some of its citizens fall wide of the mark, we can only offer in palliation of the offense, that we have closely adhered to the testimony of the oldest and best-posted citizens now living within her borders, guided, also, by an earnest desire to present the record in as perfect and complete a manner as possible.

VILLAGE OF OAKFORD.

This is a small village on the S. & N.-W. R. R., and was surveyed and platted by A. J. Kelly, County Surveyor, for the proprietors, William Oakford and William Colson, in March, 1872. The town plat contains sixty acres and is in the midst of a fine agricultural district. The land on which the town is situated belonged to Colson, and Oakford acquired a half-interest for his influence in securing a station. A public sale of lots was made April 11, 1872, at which time some $2,000 worth were disposed of, and soon after improvements began to be made. The first building or shanty on the town site was what was known as the railroad store, a kind of portable affair carrying chiefly in stock a supply for the railroad hands. Soon after the village was laid out, William Oakford built a storeroom and opened out a stock of groceries. In the summer of 1872, a general store was opened by Calvin Atterberry, who had been in business at "Bobtown." This was purchased in 1873, by Isaac Ogden and A. G. Colson. In January, 1874, L. W. Roberts bought out Colson, and the firm became that of Ogden & Roberts. In October, 1875, they sold out to Sutton Bros., who operated the store three years and then sold to S. L. Watkins & Bro., who have since conducted the business. In June, 1873, H. A. Bennett, from Petersburg, opened out a stock of drugs and shelf goods in the old railroad storeroom. This he soon after sold to William Colson, and he in turn to A. G. Colson and J. H. Green. In January, 1876, S. L. Watkins, the present proprietor, bought the establishment. In the spring of 1875, Dr. J. D. Whitney and W. C. Roberts erected a building and opened a drug store. T. P. Renshaw & Co. began the operation of a branch store with a general stock in August, 1878. They occupy the room erected by Watkins & Colson, and formerly occupied by Moon & Gault, of Petersburg. Their main store is located at Chandlerville, Cass County. Oliver J. Molthy and J. W. Walker started a harness-shop in 1876. This branch of business is at present operated by Berget Guist, from Virginia, Cass County. A confectionery and restaurant is operated semi-occasionally by C. P. Stith. James S.

Carter, from Petersburg, opened a furniture store here in 1877, but did not continue the business long. Dr. J. D. Whitney and Charles Meyers built the first dwellings in the village in the summer of 1872. Meyers had formerly kept a doggery at Robinson's Mills and supplied the villagers and surrounding inhabitants of the infant Oakford with fire-water for the space of two years. James P. Thomas, familiarly known as "Porky Thomas," now issues out rations to the "boys" in the way of "smiles." James S. Carter, after closing out his furniture store, opened a saloon and still operates it. Gilbert Skaggs, now editor of the Chandlerville *Independent*, built the first blacksmith-shop in the village. This was purchased by James McElhern, who came from Canada, and was the first blacksmith in the place. L. W. Roberts, Isaac Ogden, William Jackson, A. G. Colson, Henry Garter, James McElhern, and perhaps others, built dwellings in the summer of 1874, and for a time the village seemed to be well out on the highway to prosperity. But as the storm is ever succeeded by the calm, so the spirit of improvement gradually subsided and the village has pretty much since remained in statu quo. The first practitioner to locate in the village was Dr. J. D. Whitney, who has recently taken up his residence in Petersburg. Jacob A. Bolinger, M. D., is the present resident physician. He has but recently located here and is a young man of much promise in his profession. He is an alumnus of Missouri Medical College. Rev. John Kennedy, a minister of the Baptist persuasion, preached here in quite an early period of the village history. No schoolhouse or church building has ever been erected in the village limits. Services are held occasionally by the different denominations of the vicinity, in the hall over the storeroom of Renshaw & Co. The mortality among the children of the village and neighborhood in the summer of 1873, was very great. Five interments sometimes occurred in a single day at the Oakford Cemetery. The first death among the adult population, was that of Horace Purdy, whose decease occurred in the winter of 1872. His wife also died a few weeks later. The first birth was that of a son of John Whitley, born in September, 1872. The marriage of A. G. Colson and Rachel Skaggs, in November, 1872, and that of L. W. Roberts and Carrie C. Ogden, in March, 1873, were the first weddings that occurred in the village. The post office was established soon after the village was started. It is at present presided over by S. L. Watkins. Low & Foster built a small elevator in 1877, and handle the grain shipped from this point. A case of justifiable homicide occurred in the village during the summer of 1876. James McElhern, who has already been mentioned as the first blacksmith, lost his life at the hands of one A. J. McDonald. McElhern was a man of great physical strength and of rather a quarrelsome disposition, especially when under the influence of intoxicants. It was clearly proven at the preliminary examination that McDonald was making every effort possible to avoid an encounter, but finding every avenue of escape cut off, suddenly turned upon him and delivered a pistol shot which proved fatal. The grand jury

failed to find a bill of indictment and so the matter ended. The business interests of the village to-day are represented as follows: Two general stores, one drug store, one harness-shop, one boot and shoe shop, one barber-shop, one flour and feed store, one butcher-shop, two saloons and one grain elevator. The population of the village does not exceed two hundred.

Atterberry, a station on the S. & N.-W. Railroad, midway between Petersburg and Oakford, was laid out by Daniel Atterberry, in March, 1872. By birth, it is one day younger than Oakford. An acre of ground was donated to the road for depot purposes. The town site is in the midst of a rich farming community, but from some cause the growth of the village has failed thus far to meet the expectations of its founder. Not to exceed half a dozen dwellings mark the spot to-day. A post office, which is a mere neighborhood convenience, is presided over by Mr. Colburn, the gentlemanly agent of the S. & N. W. R. R. at this point. As a point from which to ship grain and live stock, it pays the railroad to keep a station here. Few points on the road show a larger shipment of live stock, and the grain trade is rapidly increasing. There is some talk of erecting a steam elevator and mill combined at the town, and should this be made an accomplished fact, no doubt a spirit of enterprise and improvement would spring up in the village.

ROCK CREEK PRECINCT.

"Time writes no wrinkles upon the brow of Old Ocean, as upon those of the fading race of men." With some degree of truth, the same might be said of Rock Creek Precinct. The last fifty years have produced far less change in it than in many other portions of Menard County. The "storms and sunshine" of more than three-score years have "flung their light and shade" over its hills and vales since the first people (whom God made white) laid their claims in its sheltering timber. Numbers of those log cabins may yet be found upon the summit of the little hills, or nestled away in the valleys and dells, as if hiding from the storms. The log cabins and the old-style rail fences do not show the advance in the "fine arts" displayed by some of Rock Creek's sister precincts, but still bear many of the traces of pioneer times. Much of the land, too, in quality falls below the average standard of the land in the county. There are some very fine spots, however, and upon these may be found the flourishing, well-to-do farmers of the precinct.

Rock Creek is the smallest division of Menard County, and, taken as a whole, is, perhaps, one of the poorest in worldly wealth. The larger portion of it is timber, and much of it rough and broken in surface. The heaviest timber is, perhaps, along Rock Creek, which meanders through it, bearing a little to the northeast after passing the center of the precinct, and emptying into the Sangamon River through Section 4. Timber borders the Sangamon River,

which forms the boundary line between this and Athens Precinct with numerous little groves besides, leaving but little prairie land. Geographically, Rock Creek Precinct lies south of Petersburg Precinct, east of Tallula, north of Sangamon County and west of Athens Precinct. Its only water-courses are Rock Creek and branches, and the Sangamon River—flowing along its eastern boundary, as noted above. According to Government survey, it is pretty equally divided in Ranges 6 and 7 of Township 17 north, and contains but about twenty-three full sections of land. It has no cities or towns, neither has the snort of the iron horse ever echoed through its forests, disturbing the cattle grazing upon its "thousand hills." It is decidedly a rural district, devoted wholly to agricultural pursuits and home industries. In early times, it received the soubriquet of "Wolf County," but just why the name was given we could not learn. Whether it was owing to the fact that wolves abounded among its hills and brakes, or from some other fancied resemblance to something or somebody, we leave it to our readers to find out, and will now turn our attention to

ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first cabin erected in what now forms Rock Creek Precinct, is said to have been built by a man named Amos Batterton. In 1819, the year after Illinois became a State, he settled in this precinct on the place now owned by Jonas Combs. He had, it is stated, made a claim and built a cabin the previous autumn, but did not permanently locate until during the early part of 1819. He came from Kentucky, raised quite a large family, and has descendants still residing in the precinct. The same year that Batterton settled here, a man named Ratliff and four sons—James, Job, William and Joshua—James Fisher and George Gamerel settled in the timber along the Creek. Jacob Miller settled at what is called Farmer's Point in 1819. Solomon Keltner and William Stephenson came also in 1819–20, and made settlements in this neighborhood. Rev. James Simms and his son-in-law, James Black, also came in 1819–20. They were from Kentucky, and of Mr. Simms we learned the following, which we give for what it is worth without vouching for its correctness: "That he was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, a great revivalist and leader at camp-meetings. He established a "camp-ground" soon after he came to the neighborhood, which, for many years, was the scene of an annual camp-meeting, and that some of the old remains are still to be seen on the sacred spot." Mr. Simms seems to have taken an active part in temporal as well as spiritual affairs, as we are told he was the first Representative in the Legislature from Sangamon County. At the early period of which we write, Sangamon included in its territory not only Menard but several other of the surrounding counties. He finally moved West, but to what point we did not learn. Absalom Matthews came also this year. Little, however, is remembered of him now. This comprised the settlement up to the beginning of the year 1821, when the following recruits were added to the number already here: Tarleton Lloyd, George

Miller, Marshall Duncan, David S. Taylor, Mathias, James and William Yoakum, and, perhaps, others whose names are forgotten. Lloyd came from Virginia, and was born in 1784, and is now ninety-five years of age. He settled where he still lives, and says there were two log cabins on the place at the time. Into one of these, which was 12x16 feet, he moved his family. Two years after, he built a log house 18x20 feet, which has since been "weather-boarded," and a frame addition built to it. The house is fifty-six years old, and, like its venerable owner, begins to show the ravages of time. Mr. Lloyd says he had nothing when he came here but his household effects, etc. He bought a cow from a man named Shipley, for which he gave a wagon, and also a cow from George Greene, giving therefor a feather bed. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; served under Capt. Henry West, Fourth Regiment, and was in the battle at New Orleans. Miller settled in the Sangamon River bottom, and Duncan, on what is known as Garden Prairie. Taylor bought the place settled originally by Batterton, also the claim of Matthews. The Yoakums came originally from Virginia, but had emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, whence they came to Illinois, first stopping in Madison County, then in Montgomery, and finally locating in this neighborhood, as above stated. Samuel Combs settled here in 1824, and Jonas Combs, a brother, in 1826. They came from Kentucky. Samuel died here years ago, and Jonas is still living on the place of his original settlement at an advanced age. Elihu Bone came from Tennessee in 1824, and bought out a man named Flynn, on Rock Creek. He died here in 1856. Isaac Cogdall is from Kentucky, and came to the country in 1826. He still lives on his original settlement, and is quite a prominent man in the community. Joseph Cogdall, the father of Isaac, and a Baptist minister, came as early as 1823. He died in 1828, and was one of the early deaths in the little settlement. Rev. John Berry, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, came as early as 1821. He organized a church society at a very early day, as elsewhere noticed.

Elijah Houghton came in 1824 and settled on Rock Creek, in this precinct. His father, Aaron Houghton, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a native of New Jersey, though of English origin. He emigrated to Kentucky when it was, in reality, the "dark and bloody ground" and the battle-field between the Northern and Southern Indians, as in after years it became the battle-field between Northern and Southern whites. Elijah Houghton was a man of considerable prominence in the settlement, and died in 1852. A. M. Houghton, a son, resides on the old homestead. Charles Houghton, a brother of Elijah Houghton, came in 1824. He settled on the place now owned by Isaac Cogdall. Robert Johnson, Jesse Vowell, Michael Davis and William Irwin came about 1826 to 1828. J. H. Smith was also an early settler in this neighborhood. He is a son of Samuel Smith, of Rhode Island. The latter gentleman married a Rhodes, of the family of Rhodeses for whom, it is said, Rhode Island was originally named. J. H. Smith is still on his original

settlement. C. J. F. Clarke may also be ranked among the early settlers. He was one of the first County Commissioners, and claims to have been the first County Judge of Menard County. He served eight years in the latter office, and four years as County Commissioner. He died some years ago in Cass County.

This includes all the early settlers whose names we have been able to obtain. There were, doubtless, others who are entitled to mention in this connection; but when we look back over a period of sixty years, it is not strange that many of the pioneers who came to the wilderness then and remained but a short time, or died early, are forgotten by the few still left. We are not remembered long after we pass from the stage of action.

"If you or I to-day should die,
The birds would sing as sweet to-morrow;
The vernal Spring her flowers would bring,
And few would think of us with sorrow.

"'Yes, he is dead,' would then be said:
The corn would floss, the grass yield hay,
The cattle low, and summer go,
And few would heed us passed away.

"How soon we pass! how few, alas!
Remember those who turn to mold!
Whose faces fade, with autumn's shade,
Beneath the sodded churchyard cold!

"Yes it is so. We come, we go—
They hail our birth, they mourn us dead,
A day or more, the winter o'er,
Another takes our place instead."

It is with no intention of injustice to any one that we quote the above lines. They are beautifully pathetic, and as true as beautiful. None miss us when we pass away but our immediate relatives, and in a short time they forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them. Such is life, and such is human nature.

As we have already noticed, Rock Creek is the smallest precinct in the county, containing a little less than two-thirds of the surface area of a Congressional township. Many of its first settlers were from Kentucky and Virginia, where timber and running water abounded in the most plentiful profusion, and hence looked upon the timbered borders of Rock Creek and the Sangamon as a second paradise. The prairies then were supposed to be "barren wastes" that would always be useless except for pasturage. Thus it was that the early settlements were all made in the timber and along the water-courses. "Drive-wells" had not then been invented, and to have settled out on the prairie at that early time would have appeared as rash as to attempt to cross the Great Desert without water.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, SHOPS, ETC.

One of the very first church societies formed in what is now Menard County was the Rock Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as it is known at the present day. The society was originally organized by Rev. John Berry, in 1821 or 1822. Rev. John Simms came a short time prior, and these two pioneer preachers laid out a camp-ground, as elsewhere noticed, in the forests of Rock Creek, held camp-meetings for a number of years, and the "seed sown in good ground" here has developed into the present Rock Creek Church, which stands near the line between Sections 14 and 15. The first start toward a church was a shed put up for the purposes of holding camp-meetings, as above mentioned. The next was a little log building used for both church and school exercises. It was, some years later, rebuilt on a more extensive scale, and, finally, the present elegant frame church succeeded these primitive edifices, and now the people of Rock Creek Precinct have quite a handsome temple of worship. Revs. Berry and Simms were the first preachers of this denomination, and laid the foundation of this prosperous church almost sixty years ago. The present Pastor of the Rock Creek Church is Rev. J. C. Momeyer. A Sunday school is conducted during the summer season. This is the only church edifice in the precinct. A neat little parsonage is attached to it for the accommodation of the minister. There is also a cemetery adjacent, in which repose many of the pioneers both of the Church and the neighborhood. It is laid out with taste, well kept, and inclosed with a substantial fence. Rev. Joseph Cogdall was also an early preacher in this settlement, and belonged to the Baptist denomination.

The first school taught in the present precinct of Rock Creek, is said to have been taught by a man named Cumpton, in 1824–25, in a little log cabin, on the place settled by Tarleton Lloyd. Another of the pioneer pedagogues was Ira McGlasson, who taught in a log cabin, near Andrew Houghton's, probably the next year after Humphreys. The precinct, at present, has five, comfortable and commodious schoolhouses, all of which are brick or frame, and in which schools are maintained during the usual term each year. The people are alive to the benefits of education, and have secured ample facilities for educating their children. The following, which is said to have occurred in this precinct, will illustrate the early educational advantages of a new country: A young man applied to the proper authority (an old farmer) for a school in the neighborhood. The old gentleman deeming an examination necessary, put him to reading the Bible as a test of his qualifications. It so happened that the young man opened the book in Genesis, at the genealogical record, and, after reading for a time in those jaw-breaking names, the old fellow stopped him, and said, "he guessed he'd do to keep school thar," and that he might write out a certificate. The young man complied, and, after writing the certificate, handed it to the old man to sign, who remarked, "you sign my name and I'll make my mark, I can't write it myself."

Tarleton Lloyd was the first blacksmith, and opened a shop as early as 1822–23, and did the work in this line for the surrounding country. A mill was built by Rev. Mr. Simms, in 1825, the first in this region. It was a primitive affair, and propelled by horse-power, but served to crack corn for hominy, and even wheat was "mashed" on it sometimes, as an old settler informed us. But it has long since passed away, and milling is now done at other points.

The first Justice of the Peace is supposed to have been a man of the name of Syniard, who was among the early settlers. One of the Bones was also an early Justice of the Peace in "Wolf County," as this precinct is familiarly called. In illustration of these early courts, the following is told at the expense of Squire Syniard: Two of his neighbors got into a wrangle over a debt which one owed the other, and which he had promised to pay in hogs. In the fall, when the debt was to have been paid, hogs happened to be a good price, so the debtor sold his fat hogs, and delivered to his creditor a sow and pigs, which he contended fulfilled his obligation, as they were hogs. The creditor demurred, and a suit was the result. It came up before Squire Syniard for trial, and, after patiently hearing both sides of the question, he rendered judgment in favor of the creditor, deciding that, legally, a sow and pigs were not hogs. A post office was established in the precinct in 1877, called Lloyd Post Office, after the oldest living settler. It is on the creek, east of Isaac Cogdall's, and is kept by L. B. Conover.

Politically, Rock Creek is Democratic to the backbone. Farmer's Point is the voting-place. During the late war, it was loyal, and turned out as large a number of soldiers to its population, as any neighborhood in the county. The men of Rock Creek volunteered into the regiments raised in this section, which drew their chief strength from Menard, and among which were the Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiments, Illinois Infantry. This precinct receives its name from Rock Creek, which meanders through it from east to west. Whether the creek was named for the rock in and about it, or because all things must have a name, we do not know, but leave it to our readers to find out. This compasses the history of this little precinct. The territory being small, and without villages and towns, there is little history beyond the settlements made within its borders.



L. M. Ruggles.

HAVANA

HISTORY OF MASON COUNTY.

BY GEN. JAMES M. RUGGLES.

INTRODUCTORY.

History is but the footprints upon the sands of time, by which we trace the growth, development and advancement of the people constituting a nation. It takes note of the humblest tiller of the soil as well as of the scholar, the statesman, the soldier, and the great and good men and women who build the imperishable monuments of a country's greatness.

Tradition tells us of the glories of the garden of Eden, and the purity and happiness of the first pair, and also of their transgression and fall from their high and happy estate. Of the men and things that existed in the world during the many dark centuries that precede the historic period, we know nothing, except through rude hieroglyphics and vague traditions, handed down through the beclouded minds of unlettered and superstitious people.

Beginning with the age of letters and improvements in the languages of the world, followed by the modern inventions of printing types and presses, and the immense institution of the daily newspaper and telegraph, minute and reliable records of the world's daily doings are chronicled, and out of these veritable history is formulated.

The multiplicity of inventions and discoveries, resulting from a rapid growth of intelligence, during the last half-century, has produced the necessary conditions for the production of a more perfected type of the genus homo, by whom the world is peopled, and through whom history of a still higher order will be furnished for those who may live in the hereafter.

The events that make up the annals of a new and growing country will always be of interest to the seeker after knowledge, who may in them learn who has lived and what has been done in the past ages of the world. The time is approaching when ignorance of the world's historic past will be a reproach, however it may be as to a lack of knowledge of the future!

America constitutes a great nation of people, made up from the populations of many other nations, and Illinois is one of the greatest and most highly favored by nature of all the thirty-eight States; extending as it does over a range of five and a half degrees of latitude, causing a more varied climate than

any other State, and for its fertility of soil is unsurpassed in the world; thus making Illinois the jeweled crown in our glorious Union.

MASON COUNTY.

Mason is one of the hundred and two counties of Illinois, and is entitled to her place in the local history that makes up that of the State, in its intelligence, enterprise and industrial wealth and prosperity. The patient toil and hardships of its pioneers, living in their rude huts and log cabins, as well as the noble and patriotic deeds of its public men in later years, and the gallantry of its soldiers on the battle-field are a part of the pride and glory of the State and the nation.

The territory that constitutes the county of Mason has been subjected to many changes since the discovery and settlement of America. Originally, or, rather, as far back as we know, it belonged to Mr.

"Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind,
Sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind!"

Who Mr. Lo got it from we may never know; that once the red men lived here in their homes we do know. On the bluff banks of the Illinois River, at Havana and Bath, they occupied their villages, and builded their mounds (providing always that they were not built by some other people who lived here before them) in which they buried their dead and deposited their wares and implements of war, where these trophies of the ages of the past may still be found. Undisturbed in those days by the pale-faced race, beneath the shadows of the rude wigwam,

"The Indian wooed his dusky maid,
And the red fox dug his hole unscared."

These mounds, and the relics they contain, are the only historic chapters handed down to us to tell of the people whose moccasined feet once pressed upon the sands that border upon our beautiful river. With those people there were no learned men to chronicle the history they were making, though among them unlettered sages and warriors there may have been.

With us, how different. We know the uses of letters, printing presses, books and telegraphs, and there is no reason why we should die and leave no sign. The history we are making can be handed down to posterity, in the ages that are to come, for thousands of years, when other and higher races of men shall have taken our places in populating and controlling the destinies of the great American continent.

For a long period, the territory constituting the county of Mason and the State of Illinois, was dominated by the French nation, whose brave pioneers were the first of the white race to tread upon its soil and voyage upon its rivers.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the year 1678, Louis Joliet, a French trader, and James Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, who had possibly received a call, started out from Green Bay on a voyage of successful discovery of the great Father of Waters, which the Indians informed them flowed southward through the great west country. Going up the Fox River and crossing over the narrow portage into the Wisconsin, they in due time came to the Mississippi, on the ample bosom of which they floated down to the mouth of the Arkansas. At this point, they became satisfied that the great river emptied itself into the Gulf of Mexico, and, as they were satisfied with the situation and did not propose to make any changes in the course of the river, or put any jetties in its mouth, they retraced their voyage up to the mouth of the Illinois River, and up that stream to Chicago, via the Des Plaines, passing by Havana, and perhaps Bath, on their way.

Tradition says that these men of God and Mammon stopped upon the bluff where Havana now stands, and had a grand fish-fry, but it does not inform us that they had the incomparable culinary services of Judge Mallory on that occasion! In their piscatorial exploits, it is said they lost a "spoon hook," and from this little incident, the river coming in on the opposite side was called Spoon River!

As the writer has not had the pleasure of interviewing these distinguished strangers, or of examining their notes of travel, he cannot vouch for the truth of the incident; but it is highly probable that these were the first white men that trod upon the soil of Mason County, while passing up the river on an excursion, some two hundred and six years ago!

A few years after this, two other French explorers—La Salle, a trader and explorer, and Father Hennepin, another Jesuit missionary—passed from the St. Joseph River into the Kankakee, and down that river into the Illinois.

After the visits of these four French gentlemen, there is no record of this portion of the country being visited by a white man for nearly one hundred and fifty years! It was, no doubt, a favorite hunting and fishing ground for the Indians, as there is evidence of its abounding in buffalo, elk, deer, and other choice game, as well as fish in abundance, making it the land of "the happy hunting-grounds."

In the year 1763, the French nation, after a long and exhaustive war, surrendered the Northwest Territory (including Mason County and the State of Illinois) to England, the transfer having been arranged at the treaty of Paris.

One of the most celebrated Indians of history was Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas, of Michigan. After the surrender of the Northwest, by the French, Pontiac for awhile contested the claims of the English, and was known as their most bitter and formidable foe.

When he could no longer maintain the contest, he left the vicinity of Detroit, where he was born and had always lived, and with the remnant of his

once powerful tribe (about two hundred warriors and their families), found refuge on the banks of the Kankakee, near Wilmington, Will County, where he merged the remnant of his tribe with the Pottawatomies.

This region of country was claimed by the Illinois tribe of Indians, and a conflict arose between the tribes as to the right to hunt the buffalo on the west of the Illinois River. After fighting for a time over the question, a council was agreed upon to settle the question.

This Council met at Mount Joliet (near the city of Joliet), in 1769. Whilst Pontiac was making a speech on his side of the question, he was treacherously assassinated by "Kineboo," the head chief of the Illinois tribe.

This treacherous act led to the bloody war which resulted in the destruction of the great Indian city "La Vantam," which stood upon the site where the little town of Utica, in La Salle County, is now built, and also to the tragedy of Starved Rock, not far distant, and to the final extinction of the once great nation of Indians from whom the State took its name.

The treaty of Paris, in 1763, terminated the rule of France over the Northwest, and it passed into the British possession, which circumstance somewhat changed the type of religion and civilization of this country. Many of the early explorers, missionaries and traders, remained, and of these and their descendants it is estimated that two thousand were still within the boundaries of the State at the time of its admission in the Union, in 1818. Now there are but a few local names to remind us that the French nation once exercised the right of eminent domain in the State of Illinois.

The termination of the Revolutionary war—begun in 1776, and ending in the treaty with England, in 1783—brought the Territory of the Northwest under the dominion of the United States, and by the treaty of 1833, at Chicago, with the Pottawatomies, the red man surrendered his right of domain also. In 1835, these Indians, numbering five thousand, assembled at Chicago, received their annuity, danced their last war dance in Illinois, and took up their line of march toward the setting sun, on the far-off Missouri River.

During the progress of the Revolutionary war, Lieut. Col. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia, organized a military expedition to subdue and capture the Northwest Territory, then inhabited by a vast horde of savage Indians, belonging to many tribes, and some French settlements along the river borders. On the 4th day of July, 1778, with his little army of grim-visaged warriors, consisting of 300 men, all jaded and worn down with the fatigues and hardships of forced marches across the country from the Ohio River, wading through marshes, swamps and streams, without roads or supplies in the country, he arrived at the French town of Kaskaskia, surprised and captured the town and military fort, without firing a gun. The capture of Cahokia and Fort Vincent (now the city of Vincennes), soon followed, and thus, without the shedding of blood, but with immense suffering and hardships, was secured the whole Northwest Territory as the property of the State of Virginia, by right of conquest, and so remaining

until, by the Ordinance of 1787, passed on the 13th of July, it was transferred to the United States, under certain conditions as to the formation of States and other matters.

In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory of the Northwest into the county of Illinois: a pretty extensive county, which has since been carved into five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—with a population of over eight millions of people!

On the 5th of October, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was by Congress elected Governor of the Northwest Territory. In February, 1788, Gov. St. Clair, with his Secretary, arrived at Kaskaskia and proceeded to organize all of the State lying north of the mouth of the Little Mackinaw, in Tazewell County, into the county of St. Clair, thus making her the mother of all the 102 counties of the State! The county was divided into three Judicial Districts, a Court of Common Pleas established, with three Judges appointed, viz: John Edgar, an Englishman, of Kaskaskia, John Babtiste Barbeau, a Frenchman, of Prairie du Rocher, and John D. Moulin, a native of Switzerland, of Cahokia, each to hold court in the district of his residence every three months, making what was called the "Court of Quarterly Sessions," the first court established in Illinois.

By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the territory constituting the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, then containing a white population of 4,875; negro slaves, 135, and an estimated population of 100,000 Indians, was organized into the Territory of Indiana, with the seat of government established at Vincennes, and, on the 13th of May, William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States, was appointed Governor of the Territory, thus dispensing with Gov. St. Clair, who had become very unpopular.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS.

On the 11th of January, 1805, Congress passed an act cutting off the peninsula of Michigan from the Territory of Indiana and forming the Territory of Michigan; and, on the 3d of February, 1809, all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash River and a line drawn due north from the river at Vincennes to the line between the United States and Canada, was, by act of Congress, set apart into the Territory of Illinois, the act to take effect on the 1st of March, 1809. This included what is now the State of Wisconsin. The population at that time was estimated at 9,000, leaving about double that number in Indiana. The entire Territory at that time composed but two counties, St. Clair and Randolph.

The formation of the Territory of Illinois, at that time, was due to the election and subsequent efforts of Jesse B. Thomas, (then a resident of Indiana), as a delegate to Congress. By pledging himself in a bond to procure the formation of the Territory, he secured the united vote of Illinois, and after a

bitter contest he was elected by one majority, and if there is truth in history that one vote which made the majority was cast by himself!

The population of the Territory of Illinois, by the census of 1810, consisted of 11,501 whites, 168 slaves and 613 of all others, except Indians.

Ninian Edwards, then Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, was appointed first Governor of the Territory of Illinois by President Madison, his commission bearing date April 24, 1809; and Jesse B. Thomas, Alexander Stuart and William Sprigg were appointed the three first Judges of the Territory.

Gov. Edwards continued in office as Governor until the organization of the State in 1818—the act providing for which passed on the 18th of April, and the admission of which was on the 3d of December.

During the war with England, in 1812, Gov. Edwards headed a military expedition, composed of 350 men, against Peoria Lake, then the abode of several Indian tribes—an Indian village at the head of the lake and a French town and fort at the lower end, where Peoria City now stands. In this expedition the Indian village was destroyed, the inhabitants dispersed, killed and captured, and the town was also burned and the inhabitants taken prisoners down the river. The expedition returned to Camp Russell, near the present town of Edwardsville, from which it had marched out on the 18th of October, after an absence of thirteen days, without the loss of a man.

A second expedition to Peoria left Camp Russell in 1813, passing up the Mississippi to where the city of Quincy now stands, and from thence across to the Illinois River, at the mouth of Spoon River, and from thence to Peoria, where the soldiers built Fort Clark, which was burned down in 1818, and the town was again rebuilt in 1819—this first time by American pioneers. The French fort, Crevecœur, was built in 1680, and the first European settlement at that place was in 1778.

At the time of the organization of the State in 1818, Illinois was composed of fifteen counties, viz.: St. Clair, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Edwards, White, Monroe, Pope, Jackson, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington and Franklin, and contained a supposed population of 40,000 people.

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

The population of Illinois in 1810 was 12,282, and the Territory was represented by one delegate in Congress.

The population of 1820 was 55,211, with one member of Congress—Daniel P. Cook, who was the first member of Congress elected from the State of Illinois.

In the year 1830, the population of the State was 157,445, and three members of Congress were accorded to the State.

In 1840, the population of the State was 476,183, and seven members were given to the State.

In 1850, the population was 851,470, and nine members of Congress were apportioned to the State.

In 1860, the population was 1,711,951, and fourteen members of Congress were given to the State.

In 1870, the population had swelled to 2,539,831, and the State is represented by nineteen members of Congress, and now there are but two States in the Union that have a greater population or more wealth than the State of Illinois.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

As a matter of interest to those who are interested in the political history of the State, a list of the Governors who have filled the executive department of Illinois from its organization as a Territory down to the present date, is here given, with the date and time which they served.

Ninian Edwards was the first Governor of the Territory of Illinois, serving from 1809 to 1818.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor of the State, serving from 1818 to 1822.

Edward Coles was the second Governor, serving from 1822 to 1826.

Ninian Edwards was the third Governor of the State, serving from 1826 to 1830.

John Reynolds, the Old Ranger, served as the fourth Governor, from 1830 to 1834.

Joseph Duncan served as the fifth Governor, from 1834 to 1838.

Thomas Carlin served as the sixth Governor, from 1838 to 1842.

Thomas Ford was the seventh Governor, serving from 1842 to 1846.

Augustus Cæsar French was the eighth Governor, serving from 1846 to 1849, when the new Constitution was adopted, and after which he was again elected, and served from 1849 to 1853.

Joel A. Matteson served as the ninth Governor, from 1853 to 1857—the last of the line of Democratic Governors.

William H. Bissell, the tenth Governor, was the first of the list which follows of Republican Governors. He served from 1857 to the 11th of March, 1860, when death removed him from the executive chair, which he had filled with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of the people who elected him. This is the first and only instance of a Governor dying during his term of office in Illinois.

John Wood, Lieutenant Governor, served out the balance of the term of Gov. Bissell, ending with 1861.

Richard Yates, the great war Governor of Illinois, served as the eleventh Governor, from 1861 to 1865.

Richard J. Oglesby, the popular soldier, served as the twelfth Governor, from 1865 to 1869.

John M. Palmer was the thirteenth Governor, serving from 1869 to 1873.

Richard J. Oglesby was elected again, as the fourteenth Governor, in 1872, but declined to serve, having been elected to the United States Senate.

John L. Beveridge, elected Lieutenant Governor, served as the fourteenth Governor, from 1873 to 1877.

Shelby M. Cullom was elected the fifteenth Governor of Illinois, his term beginning in 1877 and ending in 1881.

With all these fifteen Governors of Illinois (except the first three), it has been the privilege of the writer to have had a personal acquaintance and more or less intimate relations, and out of that knowledge has grown a profound respect for the high qualities generally possessed by them.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is the roll of United States Senators who have represented the State of Illinois in that august body since the foundation of the State in 1818. It is complete, and contains many illustrious names that stand high upon the scroll of fame:

Ninian Edwards was elected and served as one of the first Senators from Illinois from October 18, 1818, to the 4th of March, 1819.

Jesse B. Thomas was also elected at the same time as one of the first Senators, serving from October 18, 1818, to March 4, 1823.

Ninian Edwards was elected his own successor from March 4, 1819, to March 4, 1825, but, having resigned in 1824, to accept the post of Minister to Mexico, John McLean was elected in November, 1824, to fill out the unexpired term of Gov. Edwards.

Jesse B. Thomas was re-elected as his own successor, and served from March 4, 1823, to March 4, 1829.

Elias Kent Kane was elected the successor of John McLean, serving from March 4, 1825, to March 4, 1831.

John McLean was elected the successor of Jesse B. Thomas, and served from March 4, 1829, to the time of his death, in 1830.

John M. Robinson was elected December 11, 1830, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. McLean, and served until March 4, 1835.

Elias K. Kane was again elected as his own successsor, and served from March 4, 1831, to the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of December, 1835.

William Lee D. Ewing was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Kane, from the 20th of December, 1835, to the 4th of March, 1837.

John M. Robinson was again elected as his own successor, and served from March 4, 1835, to March 4, 1841.

Richard M. Young was elected as the successor of Gen. Ewing, and served from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843.

Samuel McRoberts, the first native Illinoisan elected to the Senate, was elected as the successor of Gen. Robinson, and served from March 4, 1841, to the time of his death, which occurred on the 22d of March, 1843.

James Semple was elected and filled the unexpired term of Mr. McRoberts, ending March 4, 1847.

Sidney Breese was elected the successor of Mr. Young, and served from March 4, 1843, to March 4, 1849.

Stephen Arnold Douglas was elected the successor of James Semple, and served from March 4, 1847, to March 4, 1853.

James Shields was elected the successor of Sidney Breese, and served from March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1855. Gen. Shields was refused a seat in the Senate on account of not having been naturalized the necessary length of time. He was re-elected and admitted, having then been a citizen the required time.

Stephen A. Douglas was elected his own successor, serving from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1859.

Lyman Trumbull was elected the successor of Gen. Shields, and served from March 4, 1855, to March 4, 1861.

Stephen A. Douglas was for the third and last time elected as his own successor, from the 4th of March, 1859, after a most brilliant, giant contest in 1858 with Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Douglas died soon after the opening of the war, in 1861, leaving an imperishable name as the most illustrious of all the Illinois Senators.

Orville H. Browning was, in 1861, appointed by Gov. Yates as the successor of Mr. Douglas.

Lyman Trumbull was elected his own successor, and served from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1867.

William A. Richardson was elected, in 1863, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Douglas, ending March 4, 1865.

Richard Yates was elected the successor of Mr. Richardson, and served with distinction as Senator from March 4, 1865, to March 4, 1871.

Lyman Trumbull was for the third term elected his own successor, and served with great distinction in the Senate for eighteen years, his last term beginning March 4, 1867, and ending March 4, 1873.

John A. Logan was the successor of Gov. Yates, and was the second native Illinoisan elected to that exalted position, which he held from March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1877.

Richard J. Oglesby was the successor of Judge Trumbull, and served in the Senate from March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1879.

David Davis was the successor of Gen. Logan, and was elected for the term beginning March 4, 1877, and ending March 4, 1883.

John A. Logan was a second time elected to the Senate as the successor of Gov. Oglesby. His term began on the 4th of March, 1879, and will end March 4, 1885. Thus ends the roll of illustrious Senators for Illinois up to the present time. Of the nineteen men who have filled the high position, the writer was honored with the acquaintance of all but the four first-named, and among them were a number of great men, and none of small caliber.

BOUNDARIES AND TOPOGRAPHY OF ILLINOIS.

Illinois is bounded on the north by the State of Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, and the States of Indiana and Kentucky; on the south by Kentucky, and on the west by Missouri and Iowa. Its extent in length is 380 miles, and in breadth at the north end, 145 miles, extending in the middle to 220 miles, and thence south narrowing to a point. It has an area of 55,405 miles and contains 35,459,200 acres of land, nearly all of which is fit for cultivation. The outline of the State is about 1,160 miles in extent, 850 of which consists of navigable waters. The section of country lying near the southern limits of the lake country forms a summit from which the plane inclines to the south and west to the lower end of the State, at Cairo, where the lower section of the plane is only 350 feet above the sea level, whereas at the upper, or northern end of the plane it rises as high as 900 feet. This incline gives a southern or southwestern direction to the principal rivers in the State. The general surface of this plane is quite level, though there are some hills in the two ends of the State and along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. The arable elevation of the plane is about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the mean height is about five hundred and fifty feet.

The principal river of the State is the Illinois, formed by the junction of the Kankakee, taking its rise in Indiana, and the Desplaines, with its head in Wisconsin, and uniting in Grundy County, and flowing from thence west and south to its entrance into the Mississippi, on the south line of Jersey County, at an elevation of about four hundred feet above the level of the sea. The banks of the river are generally low and subject to overflow in times of high water. The high waters of the Mississippi have backed up the Illinois as far as Havana—the fall from thence to the Mississippi being fifteen feet. The tributaries of the Illinois are the Fox River, which comes from the north, in Wisconsin, and enters the Illinois at Ottawa, forty miles below the head of the river. Opposite the city of La Salle, the Vermilion enters the river—a good, large mill stream, coming in from the southeast. Sixty miles further down, the river enters Peoria Lake, an expansion of the river continuing twenty miles to the city of Peoria, and about two miles in width, with deep clear water, and no perceptible current—making it a beautiful sheet of water, abounding with fish, and lined on either side by high and grand-looking bluffs. Three miles below the city of Pekin, the Mackinaw comes in from its source, some eighty miles east, a turbulent stream of no use except for drainage. Next comes in the beautiful Quiver River, a small stream without timber belts—a good discharge of clear water furnishes fine fish and two very good flouring-mills—it is a Mason County enterprise—beginning and ending in the county, discharging into the Illinois two miles above Havana. Opposite Havana, the Spoon River enters. It is quite a large river, watering a large portion of the military tract, heading some eighty

miles north and meandering through several counties to its mouth in Fulton County. Eight miles above Beardstown the Sangamon enters from the east. It is the largest of all the tributaries of the Illinois, some one hundred and fifty miles in length, and has been in the past navigable as high up as Springfield. On its bluff banks below Petersburg was once the town of Salem, the home of one of the immortals—Abraham Lincoln—who navigated the river as a flatboatman. It forms the southern boundary of Mason County up to the mouth of Salt Creek, a large tributary of the Sangamon, which is the southern boundary of the county to where it joins on to Logan County. East of Springfield, the river divides into the north and south fork—the former passing near Decatur, through Macon, Piatt, Champaign and Ford Counties, and the latter south through Christian County—the several branches watering and draining an immense area of the most fertile soil of the State. It has wide bottom lands subject to overflow, except when protected by levees, which is being done extensively in Mason County. On its banks is a heavy growth of timber, once valuable for its walnut, oak, hickory and other kinds of trees. These bottoms abound in wild plums, pawpaws, persimmons, pecans, and other fruits and nuts. It was here that the poet Bryant found

"The wild cup of the Sangamon,"

a gorgeous trumpet flower that twines about the trees on the bank of the river. Crooked Creek is an extensive water-course that enters the Illinois six miles below Beardstown, and waters a portion of the military tract. Below Crooked Creek, on the east side of the river, enters Indian Creek, in the lower end of Cass County; Mauvaisterre and Sandy, in Scott County, and Apple Creek and Macoupin Creek, in Greene County. McKee's Creek, on the west side of the river, enters opposite Naples, and is the farthest down of all the streams that water the military tract. These streams generally traverse rich portions of the State, furnishing necessary drainage, water and timber.

The Illinois is one of the finest navigable streams in the world for boats of light draft, the fall being only about one inch to the mile, and the current gentle, with soft, sandy bottom, securing the greatest safety and ease of navigation. It was once the great highway of commerce for a vast region of country on both sides of the river, and continued so until the introduction of railroads, since which there has been a great decline in river business. The navigation of the river by steamboats began in 1828, and, in 1836, there were as many as thirty-five steamboats navigating the river. The number of arrivals and departures for that year at the port of Havana was 450. The boating business increased and improved in character until the river packets became immense floating-palaces, carrying immense crowds of people and entertaining them in the most sumptuous manner. This mode of travel and means of commerce culminated some twenty years ago, and dwindled down to the present time, when one semi-weekly packet boat does the entire business from Peoria to St. Louis, with the help of some local packets from points below.

The improvement of the river by locks, dams and other means may bring back a portion of this vast trade; but at the present time the railroads have it mostly their own way.

Canal-boating on the river was once a business of large proportions, and this was, to some extent, the cause of decline in the steamboating business. Canal-boats used to line the river and block up the ports with their numbers at a not very remote period, and they took in the corn, wheat, pork and other products during the winter, and carried them to market, either north or south, when the river opened, and all this was done at low rates. Now, however, they are not fast enough to suit the age. There are those, in these degenerate days, who would rather "go to hell in a minute" than spend a little time in fitting themselves for heaven.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

As this great work has always been a matter of especial interest to the people living upon the borders of the Illinois River, a short chapter is devoted to that subject.

The project of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the navigable waters of the Illinois River was first suggested during the war of 1812 by a writer in *Niles' Register*. The war had demonstrated the immense advantages of such a work in time of peace, as well as war. It was one of the compensations of that war, to the West, that it was the means of directing attention to this portion of the great Western country. In 1816, the title to a strip of country twenty miles wide was obtained from the Indians for the purpose of securing a route for this work. In 1821, an appropriation of $10,000 was made by Congress for a preliminary survey of the canal and for a survey of the twenty-mile strip. Shadrach Bond, first Governor of Illinois, in his first message, called attention to the importance and feasibility of the work. A survey was made, in accordance with the law of Congress, and the project pronounced feasible and highly important.

In 1826, Congress donated to the State, for the purpose of constructing the canal, every alternate section of land within a strip ten miles wide along the route from Chicago to La Salle—a magnificent domain of 300,000 acres. In 1829, the General Assembly of the State passed an act, creating a Board of Canal Commissioners, and authorized them—not to enter upon the work of building a canal, but to sell the lands and give to settlers pre-emptions on the same, by which many old settlers obtained their homes. Fortunately, the folly of this course was soon discovered and the act repealed. At the session of 1834–35, another act was passed, creating a new Canal Board, and authorizing the Governor to negotiate bonds for construction, and pledging the canal lands for their redemption. At that time, however, the immense value of these lands was not appreciated by the capitalists who had money to loan, and it was not until at a special session of the Legislature, in 1835, through the great exertions of Col. J. M. Strode, of Galena, (who then represented the entire region north of Peoria

in the State Senate), the act was so amended as to pledge the faith of the State for their redemption, that the bonds could be negotiated. The bonds were negotiated by Gov. Duncan in 1836, and in the same year preparations were made for active work.

William B. Archer, Gurdon S. Hubbard and William F. Thornton, all Colonels—as most men were in those days—were the first Commissioners, and they fortunately chose William Gooding as Chief Engineer. Subsequent changes brought James B. Fry—another Colonel—into the Board. The first ground was broken at Bridgeport on the 4th of July, 1836, and the event was celebrated in grand style, with an address from Dr. Egan. The work was begun on the "deep-cut" plan, by which the canal was to be fed from the waters of the lake, through the Chicago River, as is now done.

At the time of letting the first contracts, the speculative mania was at its height, and labor and supplies were at a high figure—laborers getting from $20 to $30 per month, with board; pork, $20 to $30 per barrel; flour, $9 to $12 per barrel, and other things in proportion—and the contracts were predicated upon these high prices. To facilitate the transportation of supplies, what is called the "Archer Road" was built from Chicago to Lockport, at an expense of $40,000, which created some scandal, on account of Mr. Archer being the proprietor of an addition to Lockport. The work was continued by means of the money raised upon the bonds, canal lands and lots in Chicago, Lockport, Ottawa and La Salle, until the year 1842, when, after an outlay of over $5,000,000, the work was suspended.

The enterprise was begun when everything had to be done in the most expensive way, and when the country was on the eve of a financial crash, yet the State could have gone through with it, and maintained her credit, if other wild projects had not been connected with it.

The central and southern portions of the State, jealous of their own immediate interests, looked upon the canal as a northern project, got up for its exclusive benefit, and so they formed a syndicate, as it were, and insisted that, as the price of their votes for further appropriations to the canal, the balance of the State should have all the railroads that were called for by the syndicate—and, in the year 1837, an act was passed, which ultimately ruined the credit of the State and ended in financial disaster. By this act, a loan of $8,000,000 was authorized, on the faith of the State, for the purpose of gridironing the State with railroads, and a $4,000,000 loan for the further prosecution of the canal. The sum of $200,000, out of the eight-million loan, was to be given out to the few counties that got no promise of a railroad, for the ostensible purpose of constructing roads and bridges.

Absurd as this scheme was, at that time, loans were readily obtained to the extent of nearly $6,000,000, for the purpose of carrying it out. As a result of all this outlay, the only railroad ever built under this stupendous scheme of folly, was a short line of railroad from Springfield to the Illinois

River at Meredosia, fifty-five miles of road, with strap iron for rails, nine miles of which were completed in the year 1838, and over which the writer of this had his first ride upon the first trip of this first railroad built in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. Much work was done on other roads, but before any other one was completed, the collapse came, and the work on the roads was suspended—never to be resumed.

The financial and commercial prostration that struck the East in 1837, was held in check for a time by the enormous expenditures of money upon our public works, and the work was continued under difficulties on the canal, by the help of canal scrip, and other devices, until the year 1842, when the work was stopped entirely for want of means to continue it. By great exertion, the interest on the canal debt was paid for the year 1841, but no provision could be made for anything more.

In the latter part of the year 1840, a debt of $14,237,348 had been contracted to be paid by a population of 478,929—nearly thirty dollars per capita for each and every man, woman and child in the State. The canal debt was over five millions, at the time the work ceased, and the contractors abandoned their jobs, and claimed heavy damages, and things began to look pretty blue for the State. An act was afterward passed providing for a settlement with them and limiting the amount to $230,000.

The canal could not, of course, be allowed to remain long in this condition—for the bondholders were equally interested with us in devising some means for its early completion—it being too important and too costly an enterprise to be abandoned. At the session of the Legislature, 1842–43, an act was passed which accomplished the purpose. By the provisions of this act, the canal itself and all the unsold lots and lands were transferred to a Board of three Trustees—two to be chosen by the bondholders and one by the Governor of the State. The bondholders agreed to advance the further sum of $1,600,000 to complete the canal on the cheaper plan of a high level. The Trustees were to prosecute the work and retain possession of the canal and its revenues until the debt and further cost of completing the same, with the interest thereon, should be fully paid by the tolls and moneys derived from sale of lands and lots. The Board was organized and the work resumed in 1845, and prosecuted to completion in 1848. The canal debt, interest and cost of construction, were paid in full from these resources, in the year 1871, and the canal was surrendered to the State with a balance on hand of $95,742.

In the year 1865, an arrangement was entered into by the Canal Trustees, with the Board of Public Works of Chicago, by which the canal was completed on the original deep-cut plan in the year 1871—thus letting the pure waters of Lake Michigan flow through the canal into the Illinois River and thence down to the Gulf of Mexico, and also opening the way for the beautiful lake perch and other fishes to run down into the Illinois, sport with the croppy, listen to the catfish sing, and assist in getting up fish-fries.

MATERIAL WEALTH OF ILLINOIS.

Perhaps the best evidence of the richness and productiveness of the soil of Illinois, as also the wealth and prosperity of the State, will be found in statistics —some of which are here briefly given.

Of the 35,459,200 acres of land within the borders of the State, about twenty millions are in cultivation, and five millions in woodland, leaving a greater portion of the remaining ten millions of acres of virgin soil yet to be put into cultivation, which is rapidly being done by drainage, levying and other means.

There are now growing within the State 8,965,760 acres of corn, which, at a moderate estimate of thirty-five bushels per acre, will produce 313,801,600 of bushels, and valued at 30 cents per bushel will be $94,140,480. In 1875, the corn produced was 130,000,000 bushels, which was at that time more than double the amount raised in any other State, and one-sixth the entire crop of all the States.

The acreage of wheat for 1879, is 2,365,798, which, at an estimate of twenty bushels per acre, will produce 47,315,960 bushels, worth, at 90 cents per bushel, $42,584,374. There were thirty millions of bushels produced ten years ago, and that was more than any other State produced at that time.

In oats there are 1,448,562 acres.

In meadows there are 2,179,122 acres. In 1875, there were harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay in Illinois, which was more than one-tenth of that produced in all the States, and its value was more than all the cotton raised in Louisiana or any other State.

The pasturage, at present, consists of 4,157,320 acres, and its value is more than twenty millions of dollars.

The number of cattle in the State this year is 1,722,057, and the number estimated for market this year, 376,577.

Of hogs now on hand there are 2,814,532, of which 2,013,718 are doomed to slaughter this year.

The number of sheep is 762,788.

Number of horses on hand is 881,951.

Number of mules, 122,348.

The number of hogs slaughtered in 1875, was 2,113,845, about half the entire crop of the United States, and the value of all the slaughtered animals in the State was $57,000,000, one-seventh of the total for that year.

The value of the farm implements in the State is over two hundred million dollars.

The value of the annual manufactures of the State is about two hundred and ten millions of dollars.

The mineral wealth of the State is beyond computation, as there are 41,000 square miles of coal, over forty feet in thickness. There are but 12,000 square miles of coal in all Great Britain, and that is rapidly being exhausted. At the rate which England is using coal the supply in Illinois will last 120,000 years.

Illinois is now the third State in population, and in railroads far ahead of any other State, having at present 7,579 miles of track within her borders, valued at over $600,000,000, using 3,500 engines, and some 70,000 cars in operating them.

Illinois also excels all other States in miles of postal service; money orders sold; internal revenue paid into the National treasury; in the amount and value of her lumber trade, grain trade, and also in the amount of whisky which she makes, to revive the drooping spirits of the people of other States.

Having devoted thus much to matters of the State, the affairs of the county will come next in order.

ORGANIZATION OF MASON COUNTY.

Mason County was formed out of parts of the counties of Menard and Tazewell, and organized in the year 1841. The records of the county are made up in part from Tazewell, Menard and Sangamon. Menard was taken from the northwestern part of Sangamon County and formed into a county in the year 1838. All that portion of territory lying between the Sangamon River and Salt Creek on the south, to the north line of the twentieth tier of townships, including what is now Bath, Lynchburg, Kilbourne, Crane Creek, Salt Creek and Mason City, belonged once to Sangamon—latterly to Menard County—and the remainder of the county, including the present townships of Havana, Sherman, Pennsylvania, Allen's Grove, Manito, Forest City and Quiver belonged to the old county of Tazewell, which contained all the territory north of the line just described, as far east as the west line of McLean County, and as far north as the south line of Putnam County, and bounded on the west by the Illinois River. The original county seat was at Mackinaw, and from thence it was removed to Pekin, and in 1835 was removed to Tremont, and from thence back again to Pekin, where it has been for many years. The towns in old Tazewell were Wesley City, Pekin, Havana and Matanzas, on the river, and Mackinaw, Dillon, Bloomingdale and Washington, in the interior.

Sangamon County was taken from Madison and Bond, and was organized in the year 1821. In the year 1837, it was the largest and most populous county in the State, containing sixty full townships—over 2,000 square miles of territory. At the time of the admission of the State into the Union, there was not a white inhabitant in the whole of Sangamon County, and in 1837 (nineteen years after), the population was estimated at over 20,000. As the capital of the State, the home of Lincoln, Baker, and other illustrious names, old Sangamon is held in a spirit of veneration by people who claim to be her offspring.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The lands within the present county of Mason were first surveyed and opened for settlement in the years 1821–22–23–24, by William L. May and others. For many years, the region of country within the forks of the Illinois

and Sangamon Rivers was looked upon by the surrounding inhabitants in other counties as a sandy, barren waste, fit only for the abode of hunters, fishermen and such people as cared not for musquitoes, fleas and other "varmints," and who were not afraid of the ague and other malarial diseases that then prevailed most plenteously, and so the country was avoided by what was considered the better class of people. These prejudices kept back the settlement of the country until the year 1827.

On the 17th of October, 1827, Ossian M. Ross, then living in the neighboring town of Lewistown, entered the first land in the county, where the city of Havana now stands, and on the 12th of November, 1827, the town was laid out by Stephen Dewey for Mr. Ross, the proprietor. The plat was not put on record until June 2, 1835, at Pekin.

The first settler in Havana, and in the county, is believed to have been James Hoakum, who kept the ferry for Mr. Ross. Henry Sears says that he was at his house in 1827, he thinks, and certainly not more than a year later. He had a child born in his house about that time—the first white birth in the county.

In 1828, John Stuart settled on the head of Snicarte Island, now in Bath Township, and afterward sold out to Amos Richardson, who afterward sold out to John Knight. Some of the Stuart family are still living in the same neighborhood, and one of them is now languishing in the county jail under a charge of murder! John Gillespie settled the same year on the place where the town of Moscow once stood, and soon left it, to be afterward entered by O. M. Ross.

In 1829, O. M. Ross built the Ross Hotel, which stood on the bluff, south side of Market street. Moses Freeman & Bros. were the architects and builders, and, when completed, Mr. Ross moved into it with his family and there remained to the time of his death—January 20, 1837. It is safe to say that Mr. Ross was the first permanent settler. In the fall of that year (1829), the Havana Post Office was established, and O. M. Ross appointed Postmaster, making the Havana office two years older than the Chicago Post Office. The ferry had been established some time before, and for a long time the place was best known as "Ross Ferry." Asa Langford, the father of our George, was interested in the ferry at a later time, and finally settled in Havana—a jolly old fellow.

George Gorman and brother were the first settlers in Walker's Grove, Crane Creek, in 1829. They sold out to Solomon Norris.

On the 12th of August, 1829, Leonard Alkire made the first entry of land on Salt Creek, in Section 34, Town 20, Range 6, where the Virgins afterward lived.

In 1830, William Hagan settled on what is known as the Montgomery place, near the old Salt Creek bridge, where he continued to reside until 1847, when he sold out and went to Missouri.

Mr. Allen, for whom Allen's Grove was named, lived in Allen's Grove as early as 1830, and that year he had a crop of wheat in the ground during the winter of the "deep snow" in 1830–31. He was a squatter, and soon left for

other parts. James Price, who had an Indian wife, lived in Walker's Grove in 1830, and sold out and went to Lease's Grove in 1833, and afterward sold out to William Lease and went West to live with the red men and his red woman. We do not know which of these three were first on the ground, but Hagan stayed the longest.

In the year 1831 (possibly a year later), Absalom Mounts settled on Crane Creek and built a mill on the land now owned by William Webb. The mill was built to run by water conveyed over the dam through a hollow sycamore log on to a flutter-wheel; but, on account of a scarcity of water, it was afterward reconstructed so as to run a part of the time by horse or ox power. It was a rude affair, with a pair of 10 or 12-inch stones, grinding a bushel and a half of corn per hour when doing its best. Being the first and only mill in the county, it was considered a big institution in those days, and was patronized by the pioneer people from all quarters. John Sidwell bought out Mounts in 1837, and, among other valuable improvements, he attached a pocket distillery, where the waiting and weary customer at the mill could brace up the inner man whilst waiting for his grist. This was the first mill and first distillery in Mason County. Dock Field says that Sidwell used to take the stones out and carry one under his arm to dinner, and, to save time, dressed it as he went.

In 1832, Austin P. and Robert Melton located at Big Grove, and afterward sold out to George Virgin.

In the year 1832, Benjamin Kellogg made the first entry of land in Allen's Grove.

On the 14th of June, 1832, Henry Shepherd entered the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Town 21, Range 9, and became one among the first land owners and settlers in the county. He afterward made additional entries of adjoining land, and sold a portion of it to V. B. Holmes and Watkin Powell, who, on the 10th of April, 1839, had the town of Matanzas laid out by Thomas C. Wilson, County Surveyor of Tazewell County. Mr. Westervelt located as a neighbor to Mr. Shepherd about the same time, and Mr. Barnes at the mounds, north of Havana. Mr. Shepherd continued on his little farm to the time of his death, some thirty years ago. His land, which was a high, sandy place, is now cultivated by William Riggins, and, although it has been in cultivation over fifty years, there is no sign of its giving out. It has produced good crops of corn and wheat for all these fifty years without fertilizers and without rest. The town of Matanzas, like unto the city of Moscow, is now among the defunct towns of Mason County.

In the year 1836, Jesse Baker settled on Crane Creek, where he still resides in a very feeble condition. He was one of the stalwart pioneers, born in Tennessee in 1798; came to Illinois in 1816 and settled in Morgan County.

In the same year, J. M. Estep, born in St. Clair County, Ill., December 14, 1819, settled on Crane Creek, in Mason County, where his sons still live, highly respected. He and Jesse Baker are pioneers in the Crane Creek settlement.

In the year 1833, William Lease bought out a man of the name of James Price, who was the first settler at what was called Lease's Grove.

Solomon Norris was living on Salt Creek in 1833, and must have come a year or two before.

Lewis Clarkson was the first settler of Field's Prairie, and came there in the spring of 1833 and located on what is now the Upp place.

Levi Blunt, with his family of boys, Thomas F., Samuel (now in Kilbourne), Laben and Richard, all came in the spring of 1834 and settled on the west side of the prairie, where some of the family still live.

Henry Sears settled in the county in 1834, locating first in Walker's Grove, buying land of Estep and selling out to James Walker in 1836. He was one of the solid men in those days, remarkable for integrity and eccentricity, and is still living on the old homestead on Crane Creek, as bright and queer as ever.

In the year 1834, July 3, Bernard Krebaum, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, landed in Havana via New Orleans. His was the third family in town—Messrs. Ross and Myers being then here—and here he remained until his death in 1853. His family consisted of Frederick, Adolph, William, Edward and Charles G.—the latter born in Havana, and the oldest native-born white person now living in the county. Adolph, William and C. G. are the surviving ones of the family, and all live in the city of Havana, highly respected and well conditioned.

Stephen Hilbert, Mr. Myers and Mr. Blair also came and settled here that year.

In the year 1835, the population of Havana was re-enforced by a little colony of live, active men, consisting of N. J. Rockwell, A. W. Kemp, Daniel Adams and O. E. Foster, who came from Demorestville, Upper Canada. Mr. Foster kept hotel in Havana until his death, in 1843. Mr. Adams met a violent death on the Ohio River, near Louisville, on a trip East. Judge Rockwell, after filling a prominent position among enterprising public men in Mason County for many years, went into business in Troy, N. Y., where he died in 1878, and where his wife died the present year. Mr. Kemp is the only survivor of this colony, and is now, at a ripe old age, living in the city of Sparta, Wis.

John H. Neteler, a native of Hanover, Germany, settled below Havana that year. He was an educated, upright man, and assisted Mr. Lincoln in his early surveys in Mason County, where he resided to the time of his death, December 4, 1863. He left a good estate to his children.

Daniel Clark came from Ohio and settled near Mr. Hagan, on Salt Creek, in this year, and remained until his death, in 1854.

George Close, John Close, Jr., and Josiah Dobson, each bought tracts of land in Crane Creek in 1835, and became a part of the pioneer population of the county.

During this year, John Grigg, of Philadelphia, made large entries of land on Field's Prairie, which he sold out in about ten years to settlers at $3 per acre.

The year 1836 brought a still larger number of pioneer settlers into the county. On the 16th of March, 1836, Abraham Lincoln entered the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Town 19, Range 7, containing forty-seven acres, and in 1837 sold an undivided half of the same for $30—not a very great speculation for those times. This land lies about a mile above Miller's Ferry, on the Sangamon, near where the famous town of Huron was laid out soon after, and the location of which is not marked by a single house or habitation at this date.

On the 1st day of November, 1836, the original plat of the town of Bath was laid out by Abraham Lincoln, Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County, for John Kerton, proprietor, and, on the 30th of November, the plat was recorded in Springfield, the county seat of the county, in which the town was then situated. The original plat made by Mr. Lincoln is still extant, in the hands of Maj. Gatton, of Bath.

Pulaski Scoville removed from Cincinnati to Warren County, Ill., in 1834, and into Havana in 1836. He was an active, go-ahead man, and the same year of his coming to Havana, he, in company with the three Low brothers, commenced the erection of a steam saw-mill, in which lumber was manufactured for the first railroad built in the Mississippi Valley, from Springfield to Meredosia, and also timbers for buildings in Alton and St. Louis. He was also an extensive operator in real estate and other business enterprises, and now lives with his fifth wife on his beautiful farm, not far from Teheran.

In the spring of 1836, Thomas and Eliphaz Low came also from Cincinnati to Havana, and afterward bought lands near the Quiver and settled on them; and they also operated, to some extent, in real estate. Thomas Low died about 1846, and Eliphaz died in Havana in the year 1864. They were natives of Massachusetts.

In the fall of the same year, their brother, Francis Low, came to Havana and entered into active business, dabbling in real estate, buying and selling lands, opening and improving farms, etc. In 1838, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Tazewell County, and, when Mason County was organized, in 1841, he was elected and served as first Sheriff of the county. He also assisted in the building of the Illinois River Railroad, the first built in the county. In the year 1875, he was active in the organization of the First National Bank of Havana, of which he still continues to be President. In farming and other pursuits he has been successful, as an ample fortune bears evidence.

In the year 1836, Charles P. Richardson became the first settler on Grand Island, opposite the town of Bath, and tradition says that he assisted Mr. Lincoln in laying out that town.

C. W. Andrus came from Watertown, N. Y., early in the year 1836, to Havana, where he has lived an honored life to the present time.

Loring Ames came also the same year and settled in Mason County. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1806. Came to St. Clair County in 1818; was in the Black Hawk war as a Lieutenant, and still lives on a farm near Topeka.

During the year, the Virgins came and settled on Salt Creek, where they remained on their farms until removed by death, which events occurred as follows: George (one of the first County Commissioners) died in 1855; Kinsie, in 1853; Regin, in 1872, and Abraham in 1873. George had a little store, and there was a blacksmith and shoe shop, constituting an embryo town, which was given the name of Hiawatha.

Ephraim Burnell settled near the Mounds, above Havana, this year. He afterward died on the way to California.

John Ritter, father of Col. Richard Ritter, settled in the same neighborhood, about the same time, and remained to the date of his death.

A. C. Gregory also settled near the Mounds this year.

In the early spring of 1836, Vivian B. Holmes, Albert J. Field and Benjamin F. Wigginton came from Tennessee to Mason County. Mr. Holmes came as the agent of Dr. Drury S. Field under a contract to purchase 10,000 acres of land. In the months of April and June, he entered over three thousand acres for Dr. Field, and some in the name of his brother on Field's Prairie. He also went into merchandising the same year in a part of Ross' Hotel, with Wigginton as clerk. Col. Holmes was an eccentric man of the old Virginia stamp: despised work as beneath the dignity of a gentleman, and could endure a vast amount of comfort, which he sought in riding his horse "Pomp" over the country, and stopping for indefinite periods wherever there was good fare and pleasant people to chat with. He was a great admirer of the other sex, and used to say, in a devout way, "When I cease to love the women, or to have the power of responding to woman's love, I hope my heavenly Father will take me home!" In his time, he was the husband of four wives, and he used to say, in an impressive way, "It has pleased God to give me three angels and but one devil!" and then he would groan, or moan, like a saint, and, in the next breath, per chance, swear like a trooper! He died some years ago, at Tremont, leaving a fifth wife.

In June, 1836, Dr. Drury S. Field came from Tennessee to Mason County and settled at what is called White Hall Point, on Field's Prairie. He had been an extensive slave owner and planter in the South, sold out a hundred or two negroes and came North, where he died in 1838, leaving a large family, all of whom are now dead, except two sons—A. J. and A. E. Field—and two daughters. At the time he settled in the county, and for years afterward, the county fairly swarmed with deer, wild turkeys, prairie chickens and wolves, and it was no uncommon occurrence to shoot a deer from the door of his house. As late as 1844, the writer saw on his land, out in the prairie, a herd of from fifty to sixty deer. The settlers, in those times, used to hunt wolves on horseback, run them

until overtaken and then dispatch them with the stirrup of the saddle. Turkey were run down and captured on horseback, thus saving ammunition.

From the most reliable sources, we hear the Garret family came and settled in what is now Kilbourne Township in 1836, or, perhaps, two years before. Gibson Garret and Joshua Garret were of the old stock of pioneers—regular Nimrods and wolf-killers. Joel Garret, an offspring, died on the old hunting-grounds of his father two years ago.

James Blakely also settled in what is now Kilbourne Township in 1836, and, without moving, was an inhabitant of three counties—Sangamon, Menard and Mason. He died a few years ago, leaving A. S. Blakely and two other sons in the old neighborhood.

Aaron Scott also settled, the same year, in the neighborhood where his sons, Martin and Asher, now live.

N. R. Murdock also came from New Jersey and settled in the same neighborhood with the Scotts the same year. Three years later he returned to New Jersey; but the Western fever was in him and he had to come back again, and now lives, an honored resident, of Crane Creek.

On the 14th of July, 1837, T. M. Neal, Surveyor of Sangamon County, laid out, for John Rea and William May, the town of Lynchburg on the southeast quarter of Section 22 and southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 19, Range 9. The proprietors and Pleasant May, and probably others, had already settled in that neighborhood, but the date is unknown to us, and, therefore, not given.

In this year, Joseph Adkins bought lands and settled near where Sadora now is, which he had laid out some years ago. Mr. Adkins died within a year past and left a family of children to take his place.

Among the first settlers in Lynchburg was Nelson Abbey, in 1837. He settled near where Snicarte now is.

James Walker settled this year at Walker's Grove, coming from Indiana, and died a few years ago at a very old age. He had a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom have been connected, in many prominent ways, with the history and prosperity of the county.

Alexander Stuart, a native of Ireland, settled in Havana this year, and has ever since been an active business man.

John H. Schulte, from Hanover, Germany, came to Mason County this year and opened business on the river, which, for years, overshadowed all other places of business. He died in the year 1845, leaving two sons, of whom J. H. is Deputy County Clerk.

Thomas McCarty settled in the county this year, coming from Ohio, and still lives in Mason City, as we believe.

Edward Sikes settled on Salt Creek this year, and died there in 1855. John Auxier, Eli Auxier, John Y. Swarr and John Young all came at the same time and settled in the same neighborhood. Of these, all are dead, except, perhaps, Mr. Swarr.

Charles Howell came from Pennsylvania and settled in Quiver this year. The balance of the Howell family came some three years later.

John H. Havighorst, from Hanover, Germany, came this year to Mason County. As a county official, he has made his mark upon the records of the county.

On the 7th of August, 1837, there was an election held in Havana Precinct to vote for county officers of Tazewell County, at which election twelve votes were cast, viz.: Daniel Adams, Henry Shepherd, O. E. Foster, N. J. Rockwell, Anson C. Gregory, A. W. Kemp, B. F. Wigginton, V. B. Holmes, C. W. Andrus, William Hyde, J. H. Netler and one other. This constituted the voting population of Havana and many miles around at that time.

John Rea and William May were, at this time, living in the neighborhood of Lynchburg; and at about that time Pleasant May, George Marshal and others settled in the neighborhood. Zephenia Keath was also an early settler near by, followed by George Carpenter and John Johnson, making quite a re-enforcement for the lower end.

Isaac Parkhurst came from New Jersey and settled in Havana in the year 1837, where he remained until his death, leaving representatives still in the county.

Moses Ray and his sons, Aaron and James, settled on the east side of Field's Prairie in 1837. The old man died in 1845. He was a backwoods preacher, of the Hard-shell Baptist persuasion.

In 1837, Washington Daniels settled on Field's Prairie, where his sons, Isley, Callaway, Martin and George still live.

Robert McReynolds, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Mason County in 1838, and died in Havana in 1872. He held the office of County Judge and other public places.

Thomas K. Falkner came from Indiana and settled near by Judge McReynolds the same year and began the first improvements in what is Sherman Township. In the fall of that year, the families of Hibbs, Hampton and Dentler came to the same vicinity. West of them, toward Havana, were eight other families, and east of them there were no settlers for thirty miles.

J. H. Dierker, from Hanover, Germany, came to the county that year, and still lives near the city of Havana.

The same year, and from the same county, came Henry Bishop, and settled where Bishop's Station now is. He still lives there and prospers.

William Atwater also came in 1838, and settled near Quiver. Also, William Rodgers and John Rodgers, settling in Lynchburg.

Amos Smith, Sr., Amos Smith, Jr., and B. F. Smith, came that year from the State of Vermont, and settled in the same neighborhood. Soon after, came John Camp, first Probate Judge of the county, and Richard J. Phelps, followed soon after by George W. Phelps, James D. Reeves and William Davis, making quite a populous neighborhood.

George H. Campbell came that year to Mason County, and began to improve his father's land, six miles below Bath. He was highly favored, at an early day, in the way of offices, as the county records show, and, with an eventful life, "still lives" in Mason City. W. H. Campbell, present Mayor of Havana, is his first son, born in Bath in the year 1847.

There were a number of settlers came from Greene County that year, among them Robert Elkin and Isaac H. Hodge, both afterward Sheriffs of the county.*

"Hall Hodge," as he was called, was the second Sheriff of the county, and in strange contrast with his predecessor in all respects. He was a diminutive, ill-favored, illiterate man, lively and chatty with everybody, using an abundance of all sorts of words, of the meaning of which he was entirely ignorant. He was a kind-hearted man, that had no guile in him (but generally plenty of whisky, which suggested the calling of him the *high*-Sheriff), and was a great favorite of the people in those days. His reading of a summons or court paper sounded like a chapter from "Nasby" or the "Innocents Abroad." The law term "*versus*," which usually occurred in the summons, he invariably called "*vestigated*," and at the wind-up of reading a legal paper, he always added, with a grand flourish, "thus and so—the measures!" In calling court, he would yell out, in his tenor voice, "Oh, yes! Oh, yes! the court has met, *subject* to adjournment!" At one time, he was directed by the court to call the names of parties on a criminal bond, and declare a forfeiture, on account of the absence of the criminal, in accordance with the formula of those days, which was long and precise. The Sheriff was very much excited and nonplused, knowing it impossible for him to repeat so many words correctly. In confusion and despair, he rushed to the window, thrust his head through the crashing glass, and called the names of the parties he could remember, and then mumbled and jumbled a lot of stuff that sounded like the clatter of "four and twenty blackbirds," winding up with the words, "You will come into court, or everything will be lost!" The Judge laughed, the bar roared, and the people were delighted to see that they had a Sheriff equal to any emergency. At the time of his last election, there was a fierce strife between the upper and lower end of the county about the county seat, and so the candidates had hard work to "make both ends meet," and secure an election. On the eve of that eventful day, a crowd of friends gathered around the Sheriff, to hear what he had to say about the prospects. He was very jubilant and lavish of big words, saying, "I know I shall be *sumptuously* elected, for I have *ravished* the whole upper end!" As Hodge was a virtuous man, the presumption is that he meant "canvassed" "triumphantly," and nothing more. He was invincible before the people, until, in his kindness, he became a defaulter, and subsided into private life.

In the year 1839, John R. Chaney, a native of Tennessee, came from Greene County to Mason, and settled near the east line of Havana Township, where he still resides.

* Since writing this we are informed that this Greene County colony did not come until 1841

Mark A. Smith, second son of Amos Smith, Sr., came from Vermont and settled near Snicarte, which he laid out afterward, and where he now resides.

Joseph Mowder settled near the center of Havana Township in 1839, where he has lived for forty years of upright life.

Abraham Swing came from Ohio in 1839, and settled in Swing's Grove, near the southeast corner of the county. He died in Mason City in 1866.

John W. Holzgraffe came from Hanover, Germany, and settled near Havana in 1839, where he still resides. He has five sons in business in Havana.

John Bowman and John Cooper came from Greene County and settled halfway between Havana and Bath this same year.

In 1840, Samuel C. Conwell first made his appearance in Havana, coming from Indiana, but a native of the little State of Delaware. He has lived here long, and been much mixed with the history of the county, as the land records will show. S. D. Swing also came from Ohio and settled at the Grove with his brother this year.

Nathan Howell came from Pennsylvania in 1840, and settled near his son Charles, who preceded him. He has survivors still living near Havana.

Solomon Bales also entered land in 1840 on Crane Creek, and settled there.

Maj. B. H. Gatton, born in Kentucky in 1808; came to Morgan County in 1824, with his father's family, and to Bath, Mason County, May 1, 1841. Since that date, he has filled a large place in the business and enterprise of the lower end of the county, making and losing fortunes by turn, in the vicissitudes of the grain trade and merchandising. He was the first Postmaster in Bath when the office was established there in 1842, and has held other public trusts. Maj. Gatton has taken Greeley's advice, and in the month of July, 1879, took his family to Cass County, Mo., there to live out the balance of his days.

R. P. Gatton came also with his brother from Beardstown, and died in the year 1873, leaving a wife and one daughter there.

William H. Nelms, brother-in-law of Maj. Gatton, and also from Kentucky, came also from Beardstown about the same time, and settled in Bath, where he lived an active business life up to the time of his death, many years ago. He was the Deputy Circuit Clerk for J. A. Phelps for some years, and was also engaged in trade for a time. His only living son, John E. Nelms has been a prominent business man in Bath and Peoria, and is now retired to a farm in Lynchburg.

In the year 1840, the question of making a new county was agitated by the people of Havana, and decided upon. At the suggestion of John Ritter, it was to be named Mason County. On the 20th of January, 1841, the act was passed, providing for the organization of the county by the selection of a county seat and also the election of the necessary number of county officers.

Having traced the early current of emigration to the date of the organization of the county as correctly as we have the means of testing its accuracy, we leave to the township historian the task of following up the work, which he

can do more fully and satisfactorily than can be done in the limited time we can devote to it. It has been our endeavor to be accurate and impartial in all personal references, still there may be errors of date and omissions of names that should have had a place among the early settlers of the county.

An Act for the formation of Mason County:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly*, That all that part of the counties of Menard and Tazewell included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Sangamon River, running thence with the channel of said river, to the mouth of Salt Creek, running thence with the channel of said creek, until it intersects the range line between Ranges 4 and 5; thence north with said range line, to the north line of Logan County; thence west six miles; thence north to the center of Township 23 north, Range 6 west of Third Principal Meridian; thence west to the Illinois River, to the place of beginning, which shall constitute a county to be called the county of Mason.

SEC. 2. All Justices of the Peace and Constables heretofore duly elected and qualified in and for the counties of Menard and Tazewell, and who now reside within the aforesaid boundaries of the county of Mason, shall hold their offices in and for the said county of Mason, the same as if no division had taken place.

SEC. 3. The legal voters residing within the limits of said county of Mason, shall meet at the town of Havana, in said county, on the first Monday in April next, appoint Judges and Clerks of Election, and proceed to elect a Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Recorder, Treasurer, Probate Justice of the Peace, School Commissioner, and three County Commissioners for said county, and any other county officers provided by law, to be elected for counties, and the returns of said election shall be made by said Judges and Clerks to the Justices of the Peace in said county of Mason, and any two or more of said Justices shall meet at Havana at any time within five days after said election, and proceed to open said returns, make out abstracts of the same, and transmit one to the Secretary of State, and file one with the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county of Mason, and to do and perform all other duties now required by law, in like cases of the Clerks of the County Commissioners' Courts and Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 4. The legal voters of said county of Mason shall also, at the time and place, and in the manner specified in the third section of this act, vote for sites or places at which to locate and establish the permanent seat of justice of said county of Mason, and the site or place which shall receive the greatest number of votes shall be and forever remain the permanent seat of justice, or county seat, of said county of Mason, and the Judges and Clerks of said election are hereby authorized to open columns in their poll books, and receive votes for the same; said election to be conducted in all respects, and returns thereof made in the same manner as provided for in the third section of this act, and of the laws of this State in relation to elections: *Provided, however*, That the Judges and Clerks of said election are not authorized to open columns or receive votes for any site or sites, place or places, for said county seat, unless the proprietors or friends of said site or place shall first place in the hands of the Judges of said election their promissory note drawn to the County Commissioners of Mason County, or their successors in office, for the use of said county of Mason, for the sum of one thousand dollars, payable three months after date, with good and sufficient security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the Judges of said election, and shall also place in the hands of said judges a bond conditioned for a donation of real estate for the use of said county, on which to erect the public buildings, which donation shall not be less than one block of lots, if the county seat is located at a town already laid off, and not less than twenty acres if on land not heretofore laid off in town lots.

SEC. 5. The Judges of the aforesaid election shall deposit with the County Commissioners of said county of Mason, as soon as said court shall be organized, the notes and bonds which may come into their hands in the manner specified in the proviso to the fourth section of this act, and said Commissioners, after the returns of said election shall have been made agreeable to the

provisions of this act, and it shall have been finally decided which point has received the highest number of votes for the county seat, all the aforesaid notes and bonds shall be returned to the persons from whom they were received, except those received from the friends or proprietors of that point at which the county seat has been located.

SEC. 6. The School Commissioner of the county of Mason, as soon as he shall be duly elected, qualified and commissioned, according to law, shall call upon the School Commissioners of the county of Menard and Tazewell, and demand of and receive from them all notes, bonds, mortgages or other writings or obligations which may belong or be coming to said county of Mason; also the distributive share of the school, college and seminary fund, which said county of Mason shall be entitled to.

SEC. 7. The said county of Mason shall constitute a part of the —— —— Judicial Circuit, and a Circuit Court shall be held for said county, at some convenient house in the village of Havana until the public buildings shall be erected; the time of holding said court shall be appointed by the Judge presiding on said circuit. This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved January 20, 1841.

After the passage of this act, it becoming known that Havana was the only voting-place named, parties not in the Havana interest procured the passage of the following supplemental act, providing for polls being opened in Salt Creek and Lynchburg also.

An Act supplemental to an act for the formation of the county of Mason:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly*, That polls shall be opened at the town of Lynchburg, and at the house of James Walker (in Walker's Grove), in the county of Mason at the same time, and for the same objects, and under the same regulations as provided for at the town of Havana by the act to which this is supplemental.

Approved February 27, 1841.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

As the legislative and controlling power of the county resided in this Court at the time of the formation of the county and down to the year 1849, we shall devote some attention to their acts and doings. There is no record showing the result of the vote which elected the first set of county officers, or of the location of the county seat, but the record shows who served the people as County Clerk, Sheriff, Probate Justice of the Peace, School Commissioner and County Commissioners—leaving us in the dark as to who was the first Coroner and County Surveyor. It also shows that the county seat was located at Havana, at that election, which was held in Havana, Salt Creek and Texas Precincts, on the 5th day of April, 1841.

At the first meeting of the Court, in April, the bond of J. A. Phelps, County Clerk, was approved, and five road districts were laid out in the county. At the June term, the number of road districts were increased to nine, and the Supervisors appointed to serve therein were as follows: First District, Daniel Swing; Second, Abraham Virgin; Third, Isaac Teeter; Fourth, William McDaniel; Fifth, John H. Neteler; Sixth, Joseph Lybarger; Seventh, Nelson R. Ashurst; Eighth, William Davis, and Ninth, John R. Chaney. The location of these districts may be known from the residence of the Supervisors. It was

also ordered that three days' road labor be expended on the roads in the year 1841, by all persons liable to do such work.

Ira Patterson was allowed $2 for services as a Justice of the Peace in opening the poll books and making abstracts of the first election for county officers and county seat.

At this June term of court, it was also ordered that a new Justice's district be formed of the territory lying west of the range line between Nine and Ten, to be called Lynchburg District, and ordered an election for two Justices and two Constables. As a result of that election we only know that Amos Smith was elected one of the Justices, and continued in that office to the time of his death, in the year 1851.

The Court further ordered that George May should pay $5 license for a ferry across the Sangamon, and required him to give a bond of $150, conditioned that he should "keep the ferry so as to give every person a passage in reasonable time"—but the order did not state what kind of physic the ferryman should use. In those days, being hemmed in from the outside world by the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers, the ferries were great institutions, and there were plenty of them and considerable rivalry for business.

The Court also ordered that Francis Low be appointed Collector of Taxes for the year 1841, and that the rate of taxes should be 50 cents on the $100 for county purposes, and 30 cents for State purposes.

The Court ordered that the following named persons be summoned to serve as grand jurors at the first term of the Mason County Circuit Court, to be held on Friday, after the second Monday in November, 1841, viz.: James Walker, Daniel Clark, Sr., Ira Halstead, Michael Swing, Austin P. Melton, P. W. Campbell, William Dew, John G. Conover, Thomas F. Blunt, Anderson Young, Samuel D. Becket, George Marshall, G. W. Phelps, Edmund Northern, Ashley Hickey, Hoag Sherman, William Hibbs, William Atwater, Thomas Low, John Rishel, Daniel Deffenbacker, Pulaski Scovil and David Bell. Of all these men, we know but four now in the county—Scovil, Blunt, Deffenbacker and John G. Conover, the latter still an active, stout, jolly man, as he has always been. G. W. Phelps is living in Kentucky, but most of them have been summoned to a court of stern decrees—the court of death.

The Court also selected the following named persons to serve as travis jurors at the same term of Court, viz.: George Close, James Yeardley, Henry Sears, John Close, Sr., Abel W. Kemp, Jacob H. Cross, James Russell, James Ray, Laben Blunt, James Lockerman, Washington Daniel, Benjamin Sisson, Israel Carman, John Johnson, Orin E. Foster, Frederick Buck, Thomas Faulkner, David Coder, William Chaney, Samuel Patton, James Blakely, William Rodgers, Nelson Abbey, Henry C. Rowland.

The writer was acquainted with nearly all the men on both these juries, of whom there are but four of the latter known to be living, making eight out of forty-seven.



Lyman Lacey

HAVANA

The Court finished up its business for that term with the following interesting order, or decree, which goes to show how the court stood (or perhaps, leaned), on the main question; we copy literally:

"*In the Mason County Comrs'. Court:*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
MASON COUNTY. }

Be it remembered that permission is hereby given to Richard P. Gatton, to retail spirituous liquors, by any quantity, until the end of the September term of the Co. Com. Court of said county, for which permission the said Gatton has paid the sum of $2.50.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and private seal, no official seal having been provided.

"Dated at Havana, June the 12th, A. D. 1841.

"J. A. PHELPS, *Clerk Co. Com. Court, M. C.*"

This was the first liquor license given in Mason County, and the demand for it was so pressing, that they could not wait for a seal to be put on the license, and the party had to take it straight, without any trimmings! Bath was a little behind on the county seat question, but ahead on the license to sell the stuff that has made such fearful havoc of the peace and morality of the town. With bad whisky "retailed in any quantity," Bath has been the scene of several bloody murders, and of drunken rows and orgies without number!

At a July special term of court, it was ordered that the Judges and Clerks of the April election be allowed $1 each for their services, viz.: Salt Creek—John Young, John L. Turner, Abraham Swing, Ira Halstead and John Close; Texas Precinct—Joseph Adkins, George Marshall, James May, Mark A. Smith and Howard Campbell; Havana Precinct—Isaac Parkhurst, Jesse Brown, John H. Neteler, Hoag Sherman and Eliphaz Low.

It was also ordered that the sum of $146 be paid, with 12 per cent interest, semi-annually, to Robert Faulkner, George T. Virgin and A. J. Field, County Commissioners, for money advanced for books for county offices.

It would seem that the county started in business on borrowed capital, and at a pretty high rate of interest.

It was further ordered at this term of court that the bond for $1,000, to be donated for the purpose of erecting public buildings, signed by N. J. Rockwell, Pulaski Scovil, Louis W. Ross and H. L. Ross, be sued upon in the Circuit Court of Mason County, and that the bond of L. W. & H. L. Ross, for a block of lots adjoining the public square, in Havana, for the use of the county, be put in suit for the enforcement of the conditions of the bond.

At the September term of court, it appears that A. J. Field, Amos Smith and Israel Carman, together with the County Clerk (all in the Bath interest), held a term of court, claiming to have been elected at the August election, and drew lots, Carman drawing for three years, Field, two years, and Smith, one year.

At the same time, another court was being held by the other two Commissioners (Faulkner and Virgin), at which time J. A. Phelps, County Clerk, was removed from office "for neglect of duty and for non-compliance of the County

Commissioners of said county, and George W. Fielding is appointed by the Commissioners in his room until another is elected by the people!" No name appears to the record of this double-barreled Returning Board, but at the next meeting, in December, the record is signed by Faulkner, Virgin and Smith, with Fielding as Clerk. As Phelps, Field and Carman disappear from the records, and their official acts were ignored, the presumption is that these three members of the Returning Board were bull-dozed out of office by the action of some higher court!

This was the first round in the battle between Havana and Bath, in which Havana drew first blood!

At the March term, 1842, of court, an order was made to prosecute J. A. Phelps and his securities on his official bond, a Havana move to punish the Bath champion.

At the June term of court, a permit is given to Charles Howell, Julius Jones and William Pollard, to build a mill-dam six feet high, across Quiver River, on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 22, Range 8, the site where the McHarry mill now stands, Mr. McHarry afterward purchasing the site and building the mill.

It was also ordered that the suits on the $1,000 bond, and the bond for a block of lots, be dismissed. This was a left-handed lick made by Havana, which the Bath boys claimed to be a foul!

At the August election, in 1842, Joseph A. Phelps was again elected by the lower end of the county, to the office of County Clerk. First knock-down for Bath!

At the September term of court, it was resolved that the contract which had been let for the building of a Court House in Havana, was valid, and that $1,800 (the price to be paid), should be paid the contractors when the job was completed. Havana taffy!

It was also ordered that the suit commenced against J. A. Phelps be dismissed. A back-down for Havana!

At this time, the county seat fight waxed hot between the rival towns, and resulted in the passage of an act by the Legislature, providing for an election in February, 1843, to settle the vexed question. At this election, Bath got the first knock-down, and won the battle!

At the March term, 1843, of County Court, it was ordered that the precinct known by the name of Texas Precinct, be changed to the name of Bath Precinct, and that Bath be the place of holding elections. Also, that the north line of the precinct be extended to the north line of Section 18, Township 21, within a mile of the present city limits of Havana! "See, the conquering hero comes." Bath has secured a respectable name, as a precinct, and, by the prowess of her stalwarts, has enlarged her dominions!

In consideration of the many fights and murders that have occurred in Bath, it is a question of propriety whether the old name of "Texas" should not have been retained.

An order was also passed at this term of court, providing for a settlement, by referees, with Moses Freeman, the Havana Court House contractor, for damages, in not being allowed to complete the work. At the same term of court, Freeman accepted $250, in county orders, in full settlement.

At this term of court, Quiver Precinct was set off from Havana, containing all the territory north of Quiver River, and the place of voting fixed at the house of Isaac Parkhurst. Crane Creek was also set off from Salt Creek, and the place of voting located at the Crane Creek Schoolhouse, making the number of six precincts at this date, viz.: Havana, Bath, Salt Creek, Lynchburg, Quiver and Crane Creek.

Up to this time and long afterward, the principal business of the County Court was locating roads and licensing ferries. With all that has been done in the past, is it not a little strange that we have so few good roads in the county?

COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY.

The county seat question, in its time, was all absorbing, and we shall therefore devote a chapter to the subject, which may be of interest to old settlers. The agitation began at the formation of the county, when there were about 400 voters in the county, and, at the first election, the vote was a close one between the rival towns. The strife continued, with more or less bitterness, as will be seen in the County Court proceedings, until the Bath people succeeded in getting the following act passed, in January, 1843:

An act to permanently locate the county seat of Mason County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1843, there shall be an election held at Havana, James Walker's, Lynchburg and Bath, in the county of Mason, and the judges and clerks of the different election precincts in said county are hereby authorized to open poll-books and receive votes at said places for the towns of Havana and Bath, in said county, as candidates for the seat of justice for said county.

SEC. 2. The election provided for in the foregoing section shall not be held unless the proprietors or friends of said town of Bath shall execute and deliver to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county a good and sufficient bond for a block of lots on which to erect the public buildings in said town, and said proprietors shall also on or before the first day of February, A. D. 1843, make, execute and deliver to said clerk their promissory note with good and sufficient security to be approved by said clerk, and said note shall be drawn in substance as follows: "$1,000. Six months after date, we, or either of us, jointly and severally, promise to pay George T. Virgin, John R. Chaney and Amos Smith, or their order, County Commissioners of the county of Mason, or their successors in office, for the use of the county of Mason, the sum of one thousand dollars, for value received, dated Mason County, Illinois, February the first, A. D. 1843;" and, if the town of Bath shall receive the greatest number of votes for county seat, the Clerk shall deliver to the County Commissioners said note and bond; which note and bond may be sued and collected the same as other notes and bonds, and a certificate from the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county certifying that the aforesaid note and bond have been filed in his office, with good and sufficient security, approved by him, shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize the judges and clerks of election to open poll-books at the several places in said county for holding the election as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. If the clerks and judges shall refuse to open a column and receive votes for the town of Bath, after a certificate duly certified agreeable to the provisions of the second section of this act shall be deposited with them, the poll-book of said precinct shall be rejected.

SEC. 4. No person shall vote at the special election provided for by this act, except such persons were residents and legal voters of said county of Mason on the first day of January, 1843, and shall continue to reside in said county up to the time of said election.

SEC. 5. The returns of said election shall be made to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, as provided for by law in relation to other elections, and said poll-books shall be opened and compared by said clerk and two justices of the peace of said county, and two abstracts shall be made out and certified and subscribed by them, and one shall be filed by said clerk in his office and the other transmitted to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. In case the friends of either of said towns shall be dissatisfied with the abstracts made out by the clerk and justices as aforesaid, and shall wish to purge the poll-books by proving off illegal votes, William H. Nelms and Benjamin H. Gatton shall be considered as representing the interests of the town of Bath, and N. J. Rockwell and H. L. Ross as representing the interest of the town of Havana, and either of said parties may give notice to the other in writing, at any time within ten days after said election, which notice shall specify the time that said contest shall take place, not to exceed twenty days from the time of said election; and in the event of a contest as aforesaid, John Camp, Probate Justice of the Peace, Ira Patterson and Pollard Simmons, Justices of the Peace in and for said county of Mason, are hereby authorized and required to meet at the town of Matanzas at the time specified in the aforesaid notice, and proceed to hear and determine, from the testimony adduced before them, which of said towns has received the greatest number of votes for county seat. Said justices are hereby authorized to issue subpœnas, swear witnesses and compel their attendance, and, if either party shall be dissatisfied with the decision of said justices, they shall be allowed an appeal to the Circuit Court of said county.

SEC. 7. If either of said justices shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place of trial, the vacancy may be filled by the other justices.

SEC. 8. If the town of Bath shall receive a majority of the legal votes polled at said election, it shall be the duty of all officers required by law to reside at the county seat to remove their offices, together with the books, papers and records appertaining to the same, to the town of Bath, between the 20th day of June and the 4th day of July next.

SEC. 9. If the county seat shall be removed from Havana to Bath, the County Commissioners shall return the vote and bonds given by the proprietors of Havana to said proprietors, and the same shall be null and void.

SEC. 10. The Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county of Mason shall give notice of the time and place of holding the election provided for by this act as in case of other elections.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 14th, 1843.

At the election held under the provisions of this act, the county seat was located at Bath, by a majority so decided as to obviate any further proceedings, and in due time the records were removed, as the law required, to the town of Bath, and there they remained until in the spring of 1851, eight years. The people of Bath, with commendable enterprise and energy, went to work at once and erected a substantial brick Court House. In a few years the question was again agitated, and at every session of the Legislature, after the year 1846, petitions and remonstrances, signed by men, women and children, went up for and against removal, and at each session the leading men of Havana spent the winter in the lobbies at Springfield laboring to get the question again submitted to the people.

On the part of Bath the contest was resisted, mainly by J. M. Ruggles, assisted at one session by G. H. Campbell, and successfully resisted at every session until in 1851, when, by the help of outside parties, the Legislature was induced to submit the question again to a vote of the people, under the provisions of the following act:

An Act to relocate the county seat of Mason County:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That an election shall be held in the county of Mason, on the second Monday of March, A. D. 1851, at the usual places of holding elections in said county, for the removal of the seat of justice of said county; at which election the clerks thereof shall open two columns, one for Havana, and one against removal, and shall take and record the vote of each qualified voter for one of the aforesaid places, or against the removal of the seat of justice of said county, as said voter shall direct.

SEC. 2. The same rules shall be observed in conducting said election, and in making returns thereof, and in counting said votes, and in all other things, as shall be required by law in elections for Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of this State. The Clerk of the County Court shall, immediately on receipt of the election returns, in the presence of two Justices of the Peace, open the election returns, compare them, and certify the same to the County Court, and the place having a majority of the legal votes of the county shall be and remain the seat of justice of said county.

SEC. 3. No point shall be voted for unless its proprietors, or some of them, shall, at least ten days previous to said election, execute a bond, with good and sufficient security, to the Judges of the County Court of Mason County, for the payment of the sum of $1,000, payable to said County Judges, or their successors in office, for the use of the county, to be applied to the erection of public buildings—one-half of said sum of money to be paid when the public buildings are commenced, and the other half when said buildings are completed: *Provided, however,* that said bond or bonds shall be void and of no effect as to the proprietors of all places except that where the county seat shall be located by a majority of the votes polled.

SEC. 4. Should it be found that a majority of the voters of said county of Mason, voting at such election, have voted for the removal of the county seat as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the County Court of said county, as soon as practicable after such election, to cause all the public offices of said county (required to be kept at the county seat) to be removed to the county seat located under this act; and it shall be the further duty of the County Court, after such relocation of the county seat, to convey to Kean Mahony and Benjamin H. Gatton the block of lots donated by the original proprietors of the town of Bath, under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to locate the county seat of Mason County," approved January 14, 1843, together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereon and thereto belonging, unto them, the said Kean Mahony and Benjamin H. Gatton, their heirs and assigns forever, in trust for the benefit of the original proprietors of the said town of Bath, under such declaration of trust as may be equitably and justly declared by the said County Court, according to the respective interests of said original proprietors of the town of Bath; and it shall be the further duty of the County Court of Mason County, in the event of such relocation of the county seat thereof, to make such remuneration to the original proprietors of the town of Bath, for moneys expended in erecting the Court House in said town, as they may deem advisable, and as shall be proven according to law.

SEC. 5. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 8, 1851.

In the spring of 1850, when the county seat question was running high, John Pemberton was attending court, as one of the associates, in Bath, and, whilst there, some rowdy boys took out his buggy and anointed it all over, cushions and all,

with an unsavory lot of human excrement. This dirty deed produced considerable excitement, and was denounced by all decent people in town; still, Pemberton was greatly alarmed, fearing that he might be doped with the same horrible stuff, and he had no rest of body or mind until he was safely out of town. This vile act of the dirty boys rankled in the nostrils of the upper-enders, and they took up the martyr, Jack Pemberton, and made him their representative in the Legislature that year, where he avenged himself upon the Bathites by getting in his vote for the bill to remove the county seat, showing how precarious is the public life of a man who may be elevated so high out of a circumstance so low!

After the passage of the act above recited, the friends of Bath, knowing that the heavy increase of population in the Havana interest greatly endangered their cause, resorted to a piece of strategy to defeat Havana, but were unsuccessful. They bought eighty acres of land of Dr. Mastic, in Section 10, in Kilbourne Township, laid it off into town lots, called it Cuba, and went for it as the most central and best place for the county seat, intending to make Cuba swallow up Havana, Matanzas and Bath, and become the seat of government of Mason County.

A campaign was opened, meetings were held at Matanzas and other places, in which eloquent speeches were made for and against Havana. Smith Turner trotted out old Demosthenes, Cicero, Galileo, and several other of his ancient friends, to help him in the fight against Havana. Powell, of Havana, pitched into old Galileo, and gave him an unmerciful trouncing, just because he was brought into the meeting as a friend to help Turner. One speaker said: "Rather than have the county seat at Havana, he would vote it into the middle of Bull's Eye Prairie, where the waters of Noah's flood had not yet subsided, and where the frogs and tadpoles were the only inhabitants!" A Havana German orator said in reply that he was perfectly willing the people of Bath should "go out and live mit the toads and the tadpoles in Bull Eye, for such neighbors vere good enough for them!"

The day of election came, and Havana gave the final blow that knocked Bath out of time and Cuba out of existence. The people of Bath gave up all hopes of again becoming the county seat, and turned their attention to other enterprises, although some of them suffered largely in their fortunes by the result. The vote stood: For removal, 894 votes; against removal, 479 votes.

PRECINCT HISTORY.

At the time of the organization of the county, in 1841, there were but three precincts in the territory out of which the county was formed. The date of the formation of these three precincts is unknown to us, and, as the record of them belongs to other counties, it is not given.

Havana Precinct included all the territory belonging to Tazewell County, extending from the north line of the county as far south as the north line of Town 20. The first election in the precinct of which we have any record was on

the 7th of August, 1837, when there were but twelve votes cast. David Adams and Isaac Parkhurst were, at the time, Justices of the Peace. Eli Fisk and A. W. Kemp were also Justices of the Peace before the county was organized, and as early as 1838.

Salt Creek Precinct contained what is now the townships of Mason City, Salt Creek and Crane Creek, except that part of Mason City that lies north of Town 20. The only Justice known to us before the organization of the county, in the precinct, was Ira Patterson, who was serving as a Justice of the Peace at that time.

Texas Precinct included the territory lying west of Salt Creek and extending to the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers, of which Kilbourne, Bath and Lynchburg Townships are now composed. Albert J. Field and Arthur Morrow were elected Justices of the Peace in this precinct in 1838. These three constitute the original precincts of Mason City, and the remaining precincts were organized by the County Court in the order and date here given.

Lynchburg Precinct was formed out of that portion of Texas Precinct lying west of the range line running between 9 and 10, in the month of June, 1841.

Crane Creek Precinct was set off from the west side of Salt Creek Precinct in March, 1843.

Quiver Precinct was next in the order of formation, and was, at the same term of court, set off from Havana, and contained the territory lying north of the Quiver River to the county line.

At this same term of court, Texas Precinct had its name changed to Bath.

Sangamon Precinct was formed out of Bath and Crane Creek on the 8th of June, 1847, and was abolished in the year 1850. There was a general change and adjustment of precinct lines at the time Sangamon Precinct was organized.

Matanzas Precinct was organized out of Bath and Havana Precincts, on the 7th of September, 1847, and continued to the time of the adoption of township organization, in 1861, when it was left out of the new order or arrangement.

Allen's Grove Precinct was organized on the 2d day of September, 1851, out of territory belonging to Havana, Salt Creek and Quiver Precincts.

Egypt Precinct was organized out of territory taken from Allen's Grove and Quiver, on the 11th of March, 1853, and the name was changed to Manito on the 8th of September, 1858.

Prairie Creek Precinct was organized out of territory taken from the east side of Salt Creek, on the 8th of December, 1857. The name was changed to Mason City in September, 1858.

Mason Plains Precinct was organized out of the territory that now constitutes Forest City Township, on the 8th of December, 1857.

Pennsylvania Precinct was organized on the 8th of December, 1857, and was the last precinct organized in Mason County, making an even dozen, which number continued to the date of the abolishment of the precinct system, in 1861.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

At the November election, in 1861, the question of the adoption of township organization was submitted to a vote of Mason County, and carried in its favor, by a vote of 1,030 for, and 860 against.

On the 4th of December, 1861, the County Court appointed B. H. Gatton, Lyman Lacy and Matthew Langston, Commissioners to divide the county into townships according to law, and make a report to the March term of court.

On the 3d day of March, 1862, the court met, received and adopted the report of the Commissioners, concluded its business on the 5th of March, and adjourned, never to meet again for the transaction of county business!

The commissioners divided the county into eleven townships, as follows: 1. Mason City; 2. Allen's Grove; 3. Salt Creek; 4. Pennsylvania; 5. Mason Plains; 6. Manito; 7. Quiver; 8. Havana; 9. Crane Creek; 10. Bath; 11. Lynchburg.

The commissioners fixed the boundaries of these several townships, which we do not think it necessary to give, as they are the same as now, except the formation of Sherman out of Havana and Pennsylvania, and Kilbourne out of Bath and Crane Creek, and some slight changes in township lines, that have since been made.

On the 12th of May, 1862, the newly elected Board of Supervisors met and organized for business, assuming the official control of the affairs of the people of Mason County.

The new system seems to give general satisfaction, especially to those who aspire to be Supervisors, and other township officials. There can be no doubt that the system has added vastly to the county expenses, as may be seen by a comparison of the cost of county assessments under the old and the new order.

In 1841, the amount paid for the entire assessments of the property of Mason County, by Ira Patterson, was $24.50. The amount paid J. R. Teney, the last Assessor under the old system, for the year 1861, was $565, more than double the amount paid for any other year's assessment up to that time. That, however, was the last chance, which made it a "ground-hog case!" It may be that Patterson was looking ahead to the time when he might be Governor of some State, and Teney was not! which makes a difference.

The total cost of county assessments in Mason County, for the twenty-one years under the old system, was only $3,948.81, and the average yearly expense, $188.04!

Under township organization, the amount paid for the first year's assessment in all the towns, was $195, a very favorable contrast with the cost of the year before. The business was a growing one, however, for it ran up gradually and rapidly, until the year 1871, when it reached the sum of $1,224.50. The amount paid out by the people of the county for the assessment of property, from the year 1862, to the year 1872, both inclusive, was $7,915.25, making an

average yearly expense to the people of $719.57, for the first eleven years, under township organization. Since the year 1872, the law requires each township to pay its own Assessor, and we have not any information as to the cost of assessments in the several townships since that date. The presumption is that it has not been materially diminished.

The following is a list of the Supervisors that have been elected and served in the several townships, and also of the Justices of the Peace that are now in office.

The townships are given in the order of their creation as precincts or townships: Havana—1862, Alfred Biggs; 1863, Alfred Biggs; 1864, John D. Cory; 1865, Thomas A. Dixon; 1866, George A. Blanchard; 1867, George A. Blanchard; 1868, Robert S. Moore; 1869, John L. Mowder; 1870, James H. Hole; 1871, William Waugh; 1872, Judson R. Foster; 1873, Richard R. Simmons; 1874, Robert Schofield; 1875, James F. Kelsey; 1876, J. F. Kelsey; 1877, Marcellus Dearborn; 1878, J. F. Kelsey; 1879, J. F. Kelsey. Present Justices of the Peace, Jacob Prettyman and A. D. Hopping. Police Magistrate of Havana, John S. Kirk.

Bath—1862, James H. Allen; 1863, J. H. Allen; 1864, B. H. Gatton; 1865, Charles S. Thompson; 1866, C. S. Thompson; 1867, John H. Schulte; 1868, B. H. Gatton; 1869, B. H. Gatton; 1870, B. H. Gatton; 1871, B. H. Gatton; 1872, B. H. Gatton; 1873, Gerard H. Havinghorst; 1874, Robert Pierson; 1875, Robert Pierson; 1876, Robert Pierson; 1877, John H. Dierker; 1878, J. H. Dierker, and 1879, J. H. Dierker. The only Justice of the Peace now in office in the township is Leland Carpenter, who has served continuously since 1854.

Salt Creek—1862, Selah Wheaden, Chairman; 1863, Selah Wheaden, Chairman; 1864, Jacob Benscoter; 1865, A. H. Fisher; 1866, Joseph A. Phelps; 1867, C. L. Montgomery; 1868, J. A. Phelps; 1869, C. L. Montgomery; 1870, J. S. Black; 1871, A. Thompson; 1872, A. Thompson; 1873, Aaron A. Blunt; 1874, A. A. Blunt; 1875, A. A. Blunt; 1876, Abner Thompson; 1877, H. C. Burnham; 1878, L. C. Agnew; 1879, H. C. Burnham. The Justices of the Peace now in office are H. C. Burnham and Joseph Silvey.

Lynchburg—1862, Isaac Sarf, elected and resigned, and Henry Abbott, appointed and served in his place; 1863, John J. Fletcher; 1864, J. J. Fletcher; 1865, Isaac Sarf; 1866, Isaac Sarf; 1867, Isaac Sarf; 1868, R. J. Phelps; 1869, William Ainsworth; 1870, William Ainsworth; 1871, William Ainsworth; 1872, William Ainsworth; 1873, J. H. Layman; 1874, William Ainsworth; 1875, William Ainsworth; 1876, William Ainsworth, Chairman; 1877, William Ainsworth; 1878, J. H. Layman, and 1879, J. H. Layman. The only Justice of the Peace now in office is John J. Fletcher. Amos Smith was the first Justice elected in the precinct, in 1841, and he served until his death, in 1851.

Quiver—1862, Aaron Little; 1863, A. Little; 1864, A. Little; 1865, A. Little, Chairman; 1866, A. Little; 1867, A. Little; 1868, A. Little; 1869, A. Little; 1870, John McReynolds; 1871, A. Little; 1872, Pollard S. Anno; 1873, John

McReynolds; 1874, James W. Kelly; 1875, J. W. Kelly; 1876, J. W. Kelly; 1877, J. W. Kelly; 1878, J. W. Kelly; 1879, J. W. Kelly. Philip Brown is the present Justice of the Peace, and John W. Downey is a Police Magistrate in Topeka.

Crane Creek—1862, James L. Hawks; 1863, James L. Hawks; 1864, J. L. Hawks; 1865, J. L. Hawks; 1866, Harvey O'Neal; 1867, J. H. Baker; 1868, H. O'Neal; 1869, J. L. Hawks; 1870, J. L. Hawks; 1871, C. L. Agnew; 1872, C. L. Agnew; 1873, N. R. Murdock; 1874, J. L. Hawks; 1875, J. L. Hawks; 1876, J. L. Hawks; 1877, J. L. Hawks; 1878, W. J. Estep; 1879, J. L. Hawks. The Justices of the Peace now in office are John Yardly and John T. Tomlin.

Allen's Grove—1862, James Legg; 1863, James Legg; 1864, Jonathan Corey; 1865, Isaac Reed; 1866, Isaac Reed; 1867, James Legg; 1869, James Legg; 1870, James Legg; 1871, William M. Duffey; 1872, William M. Duffey; 1873, W. M. Duffey; 1874, William Smith; 1875, William Smith; 1876, E. W. Nelson; 1877, E. W. Nelson; 1878, E. W. Nelson; 1879, B. W. Taylor. Justices of the Peace, Albert McCallister and John M. Cathcart; C. J. Dillon, Police Magistrate in San Jose.

Manito—1862, Matthew Langston; 1863, M. Langston; 1864, M. Langston; 1865, M. Langston; 1866, William M. Ganson; 1867, William M. Ganson; 1868, William M. Ganson; 1869, J. G. Spates; 1870, J. G. Spates; 1871, William Rodgers; 1872, M. W. Rodgers; 1873, M. W. Rodgers; 1874, H. F. Briggs; 1875, H. F. Briggs, Chairman; 1876, M. Langston; 1877, M. Langston; 1878, M. Langston; 1879, J. C. Perkins. The only Justice of the Peace now in office is William B. Robinson. Ruloff S. Aiken is Police Magistrate in Manito.

Mason City—1862, R. A. Hart; 1863, B. A. Rosebrough; 1864, John S. Wilbourn, Chairman; 1865, J. S. Wilbourn, Chairman; 1866, J. L. Hastings, resigned, and C. Hume appointed in his place, January 28, 1867; 1867, C. Hume; 1868, J. S. Baner; 1869, Israel Hibbard; 1870, D. E. Lesourd; 1871, D. E. Lesourd; 1872, William H. Mitchel; 1873, D. E. Lesourd; 1874, Augustus Green, Chairman; 1875, Patrick Norton; 1876, B. A. Rosebrough; 1877, B. A. Rosebrough; 1878, B. A. Rosebrough, Chairman; 1879, B. A. Rosebrough, Chairman. Justices of the Peace, John P. Hudson and Israel Hibbard. Joseph C. Johnson is the Police Magistrate for Mason City.

Forest City—which was named "Mason Plains" until 1874—1862, S. H. Ingersoll; 1863, S. H. Ingersoll; 1864, S. H. Ingersoll; 1865, S. H. Ingersoll; 1866, W. A. McHarry; 1867, S. H. Ingersoll; 1868, S. H. Ingersoll; 1869, D. C. White; 1870, D. C. White; 1871, S. H. Ingersoll; 1872, S. H. Ingersoll; 1873, S. H. Ingersoll; 1874, S. H. Ingersoll; 1875, S. H. Ingersoll; 1876, S. H. Ingersoll; 1877, S. H. Ingersoll—Mr. Ingersoll died November 30, 1877, and S. T. Walker was appointed to fill the vacancy—1878, S. T.

Walker; 1879, S. T. Walker. The present Justices of the Peace are Thomas H. Gibson and Mayfield Gordon.

Pennsylvania—1862, John Mathers; 1863, D. V. Benscoter; 1864, D. V. Benscoter; 1865, D. V. Benscoter; 1866, D. L. Ray; 1867, J. H. Mathews; 1868, John W. Pugh; 1869, J. W. Pugh; 1870, J. W. Pugh, Chairman; 1871, John W. Pugh, Chairman; 1872, J. W. Pugh, Chairman; 1873, J. W. Pugh, Chairman; 1874, W. E. Dolcater; 1875, G. W. Benscoter; 1876, J. W. Pugh, 1877, John W. Pugh; Chairman; 1878, J. W. Pugh; 1879, J. W. Pugh. The present Justices of the Peace are James M. Harris and Andrew J. Cates.

Sherman was organized September 12, 1866, with the name of "Jackson Township," which was changed to Sherman on the 28th of January, 1867. Supervisors—1867, M. H. Lewis, Chairman; 1868, M. H. Lewis, Chairman; 1869, M. H. Lewis, Chairman; 1870, M. A. Kisler; 1871, Thomas Lucas; 1872, Thomas Lucas; 1873, T. Lucas; 1874, Alfred Athey; 1875, Alfred Athey; 1876, Alfred Athey; 1877, A. Athey; 1878, Alfred Athey; 1879, Alfred Athey. The only Justice of the Peace now in office is Isaac W. Depue.

Kilbourne, the youngest of the thirteen townships, was organized in 1873. Her first Supervisor was, in 1873, A. S. Blakely; 1874, A. S. Blakely; 1875, A. S. Blakely; 1876, A. S. Blakely; 1877, William Dwyer; 1878, James M. Hardin; 1879, J. M. Hardin. The Justices of the Peace now serving are J. S. Bingham and C. L. Newell.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

At the time of the organization of the county, in 1841, to the time of the adoption of the constitution, in 1848, the county business was transacted by three County Commissioners, one of whom was elected annually on the first Monday of August, at which time all county and State elections were held. The probate business was transacted by a "Probate Justice of the Peace," elected once in four years. The real estate records were kept by a County Recorder, elected once in four years, until after the adoption of the constitution, in 1848, when the Circuit Clerk became an ex officio County Recorder. Sheriffs were also ex officio County Collectors of taxes, and continued to be until the adoption of township organization, in 1862. Assessments for taxes were made by County Assessors, elected every two years, who were also ex officio County Treasurers, to the time township organization was adopted.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The following is a list of the County Commissioners of Mason County, giving the dates of their election and time they served, viz.: April 5, 1841, George T. Virgin, three years; April 5, 1841, Robert Faulkner, two years; April 5, 1841, Albert J. Field, one year; August, 1841, Amos Smith, three years; August, 1842, John R. Chaney, three years; August, 1843, Abner Baxter, three years; August, 1844, Amos Smith, three years; August, 1845, Robert McReynolds, three years; August, 1846, Henry Norris, three years; August,

1847, Amos Smith, three years; August, 1848, Robert McReynolds, three years; August, 1849, Henry Norris, three years. The County Commissioners' Court was abolished in 1849, and County Court established, consisting of a County Judge and two Associate Justices of the Peace.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES AND ASSOCIATES.

November, 1849, Smith Turner was elected County Judge, and John Pemberton and Robert McReynolds, Associate Justices of the Peace; 1853, N. J. Rockwell was elected County Judge, David Corey and John H. Daniels, Associates. Mr. Corey died in February, 1853, and H. C. Burnham was elected in April to fill the vacancy; 1857, George H. Campbell was elected County Judge, John D. Corey and Joseph A. Phelps, Associates. Judge Campbell resigned September 1, 1858, and Robert McReynolds was elected to fill the vacancy; 1861, Joseph A. Phelps was elected County Judge, John D. Corey and B. A. Rosebrough, Associates. This terminated the County Court as then organized, being superseded by township organization in 1862.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Under township organization, the County Judges have been as follows: 1862, Joseph A. Phelps, balance of term for which he was elected; 1865, Matthew Langston, elected and served four years; 1869, Henry Warner, elected and served four years; 1873, John A. Mallory, elected and served four years; 1877, John A. Mallory, elected and still holding the office.

PROBATE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Camp was first elected to the office, and served from 1841 to 1842. In 1842, Hoag Sherman was elected Probate Justice of the Peace. In 1843, John Camp was elected and served until 1847. In 1847, Smith Turner was elected and served until the office was abolished, in 1849.

COUNTY CLERKS

Joseph A. Phelps was the first County Clerk elected, April 5, 1841, and was removed by the County Commissioners' Court in September. George W. Fielding was appointed County Clerk in September, 1841, and served until August, 1842. J. A. Phelps was again elected in 1842, and served one year. In 1843, J. A. Phelps was elected the third time, and served until 1847. In 1847, Adolph Krebaum was elected, and served two years. In 1849, Adolph Krebaum was again elected, under the Constitution of 1848, and served four years. In 1853, I. N. Onstott was elected, and served until his death, November 7, 1856. November 7, 1856, Adolph Krebaum was appointed County Clerk by Judge Rockwell, to serve until December, when he was elected for the balance of the term. 1857, Adolph Krebaum was again elected, and served four years as County Clerk. 1861, Adolph Krebaum was again elected, for the fifth time, and served four years more. 1865, William W. Stout was elected and served until his death, September 4, 1869; Samuel Elliott was appointed by Judge Warner to fill out the vacancy. 1869, Isaac Newton Mitchell was

elected Clerk, and served four years. 1873, William M. Ganson was elected Clerk, and served four years. 1877, William M. Ganson was again elected Clerk, without opposition; still in office.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Joseph A. Phelps was appointed the first Circuit Clerk, by Judge S. H. Treat, in December, 1841, and served until his successor was appointed, in 1845. Franklin S. D. Marshall was appointed Circuit Clerk by Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, May 24, 1845, and served until his successor was elected, in 1848. John S. Wilbourn was elected Circuit Clerk and ex officio Recorder in 1848, and served four years. J. S. Wilbourn was again elected Circuit Clerk in 1852, and served four years longer. 1856, Richard Ritter was elected Circuit Clerk, and served four years. 1860, Orlando H. Wright was elected Circuit Clerk, and served four years. 1864, John H. Havighorst was elected Circuit Clerk, and served four years. 1868, George A. Blanchard was elected Circuit Clerk, and served four years. 1872, Leonard Schwenk was elected Circuit Clerk, and served four years. 1876, Leonard Schwenk was again elected Circuit Clerk, and is still in that office.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Smith Turner was elected at the first election, in 1841, and served until September 7, 1843. Leroy S. Jones was elected in August, 1843, and served until the office was abolished, in 1848.

SHERIFFS.

Francis Low was the first Sheriff elected at the organization of the county, in 1841. 1842, Francis Low was again elected, and served two years longer. 1844, Isaac H. Hodge was elected by one vote over Kean Mahoney, and the race was run over again, when Hodge won the second heat by one vote. 1846, Isaac H. Hodge was again elected, and, at the end of his term, proved to be a defaulter. 1848, John H. Havighorst was elected, and served two years. 1850, Robert Elkins was elected, and served two years. 1852, Robert H. Walker was elected, and served two years. 1854, James H. Hole was elected, and served two years. 1856, J. Price West was elected, and served two years, and ended a defaulter. 1858, John H. Havighorst was again elected for two years. 1860, Joseph Y. Hanthorn was elected, and served two years. 1862, John H. Havighorst was elected for the third time, and served two years. 1864, James L. Hastings was elected, and served two years. 1866, Lambert M. Hillyer was elected for two years. 1868, David B. Phelps was elected, and served two years. 1870, John H. Cleveland was elected, and served two years. 1872, Lambert M. Hillyer was again elected for two years. 1874, Lambert M. Hillyer was elected the third time, and served two years. 1876, Joseph Hartzell was elected, and served two years. 1878, Joseph Hartzell was again elected and is still in office.

ASSESSORS AND TREASURERS.

The following is a list of the names of those who served, together with the amounts paid them for making the county assessments: April 5, 1841, Ira Patterson was elected, and was paid for the assessments, in 1841, $24.50. For the year 1842, $82. Ira Patterson was an early settler on Salt Creek, was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1838, and some years afterward, removed to Oregon Territory, and after it became a State, was elected Governor of Oregon! 1843, Thomas Hubbard was paid for thirty-six days' assessing, $72. It does not appear from the records whether he was elected or not. 1844, George H. Campbell was paid for forty-three days' assessing, $86. In 1845, he was paid for that service, $53.50. 1846, George H. Campbell was elected; allowance for assessment that year, $160. 1847, he was paid, for assessing, $124. 1848, Samuel Cannon was paid, for assessing, $150. 1849, he was paid $197.96, for assessing. 1850, John Cooper was paid, for assessing, $164.60. 1851, he was paid for that work $180. 1852, Joseph F. Benner was paid for assessing, $200. 1853, he was paid for same work, $185. 1854, Robert McReynolds was paid for assessing, $270. 1855, he was paid for that work, $272.50. 1856, Robert McReynolds was paid for assessing, $262.50. 1857, he was paid $232.50, for that work. 1858, Joseph Statler was paid for assessing, $185. 1859, he was paid for assessing, $203.75. 1860, John R. Teney was paid for assessing, $278. 1861, he was paid for that service, $405, and T. J. Kemper, for Assistant Assessor, $107.50, and J. H. Schulte, for assessing personal property, $52.50. This was the last year of the County Assessor's work.

COUNTY TREASURERS

Under township organization, the County Treasurers have been: 1861, J. D. W. Bowman; 1863, Selah Wheadon; 1865, Benjamin A. Rosebrough; 1867, Isaac Newton Mitchel; 1869, Benjamin West; 1871, Benjamin West, who died in August, 1873, leaving the office a defaulter; 1873, Marcellus Dearborn was appointed, and served balance of term after the death of West; 1873, Samuel Bivens was elected, and served; 1875, Samuel Bivens was again elected; 1877, Samuel Bivens was elected for the third time, and is now in office.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Since the organization of the county, the following persons have filled that office: 1841, George N. Walker; 1843, John L. Turner; 1848, E. B. Harpham; 1851, Samuel C. Conwell; 1854, Richard Ritter; 1857, Orlando H. Wright; 1859, Selah Wheadon; 1861, W. E. Kenox; 1863, William Warnock, Jr.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

For 1865, H. H. Moose; 1869, H. H. Moose, resigned in 1872; 1872, S. M. Badger appointed to fill vacancy; 1873, S. M. Badger elected; 1877, S. M Badger still in office.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

For 1841, Patrick W. Campbell; 1843, P. W. Campbell; 1845, P. W. Campbell; 1847, James Boggs; 1849, James Boggs; 1851, William E. Dicks;

1853, John M. Sweeney: 1855, E. Z. Hunt: 1857, P. W. Campbell: 1859, Wm. T. Newton: 1861, John Doulin, resigned in 1862: 1862, P. W. Campbell elected to fill vacancy: 1863, P. W. Campbell: 1865, Joseph C. Warnock: 1867, John J. Fletcher: 1869, John R. Faulkner: 1871, John R. Faulkner: 1873, John R. Faulkner: 1875, James Boggs, elected for four years under new law.

CORONERS.

For 1841, Jas. D. Averill: 1842, John H. Neteler: 1844, John H. Neteler: 1846, J. D. Averill: 1848, John Adams: 1850, John Adams: 1852, Eli Thornburgh: 1854, James Boggs: 1856, William J. Odle: 1858, John McCormac: 1862, Lambert M. Hillyer: 1866, George W. Cole: 1868, Robert McReynolds: 1870, Isaac L. Tinkham: 1872, Isaac L. Tinkham: 1874, Isaac L. Tinkham: 1876, Isaac L. Tinkham: 1878, Isaac L. Tinkham.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Judge Samuel H. Treat, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and Presiding Judge of the Eighth Circuit, held the first term of court in Mason County at Havana, in the Ross Hotel, on the 12th of November, 1841. He appointed Joseph A. Phelps Circuit Clerk, and, in the absence of the Attorney General, appointed John D. Urquhart Attorney General, pro tempore. In two days, the docket was cleared of the thirty-eight cases thereon and court adjourned. Judge Treat held court two days in November, 1842, and disposed of thirty-eight cases on the docket: on the 8th of June, 1843, he held court one day and disposed of the twenty cases on docket. This was his last term of court in Havana. June 6, 1844, Judge Treat held the first term of court in Bath, which was his last term of court held in Mason County. Judge Samuel D. Lockwood held the next term of court on the 23d and 24th of May, 1845, and appointed Franklin S. D. Marshall Clerk of the Court. He continued to hold court in Bath until the 19th of October, 1848, which was the last term held by Judge Lockwood, and also of Marshall as Clerk. Judge David M. Woodson, of the First Circuit, held the next term of court in April, 1849, John S. Wilbourn, Clerk. The last term of court in Bath was held by Judge Woodson, November 18, 1850. Judge William A. Minshall held the next term of court at Havana, on the 19th of May, 1851, Robert S. Blackwell, Prosecuting Attorney: J. S. Wilbourn, Clerk. The Judges that have presided in the Mason County Circuit Court since Judge Minshall, have been: Judge Pinckney H. Walker (now of the Supreme Court), elected in 1855: James Harriott, elected in 1861: Charles Turner, elected in 1867: Lyman Lacey, elected in 1873, and, at the organization of the Appellate Court, in 1877, was appointed one of the Appellate Judges in the Springfield District. Judge Lyman Lacy was again elected one of the Judges of the Thirteenth Judicial District in June, 1879, and has since been assigned to the Ottawa District as one of the Appellate Judges.

STATE ATTORNEYS.

The following is the list of State Attorneys within the Judicial Districts to which Mason County belonged, viz.: Robert S. Blackwell, elected in 1849:

John S. Bailey, elected in 1853; Hugh Fullerton, of Mason, elected in 1857; Hugh Fullerton, elected in 1861; C. A. Roberts, elected in 1865; Cas. Whitney, elected in 1869.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

William H. Rogers was elected the first County Attorney, under the present law, in 1872, and served four years, leaving the office a defaulter. Thomas J. Mehan was elected County Attorney in 1876, and is still in office, in 1879.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

The records do not show that we had any Master in Chancery before the appointment of F. S. D. Marshall, who served from an early date up to October, 1853. Date of appointment not known. Nathan Powell was the successor of Marshall, and served up to the year 1857; John S. Wilbourn was the successor of Powell, and served to the year 1861; George A. Blanchard was the successor of Wilbourn, and served one year and resigned; J. F. Coppell was appointed in October, 1862, and served to October, 1865; George A. Blanchard was appointed in October, 1865, and served three years; James M. Ruggles was appointed in November, 1867, and served to January 29, 1869, when he resigned; J. F. Coppell was appointed January 29, 1869, and served to August, 1875; John H. Havighorst was appointed in August, 1875, and still holds the office, in 1879.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Franklin S. D. Marshall, of Bath, was elected and served as a delegate in the Convention that formed the Constitution for the State of Illinois, in 1848; Orlando H. Wright, of Havana, was elected and served as a delegate in the Convention that formed the State Constitution, in 1870.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Since the organization of the county, the following persons have been elected and served as members of the Illinois General Assembly:

Senators.—James M. Ruggles was elected to the Senate from the counties of Sangamon, Menard and Mason, in 1852, and served four years. At that time, the Legislature was composed of twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives.

Luther Dearborn was elected to the Senate from the district composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Brown Counties, in 1876. The Legislature at this time is composed of fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives.

Representatives.—In 1846, Michael Swing was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and served two years. In 1850, John Pemberton was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and served two years. In 1868, John M. Beesley was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and served two years. In 1870, Matthew Langston was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and served two years. In 1872, H. H. Moore was elected and served two

years as a Representative in the Legislature. In 1874, John Pugh was elected and served two years as a Representative in the Legislature. In 1876, Jacob Wheeler was elected a Representative, and served two years in the Legislature. In 1878, Jacob Wheeler was again elected a Representative, and is still a member of the Legislature, in 1879.

AGRICULTURAL AND IMPLEMENTAL.

At the time of the first settlement of Mason County, agriculture was in its infancy. The farmer was contented and happy if he raised enough wheat to bread his family, do his seeding, and perhaps spare a few bushels to his newly settled neighbor. There were no grain merchants in those days, with mammoth warehouses and elevators, with banks full of money with which to buy up the surplus products of the country. The ground was poorly plowed with wooden plows, slovenly scratched over with wooden-toothed harrows; the wheat was sown by hand, brushed in with a black-jack sapling, cut with a sickle, threshed on the ground by the tread of horses or oxen, and carried to mill and ground by the same animal power. The corn-ground was plowed in the same way, marked both ways with a single plow, planted with a hoe, and cultivated with hoes and single shovel-plows, a little larger than a man's hand. Truly, agriculture was in its infancy then, but the great and grand family of farm implements were not yet born into existence. The virgin soil, however, was generous to the husbandman, as the maiden with her first lover, and yielded bountifully with the least amount of cultivation.

The people, in those fifty years ago, made their own houses out of the logs that grew in the forest, raised the corn and wheat that made their bread, hunted the deer and turkey when tired of bacon, and, when in want of honey, hunted up a bee-tree and cut it down. The women—heaven bless them!—spun flax and wool, and made clothing for the family and themselves, and were just as happy in their linsey-woolsey dresses then, as now in their silks and satins. The hard work, hard living and plain dressing of those days, would cause the girls of our period to elevate their Grecian noses to a very sharp angle; but it is well enough to remind them that these same women were, perhaps, their own grandmothers, their cousins and their aunts, who thus toiled and spun to lay the foundations of fortune, which enables them to live in luxury and elegance. The memory of those days is well preserved in the poetry of some backwoods bard, from which we quote:

"The old log cabin, with its puncheon floor—
The old log cabin, with its clapboard door—
Shall we ever forget its moss-grown roof?
The old rattling loom, with its warp and woof?
The old stick chimney, of 'cat' and clay—
The old hearthstone, where we used to pray?
No! we'll not forget the old wool wheel,
Nor the hank on the old count-reel.

We'll not forget how we used to eat
The sweet honeycomb with the fat deer-meat.
We'll not forget how we used to bake
That best of bread, the old johnny-cake."

Tradition says the first innovations in agriculture and animal culture were introduced in this county by S. C. Conwell. In 1840, he brought from Indiana a drove of domestic animals of superior grade and sold them to the farmers at fabulous prices. Pigs were sold at $400 a pair; calves, as high as $400 apiece; cows, and cattle of the male persuasion, sheep and other animals, at corresponding rates. Like most pioneer benefactors, Conwell was victimized. The farmers to whom he had sold became dissatisfied with their stock. George Virgin had bought one of the $400 calves, and concluded it was a young elephant on his hands. He held a war council of his granger friends to pass upon the quality of the blood that animated his calf. They examined it from head to tail, outside and inside, observed all the flesh marks, compared them with the putative sire, and, finally, pronounced it a *fraud!* Mr. Conwell was arrested and taken before 'Squire Patterson (since Governor of Oregon) and bound over in $1,000 bond to appear at the bar of the Circuit Court of Mason County as a first-class criminal! When the grand jury took the case in hand, Jesse Baker made them a speech in these words, as near as can be remembered: "You can't do nothin' with this young Jerusalem-over-taker; he's too smart for ye, and ye'd better let him go." And the jury let him go, with but one objecting juryman. The jury let him go, but the reputation which this stock business gave him, with a certain class of people, hangs on to him to this day.

Mr. Conwell made the first marker used in the county for corn-planting. The old way of plowing furrows and planting with a hoe was a little too much work for him. He got a saw and auger and old wagon-tongue, and made the original marker that laid off four rows instead of one, which was a great saving to a lazy man. Then he got an old spade and fastened on an old shovel-plow stock and made a jumper to cover the corn with. The neighboring people looked on and commented on "the lazy Yankee, with his fool notions;" but in a year or two these were established institutions. The old way of carrying a sack of wheat and sowing out of it by hand vexed the righteous soul of Con, and so he mounted an old horse, took the sack of wheat in front of him, tied a handkerchief over the horse's ears to keep the wheat out, and went on his way rejoicing in that better way which he inaugurated. When the wheat was ready for threshing, he sent to M. A. Bruce, living in Scott County, to bring his thresher and separator into Mason County, which was so far ahead of anything before seen that it brought joy into the hearts of the admiring grangers.

In the year of 1868, Mr. Conwell contracted with Gen. Walker to do a job of prairie-breaking with a steam plow, made in England. The season was wet, the machine was too heavy—like all English machinery—but it demonstrated the fact that plowing can be well done and rapidly, too, by steam. Now there

are machines for doing all kinds of work, so that, with a little help, large crops can be raised and marketed. In Dakota, there is a wheat-grower who now has twenty steam threshing machines in his wheat-field, threshing wheat and delivering it in wagons to be taken to the cars as fast as it is cut. In Havana, Mason City and other towns in the county there are houses doing a large and exclusive business in agricultural machinery of all kinds required by the most advanced agriculturist. There is a manufactory on Field's Prairie where the best wheat drill now in use is made to a limited extent by John L. Ashurst.

There are two wagon and carriage factories in Havana, carried on by Mr. Warren and the Messrs. Yates, where considerable work is being done; but the lack of more manufacturing establishments in the county is deplorable and a reproach to the enterprise of its people.

MASON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first movement for the organization of an agricultural society was made in the year 1854, as will be seen from the following, which we find in the local laws of 1855: "A meeting of the citizens of Mason County was held at the Court House in Havana, on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1854, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. President, J. D. W. Bowman; Secretary, J. M. Fisk. A constitution was submitted by S. C. Conwell, which, on motion of H. C. McIntire, was read and adopted. On motion of H. C. McIntire, J. M. Fisk was elected President; and, on motion of S. C. Conwell, J. D. W. Bowman, Julius Jones and H. C. McIntire were elected Vice Presidents. On motion, John Covington was elected Recording Secretary, and Francis Low, Corresponding Secretary. On motion, Alexander Gray was elected Treasurer."

Under this organization, annual fairs were held at Havana, in which the people manifested considerable interest up to the year 1858, when the Society was re-organized, as will be seen by the following record, taken from the County Court proceedings:

"WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Illinois did, on the 8th day of February, 1857, enact a general law for the incorporation of agricultural societies within the State for the better government of the same, therefore, according to notice, the undersigned, legal voters of Mason County, met at the Court House in the town of Havana on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1858, for the purpose of organizing under the act of the Legislature and adopting a constitution and by-laws for the Agricultural Society of Mason County. The meeting being called to order, A. D. Hopping was elected President, and John H. Haighorst was nominated Secretary. On motion, it was

"*Resolved*, That this Society be styled the 'Mason County Agricultural Society.'

"*Resolved*, further, That the Constitution and By-Laws heretofore adopted by this Society be accepted and adopted without amendment.

"*Resolved*, further, That the persons elected as officers of the Mason County Agricultural Society, at their general meeting for the election of officers, to wit: A. D. Hopping, President; A. Biggs, Samuel Rule and William Atwater, Vice Presidents; John H. Havighorst, Recording Secretary; Selah Wheaden, Corresponding Secretary, and William Higbee, Treasurer, be and remain the officers of this Society for the ensuing year and until their successors are elected.

"On motion of J. D. W. Bowman, it was resolved that the above proceedings be adopted. Carried.

"John Covington, J. P. West, J. D. Hays, Judson R. Foster, H. B. McGehe, G. Walker, J. D. W. Bowman, J. H. West, S. C. Conwell, Reuben Heniger, W. Higbee, J. S. Wilbourn, J. H. Havighorst, C. J. Dilworth, C. W. Pierce, A. H. Bower, Joshua Thomas, John B. Seat, A. Nash, R. McReynolds, A. D. Hopping.

"On motion, the meeting adjourned. A. D. HOPPING, *President*.

"J. H. HAVIGHORST, *Secretary*."

Under this new organization, the Society continued to the year 1872, when it was re-organized as a joint-stock company, with a capital of $10,000, under the name of the "Mason County Agricultural and Mechanical Association."

The officers for the year 1872, the first under the new organization, were: President, James F. Kelsey, of Havana; Vice President, R. R. Simmons, Havana; Secretary, John W. Jones, Havana; Treasurer, Thomas Covington, Havana.

The officers for 1878–79 are: President, Samuel Bivens; Vice President, W. S. Dray; Secretary, Samuel F. Kyle; Treasurer, Thomas Covington; Superintendent, W. H. Webb.

The Society has had annual fairs from the beginning until 1860, when they were discontinued until 1866, since which time they have not failed. The most of these fairs have been very creditable to the people of the county, and the premiums have run as high as $2,000, or near that amount; and there has not been an instance where they have not been paid in full, as we are informed by the officers, showing that the affairs of the Society have been conducted in an honorable way. The grounds are situated about a mile north of the city of Havana, with one of the best tracks for trotting in this part of the State. About $5,000 have been expended on the grounds.

FARMING IN MASON COUNTY.

Whole number of acres of land in Mason County	500,000
Number of acres of improved lands	212,064
Number of acres of woodland in the county	84,602
Number of acres of corn in 1879	67,309
Number of acres of winter wheat in 1879	8,056
Number of acres of spring wheat in 1879	852
Number of acres of oats in 1879	9,711
Number of acres of other kinds of crops in 1879	5,347

Number of acres of meadows in 1879	2,876
Number of acres of pasture in 1879	7,295
Number of acres of orchards in 1879	1,699
Number of cattle in 1879	6,554
Number of hogs in 1879	17,267
Number of sheep in 1879	533
Number of horses in 1879	12,039
Number of mules in 1879	2,156

CORN CROP OF 1877 AND 1878 IN MASON COUNTY.

Acres in cultivation in 1877, 81,939; yield 16 bush. per acre; total crop	1,311,024
Value of crop at 31 cents per bushel	$406,417
Acreage in 1878, 61,454; yield per acre, 20 bushels; total	1,229,080
Value of crop at 25 cents per bushel	$307,270

CROPS IN THE STATE.

Acreage of the following crops for four past years in the State.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Corn	8,189,914	8,815,791	7,627,735	8,672,088
Wheat	2,004,275	1,938,527	2,069,563	2,324,755
Oats	758,694	1,660,778	1,456,644	1,568,120
Meadows	2,293,333	2,475,782	2,302,888	2,368,854
Pastures	4,219,347	4,289,918	3,760,071	3,983,459
Orchards	311,555	342,682	394,684	412,140
Other field products	1,471,418	788,207	711,228	711,228

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN THE STATE.

The following table shows the yield of the crops named and also the market value of the same for the years 1877 and 1878:

	1877.	1878.
Corn, bushels	269,889,742	260,560,810
Winter Wheat, bushels	29,510,032	30,018,147
Spring Wheat, bushels	2,980,524	3,870,251
Oats, bushels	67,145,983	62,096,388
Hay, tons	4,044,969	4,255,471

	Value—1877.	1878.
Corn	$77,552,879	$56,035,848
Winter Wheat	34,960,824	23,870,257
Spring Wheat	3,041,258	3,189,203
Oats	16,269,647	12,451,889
Hay	21,971,368	19,994,341
Pasture	14,764,112	12,324,647
Orchard Fruits	3,589,672	4,181,662
Hog Products	22,738,881	16,724,384
Total	$204,898,641	$148,772,231

NO. OF ACRES, BUSHELS AND VALUE OF CORN CROP FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Year	No. Acres.	Average Yield per Acre.	Bushels.	Price per Bushel.	Total Value.	Value per Acre.
1860	3,839,159	30	115,174,770	42½	$48,944,277	$12 74
1861	3,839,159	30	115,174,770	24	27,641,944	7 00
1862	3,458,908	40	138,356,320	28	32,821,911	9 49
1863	3,775,349	22	83,018,681	62	51,479,442	13 64
1864	4,142,610	38	158,456,135	75	108,747,101	24 75
1865	5,024,000	35½	177,095,872	29½	51,800,536	10 31
1866	4,231,783	31.6	155,844,630	43	67,013,070	14 58
1867	4,581,005	23.8	109,001,000	68	74,281,880	16 20
1868	5,928,742	34.2	134,553,000	43	57,776,080	14 70
1869	5,237,068	23.2	121,500,000	57	69,255,000	13 22
1870	5,729,965	36.2	201,378,000	35	70,482,300	12 32
1871	5,810,469	38.3	202,391,000	32	65,085,120	12 25
1872	5,408,040	39.8	217,628,000	24	52,230,720	9 53
1873	6,820,714	21	143,634,000	32	45,962,880	6 72
1874	7,421,055	18	133,579,000	56	74,804,240	10 08
1875	8,165,205	34.3	280,000,000	34	95,200,000	11 66
1876	8,920,000	25	221,000,000	31	69,130,000	7 75
1877	8,935,441	30	260,889,742	28	77,562,879	8 68
1878	8,672,088	29	250,560,810	22	56,035,842	6 46

STATE CROPS FOR 1879.

Whole number of acres land within the State	35,200,000
Number of acres of improved land in the State	25,858,072
Number of acres of woodland in the State	5,607,990
Number of acres of corn in the State for the year 1879	89,965,761
Number of acres of winter wheat in the State in 1879	2,075,585
Number of acres of spring wheat in the State in 1879	290,213
Number of acres of oats in the State in 1879	1,448,562
Number of acres of other kinds of crops in the State in 1879	711,228
Number of acres of rye in the State in 1879	240,120
Number of acres of meadow in the State in 1879	2,179,122
Number of acres of pasture in the State in 1879	4,157,320
Number of acres of orchards in the State in 1879	412,140
Number of cattle in the State in 1879	1,722,057
Number of hogs in the State in 1879	2,814,532
Number of sheep in the State in 1879	762,788
Number of horses in the State in 1879	881,951
Number of mules in the State in 1879	122,348

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

The following are the statistics for the year 1877:

Number of fat cattle sold in the State	428,984
Average gross weight, per head of cattle sold	1,057
Number of fat hogs sold	2,455,573
Average gross weight, per head of hogs sold	252
Number of hogs and pigs died of cholera	1,445,268
Average gross weight of swine died of cholera	74
Number of fat sheep sold	241,422
Average weight of same	96
Number of sheep killed by dogs in the State	39,649
Average value per head of same	$2 29
Number of pounds of wool shorn	3,291,077

DAIRY.

Number of cows kept in the State	556,466
Pounds of butter sold	18,970,227
Pounds of cheese sold	1,502,071
Gallons of cream sold	2,744,259
Gallons of milk sold	17,124,506

CLIMATOLOGY.

The seasons, like many other things, run in cycles—not always of the same duration—but observation, extending over the last forty years, has satisfied the observer that dry, or moderately dry, periods, continue not longer than seven years. The earth, that is called inanimate, has many of the characteristics of the animated being. It cannot run more than seven years and maintain its reputation for cleanliness and healthfulness, without having a bath: and, the bath being ordered, the rains descend, until the big, rounded form of old Mother Earth has had a good washing and cleansing from the impurities that accumulate.

The year of 1844 was a flood year. In the month of June, there was more water upon the face of the earth, in the Western country, than ever known since the days of Noah's flood. The seasons then ran along in their usual course until the year 1851, when much water fell. The next wet spell was in about seven, or possibly eight, years. The years 1867 and 1868; ending in the spring of 1869, were very wet years in this region of country, piling up the waters on the lowlands so that the muskrats had to build high houses to keep above water. The last wet spell began in July, 1876. Being the centennial year, there was a high old time, drowning out all the corn on the lowlands, and keeping up the spree for two long years! The valleys and sand hills were all filled with water, and the seepage from the higher to the lower lands caused lakes of water to be formed, and whole neighborhoods to be inundated in some parts of the county where water was never seen before. The sand hills take in the water—unlike clay hills, that run it off—and when the water gets down to hard pan, or clay strata, it flows out to the lowest ground it can find.

Having said something in favor of the periodic theory, it has been further observed that when the dry periods occur in the Eastern Continent, we have our wet seasons in the Western Continent, and *vice versa*. During the past two years, when we were so flooded with water that we would have been glad to have given it away, there have been some fearful famines in Asia and other parts, produced by the want of rain, that fell where it was not wanted. The change has already set in that will probably reverse this order. England and the Eastern Continent have this year been deluged with water falling from the clouds. Thus it may be observed that Mother Earth, in taking her bath, washes but one side at a time, and it may be further observed that the law of compensation is ever asserting itself in the adjustment of Nature's divine order, by action and re-action, which is the safety-valve of the universe.

Planets move in cycles, also, making revolutions in regular periods of time, as do the seasons, too. The tides are periodic, and many of the malarial diseases are periodic, as the doctors will tell you. There are numerous and gorgeously grand geysers in the Territory of Wyoming, spouting forth immense volumes of water—hot, cold and tepid—to the height of the tallest tree-tops, and all of them are perfectly periodic—some long and some short—but all prompt and regular in their own time, like the breathing of animals.

The earth has many of the characteristics of an animal. The rise and fall of the tide once every twelve hours is but the respiration of the huge animal upon which we live; the great rivers of water that have their internal pass way, as well as those that flow upon the surface, are only the arteries and the veins that supply the life-blood to the animal; the great mountain range that extends the whole length of the globe from north to south is only the backbone of the animal; the mountains that swell up from the body of the earth are but moles and warts on that body; the great fountain of oil that lies in the bowels of the earth is what the plain-spoken butcher would call "gut-fat;" the thunders that roll across the vaulted heavens are but the electric sparks that snap and fly from the Thomas-cat's back; the shrubs and trees that grow upon the globe are but the hair and bristles that cover and clothe the body of the great animal; the mutterings and rumblings of the earthquake are only the eructions and disturbances in poor Earth's bowels, and the opening of the huge crater, vomiting forth fire, ashes, stones and red-hot lava, what is that but the discharge of an overloaded and disordered stomach that may have taken in too much unwholesome food, or, perhaps, too much strong drink? Now, who shall say that the earth is not as much an animal as it is a vegetable or mineral substance? and who can maintain that the myriads of animals that creep, crawl, leap and fly over the earth's surface, and the millions of men who stand erect upon that same ground, are anything more than parasites that feed and fatten upon the body and blood of this same good old Mother Earth? And where is the man of science who will undertake to controvert the theorem that this living, moving earth is the "connecting link" that unites man with beast, and feeds and nourishes all from the bountiful bosom of one common motherhood?

GEOLOGICAL.

The eastern portion of Mason County lying east of Crane Creek and including the greater portions of Crane Creek, Salt Creek, Mason City, Allen's Grove and Pennsylvania Townships, varies in its formation from the balance of the county. It is a high, undulating prairie, and the soil is generally a rich, brown mold, varying in quantity of clay mixed in the soil, but all containing much more than the balance of the county. There is a small body of timber on the east of Crane Creek, and also on the skirts of the Sangamon River and Salt Creek. There are small bodies of timber in Lease's Grove, and also in Allen's Grove, the balance of the territory being mostly high, rolling prairie. The

remainder of the county varies very materially in its formation and topography. The prairies are mostly low and flat, and in many places were originally overflowed, and in places marshy during the wet season of the year. The soil of these prairies is a rich alluvium, generally more or less mixed with sand, which forms, when sufficiently elevated or drained, the best producing soil in the State. These prairies are interspersed with sand ridges—some of them quite high and some of them covered with an indifferent growth of timber. One of these timbered sand ridges extends from the Sangamon, north, to the Quiver—some fifteen miles—passing up on the east side of Kilbourne and Havana Townships, and varying from one to three miles in width. Another sand ridge passes from the Sangamon to the north line of Bath, on the east side of Bath Township. Another sand ridge, with timber on it, extends from the Quiver, near Forest City, to the north line of the county. These lands are considered of a poor quality by reason of the excessive quantity of sand mixed with the soil: but there are many things that they will produce, and in time they will be put in cultivation. Field's Prairie, about three miles wide and six long, lies between the first two ridges of timber above described, and is one of the richest and handsomest garden spots that a crow ever flew over. There are other localities where the land is equally good, but none where the locality is so picturesque and inviting to the farmer. The upper end of the prairie needs drainage to bring it to the highest state of perfection. Much remains to be done in the way of drainage in nearly all of the townships to bring the land into a high and safe state of cultivation, and when it is done, no other land will excel it in richness and productiveness.

Owing to this peculiar formation, soil and topography of a large portion of the county, the crop yield is dependent very much upon the condition of the weather, and will continue so until a more perfect system of drainage is adopted and carried out.

The richest and best lands of a portion of the county are so level that, in wet seasons, the natural drainage is not sufficient to carry off the surplus water: consequently, in wet years these lands are more or less non-productive. In the dry years, the high, sandy lands, for want of moisture, dry out, parch up and destroy vegetation to a greater or less extent, so that, in the dry years, the full crops are on the flat lands and in the wet years upon the high lands, where there is so much sand that a stranger to the soil would think nothing could grow. Of course, the best lands are those sufficiently elevated for drainage and containing enough and not too much sand mixed in the loam. There is more or less of this kind of land in all the townships of the county. Without drainage, the eastern portion of the county is considered best on account of being high and undulating.

It is remarkable how much life and vigor is imparted to the soil by a plentiful supply of sand. If "heat is life and cold is death," we are certainly blessed with a lively life-giving soil. The sun's rays, striking upon the particles of sand,

produce a warmth that starts vegetation very early in the season and drives it on to maturity with great rapidity. In ordinary seasons, when the frost does not come too early, corn planted as late as July matures and produces well. There have been years when Mason County supplied the country round, in the State and out of it, with the seed which they could get nowhere else, because our corn always ripens and is always ready to grow in consequence of the life and vigor imparted to it by the fructifying influence of sun rays and sand.

Mason County is noted for the superior quality of its wheat, when in a wheat-growing period, which runs in cycles. For a series of years, all wheat sown does well because the elements that it requires in its growth are in the soil. When these elements become exhausted, wheat will not do well until a new supply is accumulated. But in corn there is no failure or let-up; it is always up and a-coming; and melons, sweet potatoes and all kinds of products requiring much warmth in development find no rival in other soils. Watermelons are generally in market by the middle of July, and in virgin soil they grow to an enormous size. They are often seen as long as a barrel, and have sometimes kicked the beam at sixty pounds!

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD.

As early as the year 1850, J. M. Ruggles began the talk for this road, and, after the removal of the county seat from Bath, he become actively engaged in the enterprise, hoping thereby to make amends for what Bath had lost in the county seat. In the year 1852, Mr. Ruggles was elected to the State Senate from Sangamon, Menard and Mason, and at the first session in 1853, he prepared and secured the enactment of the charter under which the road was built. Under this charter, J. M. Ruggles was made the chief corporator, and immediately went to work and procured subscriptions of over $100,000, unaided by a single individual, and organized a company under the charter. Almost every man on the line of the road in Mason County made liberal subscriptions, and among the subscriptions was one of $50,000 by the county, as will be seen in the county records, as follows: "December 5, 1853. This day came J. M. Ruggles and presented a petition for the court to order an election in the county for taking $50,000 stock in the Illinois River Railroad, bonds to run twenty years and draw 8 per cent interest. The court ordered an election to be held on the second Saturday in January, 1854." At this election, the vote for subscription was carried by a very decided majority, and the organization was completed some time afterward.

At the first election, Judge William Thomas, of Morgan County, R. S. Thomas, of Cass County; J. M. Ruggles and Francis Low, of Mason County, and Joshua Waggonseller, of Tazewell, were elected Directors, and R. S. Thomas was elected President; M. H. L. Schooley, Secretary, and Thomas Plasters, Treasurer. With some changes, not now remembered, this directory

continued until the road changed its name and ownership. Mr. Low was President for a short time, and also Treasurer, and James H. Hole was also Treasurer. B. S. Prettyman was a Director in the later years of the Company, and H. O'Neal for one year.

On the 25th of December, 1856, the county of Mason took $50,000 additional stock in the road. In July, 1857, the town of Havana took $15,000 stock in the road and the town of Bath took $10,000 stock about the same time. Cass County took $100,000 stock in the road, and Morgan County took $50,000 stock. The city of Pekin also took stock. The building of railroads in those days was hard work, and every body had to do their level best.

W. G. Wheaton, of Peoria, was the first engineer employed, and soon developed a disposition to locate depots and speculate in town lots. He contracted for land a mile south of Manito and a mile south of Forest City, and proceeded to lay out towns of large proportions at these places, with a view to speculation. This led to a fierce conflict between him and J. M. Ruggles, as the newspapers of that time will show, and finally ended in the discharge of Wheaton and the employment of another engineer.

The selection of depot grounds and stations in Mason County was afterward put into the hands of J. M. Ruggles, who located the depot at Manito and gave the name to the town. He also located the depots at Forest City, Topeka, Havana and Bath, and the towns which Wheaton had laid out were obliterated and wiped out so effectually that their names are no more remembered.

The contract was let in May, 1857, for grading, bridging and furnishing cross-ties between Pekin and Jacksonville, a distance of about seventy miles. Allen & McGrady, of Indiana, became the contractors, and the work began at Bath in September, 1857, and was pushed forward rapidly until completed from Pekin to Virginia, in 1859. The section from Pekin to Peoria was completed in 1864, and from Virginia to Jacksonville in 1869, since which time the road has done a heavy business.

The following extracts are taken from the Havana *Herald* of September 11, 1857, edited by W. W. Stout:

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The election of Directors of the Illinois River Railroad took place at Chandlerville on Saturday of last week. A large number of persons were present on the occasion, and an amount of stock was represented equal to $350,000. Considerable interest was manifested among those present in regard to who should be elected to the directory, and as to how they should be appointed. But after the manifestation of considerable feeling in regard thereto, matters were finally arranged, as we presume, to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Judge Thomas was elected Director of Morgan County, R. S. Thomas for Cass, J. M. Ruggles for Bath, Frank Low for Havana and Joshua Waggonseller for Tazewell. The selection of a more efficient Board of Directors could not have been made. They are the very best men to be found along the line of the road, and their selection will meet the approbation of a large majority of the citizens of the different counties through which the road will pass, and give renewed confidence to the friends of this great improvement. After the election, the new Board held a short session and chose James H. Hole, of Havana, to be the Treasurer of the Company, and M. H. L. Schooley,

Secretary. The Board then adjourned to meet again in Havana on the third Saturday of the present month.

THE RAILROAD.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we inform our readers that active operations have commenced on the Illinois River Railroad at this place. At the present time, between forty and fifty men and some dozen teams are busily at work in despoiling the enormous sand hill, which has so long been an eyesore to the citizens of this place, of its huge dimensions, and they are now hauling away the dirt and making fills therewith on other portions of the road. The citizens of our town seem to manifest an extraordinary interest in the work, judging from the fact that all the shady spots in near proximity to where the work is going on are constantly occupied all day long by persons who seem to contemplate, with immense satisfaction, its progress. The enormous sand-hill is rapidly giving way before the "Mickeys," and it is a great pity but the road had been located through the center of it, for the Railroad Company, in making excavations for the road, would have done more for the benefit of the town, more toward improving the appearance thereof, in three months' time than the town Council would be able to do in the next three years.

During the war, the road changed hands by reason of a foreclosure of first mortgage, and the name was changed to that of the "Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad," and has for years been operated for that Company by John Allen and J. F. Kelsy, Vice President of the road, who have given general satisfaction in their management.

Something like a year ago, the road went into the hands of a receiver—Mr. John Allen—who continues to operate the road to this time. The controlling interest of the road has recently passed into the hands of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Company. What that control may develop, when in possession, depends upon the hereafter.

The entire length of the road is eighty-three miles, mostly steel rails. The stations that have been located and built up on the line of the road are: Manito, Forrest City, Bishop's, Topeka, Havana, Bath and Saidora. Length of road in Mason County, thirty-six miles; length of side-track, three miles; standard gauge.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD—JACKSONVILLE BRANCH.

This road was first projected as the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad, incorporated in 1857, of which Richard Yates was President up to the date of his election as Governor, in 1860. In 1862, it was consolidated with the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, and W. G. Green, of Menard, was the first President of the consolidated company. He was succeeded by George Strant, of Peoria. The road was leased to the C. & A. road, April 30, 1868, by whom it has been operated since that date. For several years, the line of road was operated from Jacksonville to Petersburg. In 1867, it was extended to Bloomington, reaching Mason City in June and Bloomington on the 23d of September, 1867. The length of road through Mason County is twelve miles; standard gauge, and, in all respects, first-class.

SPRINGFIELD & NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

The charter for this road is dated March 24, 1869. The route is from Springfield, via Petersburg, to Havana—forty-eight miles. The original

Directors were: John Williams and John T. Stuart, of Springfield: William G. Green and William Estel, of Menard, and Hugh Fullerton and R. S. Moore, of Havana. Mason County subscribed $50,000 to the capital stock, and the township of Havana took $25,000, and the individuals along the line of the road subscribed liberally. The work on the road began in 1871 and the road was completed in 1873. Kilbourne, Bowers & Co., of Iowa, were the contractors. Col. John Williams, of Springfield, made heavy advances to the contractors, and, in the end, finished up the road, became the largest owner of stock, and has operated the road since its completion. The road finally went—where most of the roads have gone in the past ten years—into the hands of a receiver—George N. Black, of Springfield—and in the spring of 1879 it was sold to a new company, by whom it is now operated and of whom Col. Williams is President and largest owner. It is a well-managed road and is kept in good condition, doing a fair business for a short road. The length of road in Mason County, from the Sangamon River to Havana, is about thirteen miles: standard gauge. W. M. Bacon and Mike Myers are the present popular conductors of the two trains that make daily trips over the road. The stations on the line of the road are: Sedan, Long Branch, Conover and Kilbourne.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN EXTENSION.

This road was chartered in 1867, and extends from the city of Urbana to the city of Havana—101 miles—and is designed to extend west to the Mississippi River. The original Directors for Mason County were: Judge Lyman Lacy and James H. Hole, of Havana. The county of Mason took $100,000 stock in the road: Havana, $40,000: Pennsylvania, $10,000, and Mason City, $25,000. The work of construction began in the year 1872 and the road was completed, in first-class manner, to Havana in 1873. This corporation traveled the usual road to bankruptcy, and, after remaining two or three years in the hands of a receiver, was sold in 1879 to a new company, who are, at this date, preparing to complete the bridge at Havana and to extend the road to the Mississippi. The road is an important one to Mason County, extending the entire length of the county from east to west, passing through Mason City, Teheran, Easton, Biggs, Poplar City, to Havana—twenty-six miles—crossing the C. & A. at Mason City and the S. & N.-W. and the P., P. & J. at Havana. Jack Caldwell is a well-known and popular conductor on the road, and it has generally been well managed.

HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

This line of narrow gauge road was projected in the year 1873. It has been built and is now in successful operation from the east line of the State to Leroy, in McLean County, a distance of sixty miles. A company has recently been organized in Mason County to build the road from Havana to San Jose, on the east line of the county, and the greater part of the stock has been taken in order to secure this section of the road. Francis Low is President of the

Company: W. H. Campbell, Vice President; E. A. Wallace, Secretary, and Bentley Buxton, Treasurer.

This road is a part of a narrow-gauge line designed to extend east to Toledo, Ohio, and west through Iowa. So far as built, it has proved very popular and has made money for the stockholders. It is three-feet gauge.

FULTON COUNTY NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

This road is designed as an extension of the Havana & Rantoul road, through Fulton County. It is already graded and ready for the ties from Lewistown to Havana, and will be in operation within the year 1879.

VERMONT & HAVANA NARROW-GAUGE ROAD.

This is a projected road, intended to connect with the narrow-gauge road at Havana, and will be built as soon as an eastern outlet is secured.

The number of miles of railroad already built in Mason County is eighty-seven, and the assessed value of the same is $317,965. The cost of building these roads was something over $1,000,000. The county debt incurred in the building of these roads is $153,500, and the value of the property in the county taxed to pay interest on this debt is $5,504,263. The township railroad debts are: Havana, $50,000; Mason City, $25,000; Pennsylvania, $10,000, and Sherman, $7,000, making the total railroad debt of the county and townships, $245,500.

The total number of miles of railroad in the State of Illinois built previous to the present year is: Of main line, 6,594; side track, 985, making a total of railroad track in the State, 7,579, the assessed value of which for 1878 (including all railroad property) was $40,641,865. The total amount of railroad indebtedness of all the counties, townships, cities and towns within the State on the 30th of September, 1878, was $13,782,168. The total value of the taxable property of the State at the same date was assessed at $857,235,762.

NEWSPAPERS IN MASON COUNTY.

The newspaper has become one of the most potent institutions in modern civilized communities. The daily paper gives to the reader each morning all the important events occurring in every enlightened country on the globe, which are eagerly devoured and digested with the matutinal meal; and the reading person would about as soon dispense with the one as the other.

The first newspaper printed in Mason County was in 1851—the *Mason County Herald*—edited and published by McKenzie & Roberts, in the town of Havana. In 1853, O. H. Wright became the editor and proprietor of this paper. He was succeeded by E. L. Grubb, who sold out to Stout & Weeden in 1853. W. W. Stout afterward became the sole editor and proprietor, and, under his management, the *Herald* became a well-conducted and influential paper.

We can only give the names of the papers and their proprietors that have followed each other in pretty rapid succession, without giving the dates or duration of their several existences: The *Squatter Sovereign*, in Havana, by James M. Davidson, in 1859–61; the Havana *Post*, by John B. Wright, 1861; the *Battle Axe*, in Havana, by Robert L. Durdy, 1862; the *Volunteer*, in Havana, by W. W. Stout; the *True Unionist*, in Havana, by S. Wheaden; the *Havana Gazette*, by R. L. Durdy; the Havana *Ledger*, by William Humphreyville; the *Journal*, by J. J. Knapp. This paper was removed from Havana to Mason City and sold to W. S. Walker, who ran it awhile and sold out to Wells Cory. Mr. Cory has conducted the Mason City *Journal* for nine years with marked ability. The *True Unionist* and the Havana *Ledger* were consolidated into the *Democratic Clarion*, and, after being conducted for a time by Wheaden & Humphreyville, passed into the hands of Mr. Wheaden, who ran it, with his son, for a number of years, and sold out to J. C. Warnock, of Mason City, on the 10th of September, 1877, when the name was changed to the *Mason County Democrat*. On the 2d of August, 1878, Mr. Warnock sold out to Messrs. Mounts & Murdock, who continue the paper in a way that indicates enterprise and ability.

The Havana *Gazette*, by D. G. Swan, is one of the defunct papers.

The Bath *Journal* was started into existence in the town of Bath by W. W. Stout in 1860, and was afterward sold out to Stafford & Servos. It ended its career during the war of the rebellion.

The Mason City *Times*, by Haughey & Co., was the first paper started in that place. The first issue was dated December 25, 1866.

The Mason City *News*, by Haughey & Walker had a short career.

The *Democratic Bugle*, a campaign paper, by R. L. Durdy, gave a few blasts in the campaign of 1876, and then blowed out.

The *Independent*, by Haughey & J. C. Warnock, is a well conducted paper in Mason City at this time.

The *Mason County Republican*, published in Havana by C. B. Ketchum and edited by F. & C. B. Ketchum, has been in operation for seven years—a long life for a Havana newspaper—and, therefore, there has been merit in it.

MASON COUNTY

WAR HISTORY AND RECORD.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt	Adjutant.	exch	exchanged
Art	Artillery.	inf	Infantry
Col	Colonel.	kld	killed
Capt	Captain.	m. o	mustered out
Corp	Corporal.	promtd	promoted.
Comsy	Commissary	prisr	prisoner
comd	commissioned	rect	recruit
Cav	Cavalry.	ree	re-enlisted
captd	captured.	Regt	Regiment
cessh	cessation	resd	resigned.
disabl	disabled	Sergt	Sergeant
disd	discharged	trans	transferred
e	enlisted	wd	wounded

WAR RECORD.

The war record of Illinois is one to be proud of by all the sons of Mars. In 1832-33, when men were not very plenty in Illinois, Gov. Reynolds called for volunteers to march against the great Indian warrior, Black Hawk, and they went forward, conquered and vanquished the savage foe and drove him beyond the Mississippi. In 1846, when the war with Mexico was declared, 8,370 Illinoisans offered their services to their country, whereas but 3,720 could be accepted under the call. How those volunteers acquitted themselves in this war, the deathless memories of Baker, Bissel, Hardin Shields, and hundreds of other brave officers and men will tell.

In the war of the rebellion, Illinois put into her own regiments 250,000 men, and enough of her sons went from other States to swell the roll to 290,000, far exceeding the total of all the soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war that achieved our independence. The total period of service of these men was 600,000 years. The laws of Congress called for the able bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, but the Illinoisans went in with their boys of eighteen and men of fifty and upward. The enrollment was excessive and the quota greater than in any other State. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to this injustice, he said, "the country needs the exercise, and we must put the whip on the free horse." But that was not necessary for enough were willing to go without the use of the whip. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, Illinois furnished one-tenth of all the soldiers that served in the war of the rebellion, and gave to the country, above all calls, 73,000 years of service. The mothers and daughters went into the fields, raised and harvested the crops, and the fathers and sons went into the battle-fields to subdue the rebellious land and to reap in the harvest of death and deathless fame. In Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, there were forty-five Illinois regiments of infantry, three companies of artillery and one regiment of cavalry. Knowing these men as he did, Mr. Lincoln replied to the fears and apprehensions as to the defeat of this army by saying, "It is impossible, there is a mighty sight of fight in a 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers raised the first Union flag over the city of Richmond, and brought home with them 300 battle-flags "all tattered and torn." She had the best War Governor of all the States, in the person of Gov. Yates. She furnished the greatest and best of all the Presidents during these perilous times, and she had the yet prouder distinction of furnishing the greatest military hero that the world has yet produced.

MASON COUNTY,

though producing no renowned warriors, has furnished her full quota of soldiers, and is entitled to her full share of the glory of the State. Within her borders were men who were rank Copperheads, opposed to the war, and Knights of the Golden Circle, but nevertheless the county was far ahead of all calls



Adolph Krebaum,

HAVANA

for men, and furnished more than her share of the 290,000 soldiers belonging to the State. Of the Sons of Liberty—a secret organization having for its object the release of rebel prisoners, burning Northern cities, and the defeat of the Union armies—Mason County had her share, small though it be. Their names are known, but, for the good reputation of the county, the sooner they are forgotten the better, and we shall not, therefore, mar this record with them.

The population of Mason County, in 1860, was 10,929, and the county record of enrollment shows, for the years 1861, 681 names; 1862, 1,869 names; 1863, 1,529 names; 1864, 1,695 names; 1865, 1,822 names.

The quota of Mason County was, for 1861, 306; 1862, 210; 1863, 344; 1864, 265; making the total quotas to January 1, 1865, 1,125; total credits to same date, 1,514; excess of volunteers over all calls, 389.

The enrollment for 1861 and 1862 is taken from the county record. The remaining items are taken from the records of the Adjutant General of the State.

The county record shows the number of soldiers furnished by the several townships in Mason County to be: Havana, 398; Bath, 350; Lynchburg, 73; Crane Creek, 61; Salt Creek, 59; Mason City, 108; Pennsylvania, 21; Forest City, 46; Quiver, 75; Manito, 119; Allen's Grove, 60; total, 1,370. This record is evidently very imperfect, for the reason that the list of soldiers whose names are given shows a total of 1,549—293 cavalry, and 1,256 infantry. The records in the State and in the county are very unsatisfactory, and the best evidence of the facts is to give the names of the officers and men, which are as correctly given as we have the means of making them.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Lieut. James M. Ruggles, Bath, comd. Quartermaster of the Regiment June 17, 1861; trans. by prom. to Major of Third Cavalry Sept. 11, 1861.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Maj. Hugh Fullerton, Havana, comd. Aug. 30, 1861; resd. Nov. 19, 1863.

Company B.

Blakely, Wm. L., Mason City, e. March 14, 1861, Saddler; trans. to Co. D, as consolidated.

Martinie, Harvey, Salt Creek, e. March 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, as consolidated.

Wolf, Washington, Salt Creek, e. March 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, as consolidated.

Company C.

Company C was organized at Havana July 28, 1861, by Capt. Hugh Fullerton, and ordered to Camp Butler. October 4, went to Cairo; October 10, to Caledonia, where the command remained until March 30, 1862, when it moved to Hickman, Ky., and there remained until June 7, when the regiment moved on to Union City, Tenn. June 10, went on picket duty on the Obion River; July 4, returned to Union City; August 16, went in pursuit of the rebel Capt. Beauford, with 200 men, and chased him thirty miles to Merryweather's Ferry, when the enemy was re-enforced, and was fought for half an hour, killing forty men, capturing sixteen prisoners and completely routing him. We lost Lieuts. Terry and Goodheart, one man killed and ten wounded. August 20, left Union City, and joined Lieut. Col. Hogg at Dyersburg, and, after an eight days' scout, went into camp at Jackson, Tenn. September 8, went in pursuit of rebel Gen. Armstrong; September 9, to Bolivar; September 27, to La Grange; October 5, escorted Gen. Hurlbut to Hatchee River; was in the action at Matamora, and was highly complimented by the General for good behavior in battle. October 19, our battalion had a skirmish with the Haywood Rangers, at Woodville, and captured forty-five of them, and in four days, returned to camp with sixty prisoners and one hundred captured horses. November 4, went to La Grange, drove the enemy's pickets out, and occupied the place; November 15, with other cavalry, reconnoitered toward Holly Springs; met the rebel Gen Jackson at Lamar, Miss.; charged on his columns, killing 18, wounding 60, and capturing 130. November 30, advanced on Holly Springs, the battalion taking the advance of Gen. Grant's army to Oxford, from whence it returned to Holly Springs, and was attacked, December 20, by rebel Gen. Van Dorn with 6,000 men, fighting him from 6 to 11 A. M., when our ammunition was exhausted, and we fell back to Coldwater Station, losing 7 killed, and 43 wounded. December 23, went in pursuit of Van Dorn, harassing his rear until the 29th, when we returned. December 30, went to Memphis and remained on duty until June 27, 1863, when we reported to Maj. Larrison; July 29, went to Fort Pillow; August 1, went on scout to Denmark; met rebel Col. Grier; charged on him and routed his command, and returned August 10; August 19, went scouting, and, on the 27th of September, went to Union City, and were continually scouting until the 19th of November, when we went in pursuit of rebel Maj. Sol Street; on the 20th, caught up with him at Merryweather's Ferry; charged him, killing 11, capturing 40 prisoners, 60 horses and 60 stand of arms. December 4, went on duty at Troy, Tenn.; December 9, went to No 14 Bend, Mississippi River, and, on the 11th, killed 2, captured 20 men, 35 horses and 35 stand of arms, from Sol Steel's command. December 23, went on expedition under Gen. A. J. Smith to Jackson, after rebel Gen. Forrest; gone 17 days. January 22, 1864, went on cavalry expedition with Col. Warring, and arrived at Collierville February 9. On the 11th, went on expedition into Mississippi with Gen. W. S. Smith, as far as Aberdeen and West Point. February 20, returned to Memphis, fighting and skirmishing with Forrest's

advance; and, on the 22d, a general engagement at Guy's Farm, Miss., and after sixty miles of fighting and marching, arrived at Camp Grierson, the brigade losing 180 men, killed and wounded. February 28, 1864, had brought out of Mississippi 2,500 negroes, from 3,000 to 4,000 horses and mules, and 100 prisoners from the enemy. April 1, ordered to join the regiment at New Orleans, and, on the 16th, reached Baton Rouge, and joined the regiment, which was stationed there.

In November, 1864, the regiment, in command of Col. B. F. Marsh, of Warsaw, Ill., left Baton Rouge and marched to Pascagoula, La., and there remained until January, 1865, when it went to New Orleans, and, in February, embarked on transports for Pensacola, Fla. In the march from Fort Blakely to Claiborne, the regiment met a rebel regiment of cavalry and took them in, which was the last engagement in which the regiment participated. From Claiborne, the regiment marched to Montgomery, Ala., and from there to Eufaula, where the retreating and disbanded army of Gen. Lee was met on their way to their homes. From Eufaula, the regiment marched via Tuscaloosa, Columbus and Jackson to Vicksburg. From Vicksburg, the regiment marched to Shreveport, La., and from thence across the State of Texas to San Antonio, and from there to Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, when the regiment was mustered out in December, 1865, and reached their homes in January, 1866.

Capt. Hugh Fullerton, Havana, comd. Aug. 24, 1861; promd. Major.

Capt. Samuel Whitaker, Havana, comd. Oct. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.

First Lieut. Calvin Terry, Havana, comd. Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Lake City, Aug. 16, 1862.

First Lieut. John Davis, Havana, comd. Aug. 17, 62, died Oct. 23, 1862.

First Lieut. George Moore, Havana, comd. Oct. 25, 1862, res. as vet. Nov. 10, 1864.

Second Lieut. David Schonberger, Havana, comd. Aug. 24, 1861; promoted.

Second Lieut. John Goodbrodt, Havana, comd. Dec. 30, 1861; died of wounds Aug. 15, 1862.

Second Lieut. George Moore, Havana, comd. Aug. 17, 1862; promoted.

Second Lieut. Peter Bolt, Havana, comd. Oct. 25, 1862, trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.

First Sergt. John Goodbrodt, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; promoted Second Lieut.

Q. M. Sergt. John Falls, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; promoted First Lieut.

Sergt. Henry D. Baxter, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; died Dec. 29, 1861, of wounds.

Sergt. Jonathan J. Trobert, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, died Nov. 4, 1861, as Farrier.

Sergt. George Moore, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; promd. to Second Lieut.

Corp. John F. Norfolk, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Corp. Clark S. Chatfield, Bath, Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Aug. 10, 1864, as private.

Corp. Levi J. Thomas, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Corp. John S. Brooks, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Orrin Barrett, Bath, Aug. 12, 1861, died Oct. 12, 1861, of disability.

Corp. Richard Poole, Manito, Aug. 12, 1861, died Aug. 20, 1862, as Sergeant.

Private John M. Shenk, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

Private Thomas A. Ringland, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as private.

Farrier John H. West, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; promtd. Vet. Surgeon.

Anderson, W. J., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Andrew, Lewis, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, promtd. First Sergt. and then to Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster.

Bohrer, Caudlip, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Bond, John B., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Aug. 11, '64.

Bartnell, Livingston, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; res. as vet.

Brodbeck, David S., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 1, 1862, for disability.

Barker, Samuel G. B., Bath, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Bertholdar, John L., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864, as Farrier.

Cotterman, Adam, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, re-e. as vet.

Connell, John, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, '64.

Davis, John T., Bath, Aug. 12, 1861; died at Memphis, Feb. 22, 1863.

Day, James, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Eaton, Robert, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Aug. 11, '64.

Holt, Peter, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, promtd. Q. M. Sergt. and then Second Lieut.

Hill, Wm. D., Bath, Aug. 12, 1861.

Hudson, John D., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, disd. April 13, 1862, for disability.

Holmes, Lewis S., Mason City, Aug. 12, 1861.

Hunt, Edgar Z., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, promtd. to Reg. Q. M. Sergt.

Knoppel, Henry, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Littell, Geo. W. C., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Lilley, Wm., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861, deserted June 20, 1863.

London, Wm., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861.

Mocker, Albert, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Moseley, Robert J., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861, re-e. as vet.

Maxwell, Verney H., Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864, as Sergt.

Otis, Reig H., Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Aug. 22, 1864.

O'Berko, John A., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864, as Corp.

Phelps, David H., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Philbrick, John, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died Oct. 20, 1862, as Sergt.

Rolfe, William, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; res. as vet.

Stotts, Jacob F., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; kld. in Obion County, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1862.

Stewart, Thomas B., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. July 3, 1862.

Stutt, Christian, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 20, 1864.

Sharp, Peter A., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 20, 1862.

Swearingen, Peter, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Stewart, Hermon, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Aug. 11, 1864, as Sergt.

Stills, Henry, Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died July 3, 1862.

Stacey, Hosley, Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861, res. as vet.

Snyder, John L., Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864, as Sergt.

Stevens, Lyman, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Scarvey, S. M. E., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Nov. 25, 1861, for disability.

Vanmeter, Morris, Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861, res. as vet.

Vanmeter, D. W., Forest City, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. June 1, 1862.

Walker, Wesley, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861, res. as vet.

Wall, William, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Wirkhisser, Geo. F., Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Wallace, William A., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. —, 1861.

Williams, Lemuel, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1864.

Wheeler, Samuel, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861, promtd. Sergt., then Capt.

VETERANS

Ecker, D. C., Havana, e. Jan. 16, 1864, trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.

Myers, Wm. D., Havana, Jan. 16, 1864, trans. to Co. A, as consolidated.

Myers, George, Havana, Jan. 16, 1864, trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.

North, Samuel F., Havana, Jan. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.
Reeves, Francis M., Havana, Feb. 29, 1864; died at Baton Rouge Nov. 27, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Bastion, Florint, Havana, Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 28, 1864, for disability.
Binginhorst, J. H., Havana, Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. May 29, 1865.
Duvier, Louis, Havana, Aug. 13, 1862; died at La Grange, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1863.
Ellsworth, Wm. C., Forest City, Jan. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.
Foskett, Wm. B.
Frogg, Joel, Havana, Aug. 12, 1862; disd. Aug., 1863, for disability.
Howell, Chester, Havana, April 21, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.
Johnson, Wm., Havana, Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 11, 1865.
Martin, Samuel F., Havana, Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.
Neikirk, George, Havana, July 1, 1861; m. o. Aug. 11, 1864, as Sergt.
Ryan, Edward, Havana, Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B, as consolidated.
Shroder, John, Havana, Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 11, 1865.
Tippey, Willis A., Havana, Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 11, 1865.
Zappa, Frank, Havana, Jan. 22, 1862; m. o. Jan. 25, '65.

Company H.

VETERAN.

Brewer, Joseph M., Havana, Feb. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. E, as consolidated.

Company M.

Capt. David Solanbarger, Havana, comd. Dec. 30, 1861; resd. June 2, 1863; trans. from Co. C.
Capt. H. P. Crawford, Havana, comd. June 2, 1863; m. o. June 24, 1865.
First Lieut. Henry P. Crawford, Havana, comd. Dec. 30, 1861; promtd.
First Lieut. Wm. A. Mattice, Mason Co., comd. June 2, 1863; resd. May 27, 1864.
Second Lieut. Wm. A. Mattice, Mason Co., comd. Dec. 30, 1861; promtd.
Second Lieut. William Webb, Havana, comd. June 2, 1863.
Shearer, O. H., e. Oct. 26, 1861, and served as Orderly Sergt. for eight months, and was trans. by promotion to Capt. Co. A, 6th Tenn. Cav., Oct. 3, 1862; Oct. 16, 1863, prmtd. to Major; Feb. 24, 1865, prmtd. to Lieut. Col., and July 6, 1865, prmtd. to Col. of the regiment.
Anglemire, Henry, Havana, e. Dec. 3, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865, as First Sergt.
Ashurst, Joshua, Havana, e. Aug. 18, 1862; rect.
Ashton, Albert K., Havana, e. Aug. 14, 1862; rect.
Allman, H. P., Havana, e. Aug. 18, 1862; rect.
Banks, David E., Bath, e. Nov. 6, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Bartholomew, W., Havana, e. Nov. 27, 1861; disd. May 23, 1862, disab.
Bearden, F. M., Bath, e. Nov. 11, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Butler, Lawrence, Bath, e. Dec. 3, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Bearden, John J., Havana, e. Aug. 7, 1862; rect.; trans. to Co. A.
Baker, Greenberry, Havana, e. Dec. 1, 1862; rect; trans to Co. A.
Bremley, John, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1862; recruit.; m. o. June 11, 1865.
Brown, Wm., Havana, e. Aug. 16, 1864; rect.; m. o. June 11, 1865.
Butler, George, Bath, e. Nov. 25, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Cain, A. W., Havana, e. Nov. 20, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Conchman, Wm., Havana, e. Nov. 6, 1861; disd. for disab.
Crossman, John, Havana, e. Dec. 10, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Coggshall, C. G., Bath, e. Nov. 7, 1861; disd. June 1, 1862, for disab.
Cline, Henry J., Bath, e. Dec. 7, 1861; promtd. Hospital Steward.
Conklin, G. W., Bath, e. Dec. 3, 1861; died at Memphis March 4, 1864, wds.
Curry, R. A., Bath, e. Nov. 19, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Darrel, J. M., Havana, e. Nov. 2, 1861; died at Bolivar, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1862.
Dickinson, A., Havana, e. Oct. 20, 1861.
Davis, Wm. G., Bath, e. Nov. 8, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Duffield, Geo. W., Havana, e. March 17, 1862, rect.; m. o. March 16, 1865.
Doyle, Dennis, Havana, e. Sept. 6, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 11, 1865.
England, Richard, Havana, e. Nov. 8, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Ellis, J. W., Mason Co., e. March 20, 1862, rect.; Sergt.; died at Memphis April 12, 1864.
Farrell, Ed., Havana, e. Dec. 13, 1861; deserted Feb. 13, 1863.
Fisher, Fred, Havana, e. Dec. 3, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Furrer, George, Havana, e. Dec. 2, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Flemming, A., Havana, e. Aug. 11, 1862, rect
Gee, Amos C., Havana, e. Nov. 8, 1861; disd. July 28, 1862, for disab.
Gee, Oliver J., Bath, e. Nov. 25, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865, as Corp.
Gibson, Elias, Bath, e. Nov. 8, 1861; m. o. Jan, 9, 1865.
Guy, Wm. L., Havana, e. Nov. 8, 1861; died at Baton Rouge May 20, 1864.
Garret, Jacob, Havana, e. Jan. 30, 1862, rect.; disd. May 5, 1864.
Hadlock, Francis, Bath, e. Dec. 3, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, '65.
Hopkins, Myron, Bath, e. Oct. 25, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, '65.
Howard, F. E., Havana, e. Dec. 2, 1861; died April 18, 1862.
Ishmael, R. E., Mason Co., e. Oct. 31, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Jones, Jeptha, Havana, e. Dec. 6, 1861; died April 8, '62, at Paducah, Ky.
Jones, Franklin L., Havana, e. Nov. 11, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Johnson, James, Havana, e. Aug. 18, 1862, rect.; m. o. June 11, 1865, as Sergt.
Johns, M., Havana, e. Aug. 14, 1862; died Holly Springs Dec. 18, 1862.
Johnson, C. L., Havana, e. Nov. 21, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865, as Sergt.
Ketcher, J., Havana.
Linewiber, Martin, Havana, e. Dec. 10, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Lispe, Fred, Havana, e. Dec. 3, 1861; disd. Oct. 17, 1862, for disability.
Lucas, Thomas, Mason County, e. March 7, 1862, rect.; m. o. Feb. 28, 1865, as First Sergt.
Malone, Thos. F., Havana, e. Nov. 19, 1861; died at Memphis May 31, 1864.
Millison, O. G., Havana, e. Nov. 29, 1861; disd. Aug. 24, 1864, for disability.
Millison, J. S., Havana, Dec. 7, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
McDonald, Daniel, Havana, e. Nov. 27, 1861.
Mobley, Thomas, Havana, e. Nov. 11, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.
Musselman, Joel, Havana, e. Dec. 3, 1861; disd. Oct. 17, 1862, for disability.
Morgan, James H., Havana, e. March 17, 1862, rect.; m. o. March 16, 1865.
Mobley, John K., Havana, e. Dec. 21, 1863, rect.; trans. to Co. A, as consolidated.
McCoy, A., Havana, e. Jan. 30, 1863, rect.; trans. to Co. A.
Micklam, S. A., Bath, e. March 7, 1862; rect; m. o. Feb. 28, 1865.
Milum, Jackson, Havana, e. Aug. 25, 1862, rect.
Neal, Joseph, Bath, e. Nov. 20, 1861; disd. Oct. 20, 1862, for disability.
Owen, S. D., Havana, e. Nov. 9, 1861; disd. Oct. 17, 1862, for disability.
O'Neal, Joseph, Havana, e. March 24, 1865, rect.; trans. to Co. A.
O'Neal, P., Havana, e. Jan. 11, 1864, rect.; trans. to Co. A.
Owens, S. D., Havana, e. Feb. 26, 1863, rect.; trans. to Co. A.
Parsley, W. R., Havana, e. Nov. 29, 1861; died at Paducah Sept. 5, 1862.
Pulling, Thomas, Havana, e. Dec. 4, 1861; disd Oct. 17, 1862, for disability.
Pearce, Geo. T., Havana, e. Aug. 9, 1863, rect.; Corp.; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
Ray, John, Bath, e. Nov. 14, 1861; disd. Aug. 28, 1862, for disability.
Robinson, Geo., Havana, e. Nov. 6, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Ransom, J. A., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Bolivar Nov. 5, 1862.

Ray, John, Mason County, e. Aug. 12, 1862, cont.; trans. to Co. A.
Renshaw, A. M., Bath, e. March 22, 1862, regt.; m. o. March 21, 1865, as Capt.
Ritz, John, Mason Co., e. April 2, 1862, cont.; m. o. April 1, 1865.
Ray, Joseph, Havana, e. Aug. 13, 1862, regt.
Simmons, Warren, Havana, e. Nov. 1, 1861; disd. Oct. 27, 1862, for disability.
Stokes, L., Havana, e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at Paducah Jan. 1, 1862.
Seaver, Jacob, Bath, e. Dec. 9, 1861; cont. May 1, 1865, for muster.
Seaton, N., Bath, e. Dec. 10, 1861; died in Mason County Aug. 3, 1864.
Shriver, Wm., Bath, e. Dec. 11, 1861; cont. May 1, 1865, for muster.
Smith, Andrew J., Bath, e. Dec. 2, 1861, m. o. Jan. 9, '65.
Spencer, Geo. S., Bath, e. Nov. 19, 1861, died at Paducah April 3, 1862.
Sizelove, J., Bath, e. Dec. 11, 1861, deserted Dec. 25, '61.
Sizelove, O., Bath, e. Aug. 20, 1861, trans. to Co. A.
Schmits, Levi, Bath, e. April 16, 1862, cont.; m. o. April 15, 1865, as Bugler.
Stull, J. W., Havana, e. Aug. 24, 1861, m. o. June 11, '65.
Tipton, Isaac, Havana, e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. Oct. 17, 1862, for disability.
Waggoner, L. C., Havana, e. Nov. 15, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
Walker, Moses, Havana, e. Nov. 19, 1861; died at Baton Rouge Oct. 1, 1864.
Warner, Wm. Havana, e. Oct. 28, 1861; died at Paducah April 5, 1862.
West, Harper, Havana, e. Nov. 6, 1861; disd. Oct. 16, '62, by Illinois.
Walker, John W., Bath, e. Nov. 14, 1861; m. o. Jan. 9 1865.
Wallace, J. M., e. Dec. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
Willson, Isham, Bath, e. Dec. 21, 1861; m. o. June 11, '65.
Williams, Wm. V., Havana, e. May 24, 1862; m. o. Feb. 25, 1865, as Sergt.
Wilson, John W., Havana, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Weston, Erwin, Havana, e. Aug. 25, 1862, regt.

VETERANS IN COMPANY M.

Crawford, J. A., Mason County, e. March 11, 1864; trans. to Co. A.
Mathews, Thomas, Mason County, e. March 14, 1864; m. o. June 22, 1865.

The Second Cavalry was consolidated into six companies, after having their numbers largely deplored by the vicissitudes of war. In the re-organization, Companies B and C were united in Company B, and Samuel Whitaker, of Havana, was made Captain, and Peter Holt, of Havana, was made Second Lieutenant.

THIRD CAVALRY.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. E. A. Carr, in August, 1861. The regiment moved to St. Louis, Mo., September 25. October 1, moved up the Missouri River to Jefferson City, and thence to Warsaw, arriving on the 11th of October. On the 23d, marched to Springfield, Mo., in Col. Carr's Brigade, Gen. Asboth's Division. On the 21 of November, Gen. Hunter took command of the army, superseding Gen. Fremont, who had been in command one hundred days. November 13, the First and Second Battalions moved, with the army, on Rolla, Mo. The Third Battalion, in command of Maj. Ruggles, remained with Sigel's Division, protecting the rear of the retreating army, and was the last to leave Springfield. Arriving at Rolla, November 19, the regiment remained until the 24th of December, when it moved in the advance of Gen. Curtis' army for the Southwest.

Tarrying a short time in Camp Ruggles, the regiment, with Carr's Division, arrived at Marshfield on the 11th of February, and on the 13th the Third Battalion of the Third Cavalry, in command of Maj. Ruggles, fought the first engagement and won the first victory of Curtis' campaign, on the road four miles north of Springfield. On the 14th, the army occupied Springfield, Mo. On the 15th, came up with Price's retreating army at Crane Creek, and captured some prisoners. On the 18th, at Sugar Creek, the Third Battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. On the 20th, the Second Battalion marched to Cross Hollows, Ark., where the army remained until the 5th of March, when it fell back to Pea Ridge. On the 6th, the First and Third Battalions marched from Huntsville, forty-eight miles, with Col. Vandever's Brigade. On the 7th, the First and Third Battalions, in Dodge's Brigade, and the Second, in Vandever's, were engaged all day and to the close of the battle of Pea Ridge, losing 10 killed and 40 wounded. March 19, moved to Keetsville, where Col. McCrellis joined the regiment, and went on duty with Maj. Hubbard. April 10, the regiment arrived at Forsyth, on the 29th, at West Plains, Mo., and, on the 3d of May, at Batesville, Ark. On the 14th, moved to Little Red River. On the 25th, in crossing White River, Capt. McClellan and five men were drowned. On the 4th of June, the regiment fell back to Fairview. On the 7th, Capt. Sparks, with 60 men, was surrounded with 300 of the enemy's cavalry, and cut his way out, losing 4 wounded and 4 prisoners. On the 11th, returned to Batesville, and from thence to Jacksonport. On the 5th of July, the army moved for Helena, where the Third Cavalry arrived and went into camp on the 15th of July, 1862, and there remained on duty in scouting expeditions, until the 23d of December, when Companies B, C, D, H, I and L, in command of Lieut. Col. Ruggles, embarked for Vicksburg, under Gen. W. T. Sherman. Companies E and G were on duty with Gen. Carr at St. Louis.

The regiment did good service at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and from there embarked for Arkansas Post, in which battle it also took an active and important part, and from there returned to Vicksburg. In the month of February, on account of high water interfering with cavalry operations, Gen. Grant ordered six companies of the regiment to return to Memphis, where they remained, doing duty in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky, until the 21st of August, 1863, when a large portion of the regiment embarked for their homes in Illinois, by reason of the expiration of their term of service. The remaining companies participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg, and also in the Banks campaign in Western Louisiana.

The veterans remaining were consolidated into a battalion of six companies, under Capt. Carnahan, who was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on the 24th of August. In May, 1865, the battalion returned to St. Louis, and from thence to St. Paul, reporting to Gen. Curtis. On the 4th of July, went on an Indian expedition through Minnesota and Dakota to the British lines, and returned by way of Devil's Lake, Fort Berthold, to Fort Snelling, on the 1st of October, from where they arrived at Springfield, Ill., on the 13th of October, 1865, and were mustered out of service.

The regiment had the misfortune of many other regiments, to be under the baneful influence of an officer educated by the people at West Point, whose ambition over-reached and beclouded his patriotism and his military abilities.

Major James M. Ruggles, comd. Sept. 11, 1861; prmtd to Lieut. Col. March 7, 1862; prmtd. to Col., and also to Brevet Brig. Gen. March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Company B.

Cleghorn, Geo., San Jose, e. Aug. 13, 1861; captured by the enemy, Nov 5, 1863.
Crites, James, San Jose, e. Aug. 13, 1861; re-e a veteran.
Graham, Samuel, San Jose, e. Aug 13, 1861; re-e. a vet.
Kent, Wm., San Jose, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, '64.
Killpatrick, Joseph, San Jose, e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. for disability, July 23, 1862.
Menkirk, Nathan, San Jose, e. Aug. 13, 1861; deserted Feb. 18, 1862.
Perdue, Geo., San Jose, e. Aug. 13, 1861; died at Rolla, Mo., June 4, 1862.
Sumers, Abner, San Jose, e. Aug. 13, 1861; m. o. Sept. 5, 1864, as Sergt.
Toney, James, Bath, e. Aug. 13, 1861; re-e. a veteran.

Company C.

Fair, Wm., Snicarte, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. a veteran.

Company H.

Gilpatrick, J., Snicarte, e. Sept. 24, '61; disd. for disab.
Knight, Thos., Bath, e. Aug. 28, 1861; re-e. a vet.
McDerrit, Edward, Bath, e. Aug. 13, 1861; accidentally kld. June 26, 1862, at Batesville, Ark.
Steele, Henry C., Snicarte, e. Sept. 24, 1861; re-e. a vet.
Waddle, W. B., Snicarte, e. Sept. 24, 1861; re-e. a vet.
Waggoner, H., Havana, e. Aug. 28, 1861; re-e. a vet.
Pearson, M., Lynchburg, e. Jan. 21, 1864; rect.
Stubard, T. M., Salt Creek, e. Feb. 22, 1865; rect.
Sanford, H. M., Manito, e. Feb. 27, 1865; prmtd.
Colbert, Geo. W., Manito, e. Feb. 27, 1865; deserted.
Colbert, Edward, Manito, e. Feb. 27, 1865; deserted.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Company E.

Second Lieut. George N. Leoni, San Jose, e. Feb. 25, '63; prmtd. to Capt. of Mississippi Rifles.

Company H.

McCarty, Ed., Mason City, e. Sept. 5, 1861; re-e.
McGhee, M., San Jose, e. Oct. 10, 1861; died in Tenn.
Merkley, H. R., San Jose, e. Oct. 21, 1861.
Miller, F. A., San Jose, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Omart, Christ, San Jose, e. Nov. 10, 1861.
Phinney, M. P., Mason City, e. Sept. 20, 1861; prmtd.
Sweeney, Henry, Mason City, e. Aug. 25, 1861; accidentally shot.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Company C.

Allen, Hiram C., Bath, e. March 1, 1864.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Company A.

Fletcher, J. R., Mason City, e. Jan. 3, 1864.

Company E.

Bates, B. M., Mason County, e. Sept. 20, 1861.
Bates, O. D., Mason County, e. Sept. 20, 1861.
Tapp, Lewis G., Havana, e. Jan. 3, 1864.

Company H.

Peck, Thomas, Havana, e. Sept. 23, 1861; re-e.
Pitman, Samuel, Mason County, e. Sept. 23, '61; deserted.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company B.

Hayner, Geo., Spring Lake, e. Oct. 19, 1861; re-e.

Company C.

Second Lieut. Moses T. Lewman, San Jose, Dec. 20, 1861; prmtd. to First Lieut. Dec. 1, 1862; resd. July 15, '63.
Bowman, Samuel, San Jose, e. Nov. 17, 1861; disd. for disability July 8, 1862.
Glead, James, San Jose, e. Nov. 14, 1861; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, as Sergt.
Gregory, Benj., Spring Lake, Sept. 28, 1864; m. o. June 9, 1865.
Hill, Samuel, San Jose, e. Nov. 15, 1861, as Corp.
Hite, J. W., San Jose, e. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. Sept. 30, '65, as Sergt.
Hull, J. C., San Jose, e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. July 11, 1862, for disability.
Littlepage, John, San Jose, e. Feb. 20, 1862; m. o. Feb. 20, 1865.
Neil, James, San Jose, e. Nov. 17, 1861.

Company F.

Clary, Dennis, Havana, e. Oct. 7, 1861; re-e. as vet.
Lock, Geo., Havana, e. Sept. 24, 1861; re-e. as ve
Samms, John D., Havana, e. Dec. 20, 1863; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Senate, Wm., Havana, e. Oct. 7, 1861, Corp.; disd. June 30, 1862, for disability.
Westerfield, F., Havana, e. Sept. 20, 1861; disd. Aug. 3, 1862, for disability.
Westerfield, A., Mason Co., e. Oct. 18, 1861; died at Corinth June 30, 1862.

Company K.

Maxwell, A., Forest City, e. March 3, 1865; m. o. June 2, 1865.

Company L.

Capt. James Rote, Havana, Dec. 20, 1861; died Oct. 25 1862.
First Lieut. J. H. Allen, Havana, Dec. 19, 1864; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Second Lieut. S. D. Poland, Havana, Oct. 28, 1862; resd. Sept. 28, 1864.
Allen, John, Havana, e. Nov. 20, 1861, Corp.; re-e. as vet.
Bell, John, Havana, e. Nov. 27, 1861, Sergt.; disd. Nov. 29, 1862, for disability.
Bardle, John, Havana, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet.; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, as Sergt.
Carson, P., Havana, e. Nov. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. C Jan. 15, 1864.
Conover, John B., Havana, e. Nov. 23, 1861; died at Keokuk July 18, 1862.
Conover, John, Havana, e. Nov. 23, 1861.
Conover, George, Havana, e. Nov. 23, 1861; disd. Nov. 24, 1862, for disability.
Conover, Combes, Havana, e. Nov. 23, 1861; died at St Louis July 9, 1862.
Frazer, Caleb M., Havana, e. Nov. 18, 1861; trans. to Co. E.
Fisher, Wm., Havana, e. Dec. 9, 1861; drowned in Tennessee River March 9, 1862.
Garrison, James, Havana, e. Nov. 25, 1861; died at Jackson Nov. 6, 1862.
Ibeck, Michael J., Havana, e. Nov. 6, 1861; rese. as vet.

Kiner, Wm. H., Havana, e. Nov. 28, 1861, vet.
Leadman, George, Havana, e. Oct. 4, 1861, trans. to Co. C.
McIntyre, W. W., Havana, e. Nov. 20, 1861, vet.
Mattis, John, Havana, e. Dec. 5, 1861, vet.
Peck, Perry, Havana, e. Nov. 28, 1861; disd. for wds. July 2, 1862.
Peckam, Green, Havana, e. Nov. 28, 1861, vet.
Pollard, S. D., Havana, e. Oct. 7, 1861; promtd. to Second Lieut.
Quigley, Robert, Havana, e. Oct. 25, 1861; died at Louisville June 9, 1862.
Rote, Wm., Havana, e. Dec. 7, 1861, died at Bolivar Aug. 30, 1862.
Stuart, E. M., Havana, e. Nov. 19, 1861, vet.
Stuart, Amos, Havana, e. Dec. 15, 1861; disd. Sept. 20, 1862, for disability.
Shuckhouse, A., Havana, e. Oct. 25, 1861; rec. as vet.
Spellman, W., Havana, e. Nov. 15, 1861; deserted Aug. 28, 1862.
Wagner, John O., Havana, e. Nov. 16, 1861; m. o. Dec. 19, 1864.
Webb, Samuel, Havana, e. Oct. 25, 1861.

RECRUITS.

Adkins, James, Havana, e. Dec. 25, 1861; deserted May 1, 1862.
Bell, Wm. T., Havana, e. Dec. 25, 1861, vet.
Bell, Theodore, Havana, e. May 1, 1862; m. o. Sept. 30, 1864, as Corp.
Conway, John N., Havana, e. Nov. 25, 1861; deserted May 26, 1862.
Doering, Charles, Havana, e. Nov. 25, 1861, vet.
Dreidenheit, J., Havana, e. Dec. 25, 1861; m. o. Sept. 30, 1864.
Dunmit, John R., Topeka, e. April 19, 1864; m. o. Sept. 30, 1864.
Halsel, William E., Havana, e. April 21, 1864; m. o. Sept. 30, 1864.
Jackson, W., Havana, e. Dec. 20, 1861; died at Jackson Oct. 24, 1862.
Mann, Owen, Havana, e. Dec. 25, 1861, vet.
Smith, Wm., Havana, e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet.
Strandmayer, J., Havana, e. Dec. 20, 1861, vet.

VETERANS.

Elliott, John, Havana, e. Dec. 25, 1863; m. o. Sept. 30, 1864, as Sergt.
Hoeck, Michael, Havana, e. Dec. 25, 1863; m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, as Corp.
Shuntsmyer, A., Havana, e. Dec. 25, 1864; m. o. Sept. 30, 1864, as Sergt.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Battery K.

Nutt, William T., Mason City, e. Aug. 1, 1862; promtd.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company E.

Cahill, W. H., Mason City, e. March 8, 1864, vet.
Chesebro', A. F., Mason City, e. Dec. 8, 1863, vet.
Coleman, A., Salt Lake, e. Jan. 5, 1864; promtd. to Capt.
Collins, P., Havana, e. Dec. 8, 1863, vet.
Shaw, R. J., Havana, e. Dec. 8, 1863, vet.
Warner, Jesse, Bath, e. Dec. 8, 1863, vet.

Company C.

Hunt, W. H., Mason City, e. Nov. 24, 1861.
Lybarger, S., Havana, e. May 14, 1864.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Gantz, W. O., Mason Co., e. Aug. 14, 1861; promtd.
Harper, W., Mason Co., e. Aug. 14, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Harrison, E., Mason Co., e. Aug. 14, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Johnson, W. S., Mason Co., e. Aug. 14, 1861; promtd.
Kirby, M. F., Mason Co., e. Aug. 14, 1861; disd. 1864.
Mc[illegible], J. G., Mason Co., e. Aug. 14, 1861; KIB at Fort Donelson.
Wade, W. D., Mason Co., e. Aug. 14, 1861; m. o. 1864.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Bingman, J., Havana, e. Dec. 13, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry was mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on the 24th of May, 1861, and Leonard F. Ross elected Colonel. The first volunteers from Mason County went into this regiment, and were organized into Company K. The regiment left camp for Alton on the 17th of June. Late in July, it moved to St. Charles, Mo., and the next day went to Warrenton, Mo., and remained two weeks, Company A being detailed as body-guard to Gen. Pope, with headquarters at St. Charles. The regiment went from Warrenton to St. Louis, and from thence to Bird's Point, Mo., where it remained some weeks on garrison duty, and proceeded to Sulphur Springs Landing; from there, by way of Pilot Knob and Ironton, to Fredericktown, Mo., in pursuit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, joining Gen. Prentice's command at Jackson, Mo.

From Jackson, Mo., the regiment went over into Kentucky to assist in the construction of Fort Holt; from there to Elliott's Mills, and back to Fort Holt, and thence back to Cape Girardeau, Mo., in pursuit of Jeff Thompson's forces. On the 21st of October, 1861, the regiment met Thompson's forces at Fredericktown, Mo., where the regiment had its first battle with the enemy, and in which Lieut. J. Q. A. Jones fell mortally wounded; Daniel Bell was killed, and Sergt. Jacob Wheeler severely wounded—all of Company K. Returning to Cape Girardeau, the regiment went on provost duty until February, 1862, when they proceeded to Fort Henry, and from there to Fort Donelson, where they participated in the Fort Donelson battle, and suffered heavy loss in killed and wounded. The regiment went to Metal Landing, embarked for Savannah, Tenn., and from there to Pittsburg Landing, where it was assigned to the First Division Army of the West Tennessee, under command of Gen. John A. McClernand. The regiment was engaged in the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, in which Company K lost 7 killed and several wounded. The regiment was with the advance on Corinth, Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tenn., and, on the 17th of July, went to Bolivar on provost guard duty. In November, 1862, went in the expedition to Iuka, and was in the battle of Hatchie; returned to Bolivar, and from there to La Grange, reporting to Gen. Logan and going on provost duty. Marched to Holly Springs in December; thence to Abbeyville and thence to Oxford. After the capture of Holly Springs, was assigned to Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. McPherson, and proceeded by way of Moscow and Collierville to Memphis, where it remained on duty at the navy-yard

until the 16th of January, 1863, and then embarked for Vicksburg; whence the regiment returned to Lake Providence, La., where it remained until the investment of Vicksburg, when it returned to Milliken's Bend May 1; marched to Perkin's Landing; crossed the Mississippi River below Grand Gulf, and advanced, via Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Black, to the investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of the city, the regiment remained on duty, making incursions in Mississipi and Louisiana, until ordered back to Springfield, to be mustered out and discharged on the 4th of June, 1864.

The veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired at the time of mustering out were consolidated with the Eighth Illinois Infantry, and went out of service in the spring of 1866

Company C.

Callaway, Chancey, Bath, June 24, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Monroe, T., Bath, June 24, 1861.

Company G.

Brown, George, e. June 24, 1861; m. o.

Company H.

Beebe, George, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd.
Hulshizer, John, Havana, e. May 25, 1861.
Marlin, E. L., Havana, e. May 25, 1861.
McDonald, F. J., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd.
Mason, John, Havana, e. May 28, 1861; disd. for wds.
Mills, R. R., Havana, e. June 25, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Swartwood, C., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for wds.
Swartwood, S., Havana, e. May 25, 1861.
Woodruff, W. D, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for wds.

Company K.

Capt. James P. Walker, Mason City, April 23, 1861; resd. April 28, 1862.
Capt. Jacob Wheeler, Havana, April 27, 1862.
First Lieut. John Q. A. Jones, Havana, April 23, 1861; mortally wounded at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct 21, and died Oct. 24, 1861.
First Lieut. Jacob Wheeler, Havana, Oct 26, 1861.
First Lieut. Henry F. Hole, April 27, 1861; resd. Oct. 22, 1862.
First Lieut. James H. Mitchell, Bath, Oct. 22, 1862.
Second Lieut. A. J. Bruner, Bath, April 23, 1861; died at Bath, Nov. 20, 1861, of typhoid fever.
Second Lieut. A. T. Davis, Bath, Dec. 11, 1861; mortally wd. at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, and died at Bath July 2, 1862.
Second Lieut. James H. Mitchell, Bath, July 2, 1862.
Second Lieut. George N. Buck, Havana, Oct. 22, 1862.
Alvoid, George, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. March 10, 1863, of chronic sore eyes.
Boggs, James W., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Berry, Charles R., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; promoted to Capt. of 10th La. Vol., May 7, 1863.
Barns, George, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; deserted Aug. 10, 1862.
Bever, Thomas A., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. Sept. 27, 1862, of rheumatism.
Chatfield, Chas. H., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson, and disd. June 15, 1862.
Chessler, J. E., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 8, 1863.
Chambers, James H., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability from wds. July 11, 1862
Cumberworth, John, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861.
Cahill, W. H., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. March 8, 1864.
Collins, Patrick, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 8, 1863.
Doty, Emerson, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861.
Davis, J. Newton, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd. to First Sergt. Sept. 1, 1863.
Davis, A. T., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd. Second Lieut. and mortally wd. at Pittsburg Landing.
Diamond, James M., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. April 28, 1862, of disease,
Dase, David, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; died of wds. at Vicksburg, June 12, 1863.
Eager, Boyd, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; wd.
Fisher, Daniel, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; kld. in battle at Fredericktown, Oct. 23, 1861.
Griffin, David O., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. from wds. at Pittsburg Landing, Nov. 1, 1862.
Gatton, Carlton H., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; captd. on duty, Feb. 15, 1864.
Hines, John, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd. and trans. to Inv. Corps. for disability.
Henderson, Jas. M., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; deserted from Hospital at Quincy.
Hart, L. H., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861, m. o. 1864.
Henry, Albert, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability, April 10, 1863.
Hamilton, James M., Mound City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. May 30, 1862.
Hammond, W. M., e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability, Nov. 28, 1861.
Herring, Henry J., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; missing at Pittsburg Landing and supposed kld. in battle.
Hole, Henry F., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd. to First Lieut., and resd. Oct. 22, 1862.
Judd, Charles, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. Sept. 4, 1862, from disability caused by wds.
John, H. F. M., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability from rheumatism, Oct. 25, 1862.
Kirkpatrick, Richard, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; died March 21, 1862, at Savannah, Tenn.
Kerns, Richard, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; deserted April 6, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing.
Low, W. A., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd. and disd. for disability from wds. received at Vicksburg Dec. 15, 1863
Lofton, Ira, Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Lybarger, Sam'l, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. and re-e.
Leavitt, H. P., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Mitchel, J. H., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd.
Martin, Edward, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd. and re-e. as vet. Dec. 8, 1863.
Montgomery, R. S., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; died of wds. at Pittsburg Landing April 11, 1862.
Murdock, John S., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability April 19, 1862.
Morris, Martin, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability Feb. 13, 1862.
Murphy, John, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; m. o. 1864.
McKee, Oliver, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; disd. May 1, 1862, for disability.
McCrealey, James, e. May 25, 1861; trans. to gun-boat.
Moranville, F. A., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd. and re-e. as vet. March 8, 1864.
Neely, James W., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; wd. and deserted Jan. 18, 1863.
Nutt, Calvin, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; died of disease Aug. 1, 1863.
Pflicher, Raymond, e. May 25, 1861; deserted from hospital at St. Louis.
Ross, David D., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Ross, John, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; missing in action at Pittsburg Landing.
Rapp, William, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; kld. in action at Pittsburg Landing.
Randolph, Wellington, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; deserted Dec. 26, 1862.
Roberts, Charles D., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; deserted Aug. 1, 1861, at St. Louis.
Rupe, Moses B., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability Nov. 11, 1862.
Sullivan, W. J., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. and prmtd. to Adjt. of negro regiment.
Shives, Martin, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability from wounds at Pittsburg Landing.
Sellick, H. P., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; disd. July 1, 1861.
Sonneman, Charles, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; missing in action at Pittsburg Landing
Scott, W. O., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Shaw, R. L., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; re-e. as vet. Dec. 8, 1863.
Shafer, Jacob M., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability July 26, 1862.
Stafford, Wm., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Veak, Joseph B., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. May 30, 1862.

Vinnett, Hamilton, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; deserted July 29, 1861
Vanderen, Jacob, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. May 14, 1862
Walker, Jesse, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; captured, returned and re-e. as vet. Dec. 8, 1863.
Wykoff, S. H., Bath, e. May 25, '61, deserted Aug. 21, '61.
Warn, Aaron, Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability Nov. 16, 1861.
Warn, John C., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; disd. March 29, 1862, for disability.
West, F. W., Bath, e. May 25, 1861; died June 15, 1862, of wds received at Ft. Donelson battle
Wright, Gideon, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; died July 28, '62, of chronic diarrhœa.
Wheeler, Jacob, Havana, e. May 25, 1861, elected Orderly Sergt May 25, 1861, and prmtd to Second and First Lieut, and Capt. in 1862.
Walker, W. S., Mason City, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability April 24, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Buck, George M., Havana, e. May 25, 1861, prmtd. to Second Lieut Oct. 22, 1862
Foster, George A., Havana, e. May 25, 1861; prmtd. to Capt. in 14th La. Vols, May 14, 1862
Thatcher, Samuel, Mason City, e. May 28, 1861; trans. to gun-boat Jan. 1, 1862.
Leonard, R. F. H., Bath, e. May 28, 1861; trans. to gun-boat Jan. 1, 1862
Livingston, Silas, Bath, e. May 28, 1861, prmtd. and re-e. as vet March 8, 1864.
Haskins, Thomas, Bath, e. May 28, 1861; trans. to gun-boat Jan. 1, 1862
Hutchinson, W. H., Bath, e. May 29, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Hatton, Charles, Bath, e. May 25, 1861; disd. for disability April 6, 1862.
Mitchell, H. H., Bath, e. May 29, 1861; died of typhoid fever Oct. 7, 1861
Holmes, Thomas, Bath, e. May 29, 1861; disd. for disability April 24, 1862
Mossey, F. A., Bath, e. May 29, 1861; disd. for disability Nov. 11, 1862
Brush, John B., Bath, e. May 29, 1861; discharged for disability April 24, 1862.
Morrow, Stephen, Bath, e. May 29, 1861; discharged for disability April 10, 1862.
Razon, H. D., Mason City, e. May 29, 1861; deserted June 4, 1862.
Smith, James T., Mason City, e. May 29, 1861; discharged for disability Oct. 17, 1862.
Neeland, James, Mason City, e. May 29, 1861; deserted July 29, 1861.
Smith, Peter, Mason City, e. May 29, 1861; transferred to gun-boat Jan. 1, 1862
Vanauken, A. J., Mason City, e. May 29, 1861; discharged for disability Aug. 7, 1863
Wells, Frank E., Mason City, e. May 24, 1861, twice wounded in battle.
Walsh, Michael, Mason City, e. May 29, 1861; captured, paroled and deserted.
Hetwig, Augustus, Mason City, e. June 11, 1861; discharged for disability Oct. 2, 1863
Hart, A. A., Mason City, e. June 11, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Martin, Thomas, Mason City, e. June 11, 1861, m. o. 1864.
Patterson, James, Havana, e. June 13, 1861, discharged for disability Nov. 11, 1862.
Dow, Robert, Bath, e. July 5, 1861, capld. and returned.
Neal, George W., Bath, e. July 22, 1861, m. o. 1864
Hay, Jacob, Mason City, e. July 25, 1861, deserted July 29, 1862
Patterson, C. C., Mason City, e. July 25, 1861; m. o. 1864
Ragan, O. O., Mason City, e. Sept. 18, 1861, m. o. 1864.
Hart, W. W., Mason City, e. Nov. 24, 1861, m. o. 1864.
Shultz, A. D., Mason City, e. Nov. 24, 1861, m. o. 1864.
James, Wm. A., Mason City, e. Dec. 1, 1861, left in hospital, supposed to be dead
Smith, F. C., Bath, e. Dec. 16, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Brickey, A. F., Mason City, e. Feb. 11, 1862, discharged May 2, 1862 for disability
Charlie, George, Mason City, e. Feb. 11, 1862; discharged Nov. 10, 1862, for disability.
Hawkins, Levi, Mason City, Feb. 11, 1862, discharged May 1, 1862, for disability
Mossbarger, D. H., Mason City, e. Feb. 11, 1862; died in hospital April 21, 1862
Oswald, John, W., Mason City, e. Feb. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 15, 1863.
Sweeney, James H., Mason City, e. Feb. 11, 1862; re-e. vet March 8, 1864.
Daft, Thomas, Bath, e. Feb. 11, 1862; mortally wounded at Pittsburg Landing and died April 11, 1862.
Lybarger, Samuel, Havana, e. May 13, 1862.
Wells, Seth J., Mason City, e. Aug. 17, 1862.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

Armo, Nelson, Manito, e. June 17, 1861; disd. for disability.
Ashton, H., Manito, e. June 17, 1861; deserted in 1862.
Bloom, Henry, Manito, e. June 17, 1861; trans to Fourteenth Infantry.
Babbitt, J. W., Manito, e. June 17, 1861; disd. for disability.
Babbitt, J. W., Sr., Manito, e. June 17, 1861; kld. on O. & M. R. R.
Babbitt, E. D., Manito, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. in 1864.
Boyer, J. A., Havana, e. June 17, 1861; kld. at Chickamauga.
Cogdal, W., Manito, e. Dec. 21, 1862.
Eddy, E. A., Manito, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. in 1864.
Hill, Enoch, Manito, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. for disability.
Regan, J. T., Manito, e. June 17, 1861; m. o. in 1864

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry was organized, with only seven companies, at Camp Butler, August 10, 1861, and ordered to Jacksonville as a part of Gen. John A. McClernand's Brigade. September 1, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Cairo, where it was joined by the other three companies. Under command of Gen. McClernand, it was engaged in the battle of Belmont November 7, 1861, and bore a prominent part in the engagement, losing heavily. After the evacuation of Columbus, Ky., the regiment went to that point.

On the 14th of March, 1862, in company with the Forty second Illinois, Eighteenth Wisconsin and part of the Second Illinois Light Artillery and Second Illinois Cavalry, it formed the "Mississippi Flotilla," and went down the river, where it remained during the siege of Island No 10. The Twenty seventh was the first to make a landing on the Island. Crossing the river, the regiment moved to Fort Pillow, but was recalled and sent to Pittsburg Landing. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth and of Farmington, May 9, 1862; went in pursuit of the enemy to Booneville; returned to Corinth and remained some time.

In July, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Iuka, and soon after was posted along the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, where it remained until early in September, when it crossed the Tennessee River at Decatur, Ala., under command of Maj. Gen. Palmer, making a rapid march for Nashville, which place it reached on the 12th of September, and there remained during the time the city was cut off from its northern communication. The regiment was with the advance from Nashville, and took a part in the battle of Stone River, where it especially distinguished itself. On the 24th of June, 1863, it moved with the army against Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and

from there to Bridgeport, Ala. On the 2d of September, the corps crossed the Tennessee and moved toward Rome, Ga., and returned in time to take part in the battle of Chickamauga, where the regiment suffered severely. The regiment was at Chattanooga during the investment of that place, and was in the storming of Mission Ridge, where it was noted for its good behavior. From Mission Ridge, it went on a forced march to the relief of Knoxville, then besieged by Longstreet's Corps. When it reached there, the enemy had been repulsed, and the regiment returned to Loudon, Tenn., January 25, 1864, where it remained until April 18, when it moved to Cleveland, Tenn., from which place it moved with the Army of the Cumberland on the Atlanta campaign.

The regiment was engaged with the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge May 9; at Resaca May 14; near Calhoun May 16; Adairsville May 17; near Dallas from May 26 to June 4; near Pine Top Mountain June 10 to 14; battle of Mud Creek June 18; assault on Kenesaw Mountain June 27; skirmish on the Chattahoochie River; was in the battle of Peach Tree Creek July 20, and in the skirmishing around Atlanta.

The regiment was relieved from duty at the front August 25, 1864, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster-out. During the term of service of the regiment, the casualties have been: Killed and died of wounds, 102; died of disease, 80; number of wounded, 328; discharged and resigned, 209; transferred, 39. The veterans and recruits were consolidated with the Ninth Illinois Infantry.

Company E.

Capt. R. S. Moore, Havana, Aug. 13, 1861; prmtd. to Col. of the 85th Inf.
Capt. W. W. Stout, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; wd. and disd. June 21, 1864.
Capt. A. M. Boggs, Havana, June 21, 1864; kld. July 23, 1864
First Lieut. W. W. Stout, Havana, Aug. 13, 1861; prmtd.
First Lieut. R. W. Porter, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; dismissed in March, 1864.
First Lieut. A. M. Boggs, Havana, March 1, 1864; prmtd.
Second Lieut. R. W. Porter, Mason City, Aug. 13, 1861; prmtd.
Second Lieut. J. W. Chatfield, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. in February, 1863.
Second Lieut. A. M. Boggs, Havana, Feb. 9, 1863; prmtd.
Andrews, L. H., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; died at Cairo Feb. 2, 1862.
Anderson, A., Mason City, Aug. 12, 1861; disd. March 3, 1863.
Armo, Joseph, Manito, Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.
Armstrong, James, Walker's Grove, Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Feb. 19, 1863.
Ashurst, L. B., Bath, Aug. 12, 1861; disd. in March, 1862.
Barker, S. I., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.
Blakely, J. W., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; died at Keokuk Aug. 19, 1862.
Boggs, J. A., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.
Boggs, A. M., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut.
Boarman, W. L., Bath, Aug. 12, 1861; disd. July 13, '62.
Britt, A. P., Mason City, Aug. 12, 1861; disd. April 7, '63.
Camp, Joseph, Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; prmtd. to Hosp. Steward.
Crites, W. H., Havana, Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept 20, '64.
Chatfield, J. W., Bath, Aug. 12, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut.
Curran, W., Bath, Aug. 12, 1861; disd. for wounds Nov 26, 1861.
Charles, Jacob, Mason City, Aug. 12, 1861; disd. in 1861.
Cleveland, C. H., Mason City, Aug. 12, 1861; disd. in April, 1862.
Conover, A., Mason City, Aug. 12, 1861; prmtd. to Hosp. Steward.
Cowan, J. F., Spring Lake, Aug. 12, 1861; died of wounds May 22, 1864.
Cue, John, Walker's Grove, Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1. 1864.
Davis, E. M., Manito, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Davis, S. R., Manito, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd. at Stone River.
Dixon, H. C., Walker's Grove, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.
Etmyer, John, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, and kld. in Georgia.
Eulass, S., Mason County, e. Aug. 12, 1861; taken prisoner.
Furgis, J. A., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd.
Griffin, W. H., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; wd. at Kenesaw.
Griffin, Caleb, Walker's Grove, e. Aug. 12, 1861; trans. to 4th Cav.
Hasteel, W. C., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd.
Hibbard, I. L., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Cairo Nov., 1862.
Hoyt, J. M., Walker's Grove, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd. and captd. Sept. 20, 1864.
Hoyt, Benjamin, Walker's Grove, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. 1861.
How, E. C., Walker's Grove, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.
Hoover, John, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Keokuk.
Jones, James C., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept., 1864.
Lavellan, J., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; kld. at Mission Ridge.
Laury, B. F., Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. 1861.
Mell, E. J., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd. at Mission Ridge.
Moore, P. A., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. in 1864.
Moore, D. E., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Nashville Dec 28, 1862.
McConnell, T. G., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; a prisoner at Stone River; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
McKillip, J. M., Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. in 1862.
McCarty, J. S., Walker's Grove, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd. at Mission Ridge; kld. at Kenesaw.
Neal, John D., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; prisr. at Belmont; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864
Newberry, A., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept 20, 1864.
Onstol, W. H., Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died Nov. 8, 1863.
O'Reily, John, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps.
Pollard, J. S., Spring Lake, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Pemberton, G. W., Spring Lake, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. Sept., 1861.
Rankin, M., Spring Lake, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Rochester, S., Spring Lake, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd. at Kenesaw; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Ross, W. W., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; prisr.; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Ryan, Ira, Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, and kld.
O'Roake, H., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. 1863.
Smith, S. G., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Stevens, H. F., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd. and died Jan. 15, 1864, of wds.
Stevenson, J. W., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd. April, 1862.
Smith, Jos., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; deserted April 20, 1862.
Surnam, Albert, Walker's Grove, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Tempest, Robert, Havana, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1, 1864.
Trent, John A., Spring Lake, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Tomlin, E. M., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.

Wallace, B. F., Bath, e. Aug. 12, 1861; disd.; e. in 4th Cav.
Wallron, L., Havana, e. Aug. 14, 1861; rese. Jan. 1, 1864.
Wilson, J. K., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Wilson, W. G., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Barker, J., Bath, e. Sept. 3, 1861; disd. April, 1862.
Boggs, C. S., Havana, e. March 19, 1861; trans. to 9th Inf.
Cleaveland, W. H., Mason City, e. Sept. 11, 1861; wd. at Belmont.
Conover, J. C., Havana, e. Sept. 28, 1861; wd. at Mission Ridge and Nose Hope, Ga.; app. 1st Lieut. June 22, '64.
Camp, J. K., Mason City, e. Aug. 28, 1861; accidentally killed May 26, 1863.
Cook, C. L., Mason City, e. Aug. 28, 1861; discharged.
Goodman, Daniel, Havana, e. Sept. 30, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Jones, G. W., Mason City, e. Aug. 12, 1861; missing since battle of Chickamauga.
Kerr, W. H., Mason City, e.; promtd. to sergt.
Lester, S. W., Bath, e. Nov. 5, 1861; rese.
Mosely, H. C., Bath, e. Nov. 3, 1861; rese.
Rochester, J. L., Bath, e. Sept. 28, 1861; rese.
Rochester, W. H., Bath, e. Aug. 28, 1861; promtd. to 1st Lieut.
Shumore, Isaac, e. Aug. 28, 1861; wd. at Resaca.
Stults, G. B., Bath, e. Aug. 28, 1861; m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Tuley, J. B., Bath, e. Aug. 28, 1861; wd.; m. o. Sept. 29, '64.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, in the month of August, 1861, by Lieut. Col. Louis H. Waters and Maj. Charles J. Sellon. The regiment was ordered, Aug. 28, to Thebes, Ill.; Sept. 9, to Bird's Point, Mo.; Oct. 2, to Fort Holt, Ky., where it remained until Jan. 31 1862, in Col. John Cook's brigade.

Jan. 31, 1862, moved to Paducah, Ky., and was assigned to Col. M. L. Smith's brigade, Gen. Lew. Wallace's Division. Feb. 5, moved up the Tennessee River, and, on the 6th of February, took a part in the capture of Forts Henry and Heiman. Feb. 13, a detachment of 48 men and 12 officers, under Col. Johnson, met the enemy 500 strong at Little Bethel Church, five miles from Fort Henry, and attacked and routed them. March 6, having been assigned to Gen. Hurlbut's (Fourth) Division, moved to Pittsburg Landing, which place was reached on the 17th of March. On the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, the regiment was called into line and marched half a mile to the front, where the enemy was driving Gen. Prentiss. It was placed in position on the left of the line, in the peach orchard. The enemy at once attacked, but were repulsed, and the position was held from 8 to 5 o'clock, retiring under orders from Gen. Hurlbut. On the morning of the 7th, it held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed. During the two bloody days of the battle, the regiment was never broken or driven back, though most heavily pressed. The loss in this battle was, in killed and wounded, 239.

The regiment was in the siege of Corinth during the month of May, 1862. Marched to Memphis, via Grand Junction, La Grange, Holly Springs, Moscow, La Fayette, Colliersville and Germantown, reaching Memphis July 21, 1862. Sept. 6, marched to Bolivar, arriving on the 14th. On the 4th of October, marched to Big Muddy; Oct. 5, engaged in the battle of Matamora, on Hatchie River, losing 97 killed, wounded and missing. Returned to Bolivar Oct. 7.

Nov. 3, marched from Bolivar; 4th, camped at La Grange; 29th, reached Holly Springs; 30th, Lumpkin's Mill; Dec. 10, Waterford; Dec. 11 and 12, via Abbeville and Oxford, to Yocona Creek; Dec. 21, to Yocona Station; 24th, to Tallahatchie River; 25th, to Waterford; 26th, to Lumpkin's Mill; Dec. 30, were assigned to the duty of guarding railroad from Holly Springs to Waterford, Miss.

Jan. 8, 1863, marched via Holly Springs to Moscow and La Fayette; 14th, returned to Collierville; 19th, assigned to guard railroad. The regiment, at this time, was in the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

The regiment was in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to the surrender on the 4th of July, 1863, occupying a position on the left of the center, on the Hall's Ferry road. On the 12th of July, near Jackson, Miss., the Twenty-eighth, Forty-first, Fifty-third and Third Iowa Infantry, not exceeding 800 men, were ordered to charge across a level corn-field, 600 yards, and carry a line of the enemy's works, mounting 12 guns, and manned 2,000 strong. The brigade swept forward under a destructive fire of grape, canister and minie bullets, the enemy enveloping both flanks when it reached the ditch. The brigade fell back by compulsion, losing more than half the rank and file in killed and wounded! The eight companies of the Twenty-eighth, numbering 128 men, lost 73 killed and wounded, and 16 in prisoners!

September 1, 1863, the regiments belonging in Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, formed a part of the expedition from Natchez to Harrisonburg, on the Washita River, compelling the enemy to evacuate Fort Beauregard. The regiment remained at Natchez on provost guard duty in the city.

On the 4th of January, 1864, the regiment having re-enlisted as veterans, was mustered in for three years more of service. May 18, returned to Illinois on veteran furlough. May 29, every furloughed man reported at Camp Butler, and the regiment moved back to Natchez, reaching there on the 8th of July.

August 4, three days' scout to Black Bayou, losing two men taken prisoners. On the 25th of September, 150 men of the Twenty-eighth marched with an expedition to Sicily Island, La. October 4, went on an expedition to Homachita River, Miss., Col. Osborn, Second U. S. Colored Cavalry, in command, returning on the 8th.

October 10, the regiment was consolidated into four companies; 12th embarked for Morganzia, La., Gen. Lawler commanding, First Brigade, Nineteenth Army Corps. November 3, embarked for mouth of White River,

arriving on the 7th, and leaving on the 20th; reached Memphis on the 22d. Here the regiment received 200 recruits, which were organized into two companies, and the regiment assigned to the First Brigade, District of West Tennessee, Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburne commanding the District. December 21, went on expedition to Moscow, reaching there on the 23d, and returned to Memphis on the 31st of December.

January 3, 1865, embarked for Kuneville, La., reaching there on the 6th. February 12, embarked for Mobile Point, La.; encountered a heavy gale on the voyage, and threw overboard 130 mules and horses to save the vessel. Arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi River February 14, and proceeded to New Orleans. February 15, moved to Lake Ponchartrain. On the 17th, embarked for Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay; camped at Navy Cove. Assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Col. D. P. Greer, Seventeenth Illinois, commanding brigade; Gen. W. P. Benton, commanding division; Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding corps. Arrived at Fish River March 25, and at Spanish Fort on the 27th.

In the advance upon Spanish Fort, on the 27th, the Twenty-eighth occupied the extreme right of the division and corps, Col. Ritter commanding, and Major Rhodes in command of skirmish line. This position was held during the entire siege of fourteen days, losing 14 killed and wounded, including 2 Captains.

April 7, companies G and H joined the regiment from Camp Butler, Illinois. On the 8th, Spanish Fort was evacuated by the enemy. On the 15th, Companies I and K joined the regiment from Camp Butler.

On the 11th of May, moved to within three miles of Mobile, Ala.

On the 3d of June, 1865, reviewed by Chief Justice Chase. July 2, embarked for Brazos Santiago, Texas, arriving on the 6th, and on the 7th, marched to Clarksville. August 2, marched for Brownsville, arriving on the 3d, Lieut. Col. R. G. Morrison, Thirty-fourth Indiana, commanding brigade, and Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding district.

The number of enlisted men at original organization, 761; recruits, 959; making a total of 1,720 men.

CASUALTIES.

Commissioned officers killed, 9; wounded, 19; discharged, 49; dismissed, 4; died of disease, 2; transferred, 3.

Enlisted men killed, 52; died of wounds, 34; wounded, 265; missing in action, 17; killed accidentally, 5; died of disease, 139; discharged, 445; transferred, 18; making a total of 975. Deserters are not given, as they were mostly recruits that never reached the regiments.

Company A.

Capt. Richard Ritter, Havana, Aug. 2, 1861; prmtd. to Lieut. Col.

Capt. J. R. Walker, Havana, April 21, 1862; m. o. 1864.

First Lieut. J. R. Walker, Havana,, Aug. 2, 1861; prmtd.

First Lieut. W. W. Noonan, Havana, April 21, 1862; trans.

Second Lieut. C. Richman, Bath, Aug. 2, 1861; resigned Nov. 1862.

Second Lieut. W. H. Harris, Manito, Nov. 14, 1862; m. o. 1864.

Black, Andrew, Matanzas, e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Dec. 5, 1862.

Black, W., Manito, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e.

Brecourt, E. N., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861.

Britt, F. P., Mason County, e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd.

Cayad, A., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e.

Carth, John, Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; reen. as vet.

Donovan, C., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Euke, F., Bath, e. Aug. 1, 1861; m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Edwards, Joseph, Spring Lake, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Furrer, D., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Ganson, S. H., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; wd. and m. o. Aug. 18, 1864.

Godert, M. S., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Harris, W. H., Manito, e. Aug. 1, 1861; prmtd. to Second Lieut.

Heater, J. G., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; died of wds. in 1862.

Hall, W. C., Manito, e. Aug. 1, 1861; m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Keith, Harry, Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; kld. in Tennessee Oct. 8, 1862.

Kabenbring, H., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; wd. at Shiloh.

Lullin, T. J., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Lylarger, C., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Lynch, R., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Nov. 4, 1862, for disability.

Lane, D., Bath, e. Aug. 1, '61; wd. and disd. Aug. 26, '64.

Lapham, Geo. D., Havana, e. Aug. 1, 1861; kld. in Tenn. Oct. 5, 1862.

Miller, A., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Dec. 5, 1861.

Miller, Robert, Havana, Aug. 1, '61; m. o. Aug 26, '64.

Miller, W. P., Forest City; died at Natchez July 16, '64

McMullen, P., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; rese.

McMullen, A., Havana, Aug. 1, 1862; re-e. a vet.

Mulford, J. F., June 5, 1861; re-e. a vet.

McKinney, J., Manito, Aug. 1, 1861.

McComb, S. M., Manito, Aug. 1, 1861; lost a leg at Shiloh.

McIntosh, James, Bath, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

McCourt, Henry, Bath, Aug. 1, 1861; disd Aug. 16, 1862.

Noonan, W. W., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; prmtd. to First Lieut.

Nash, J. E., Manito, Sept. 27, 1861.

Otto, Joseph, Bath, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Poinsett, J. V., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Price, Isaac P., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; m. o. Aug. 26, '64.

Price, W. P., Aug. 1, 1861; died in St. Louis April 13, '62, of wds.

Price, W. A., Bath, Aug. 1, 1861; m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Palster, C. F., Bath, Aug. 1, 1862; re-e. as vet.

Rosebrough, S. A., Mason City, Aug. 1, 1861; kld. at Shiloh April 7, 1862.

Roberts, J. P., Mason City, Aug. 1, '62; disd. Dec. 25, 1861.

Robinson, A., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Nov. 9, 1863.

Robinson, Albin, Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; Invalid Corps Sept. 15, 1863.

Redinger, John, Spring Lake, Aug. 1, 1861; m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Ratcliff, M., Bath, Aug. 1, 1861; died in Bath May 26, 1862, of wds.

Reinhart, P., Mason County, Aug. 1, 1861; died in Miss.

Ray, W. J., Mason County, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Smith, Henry, Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. H.

Sasse, Aug., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Sullivan, P., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Sutliff, S., Bath, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Sours, M., Bath, Aug. 1, 1861; wd. at Metamora, Texas.

Stokes, H. L., Mason County, Aug. 1, 1861; m. o. Aug 26, 1864.

Todd, Thomas, Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; reen. as vet.

Vantossel, Isaac, Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; reen. as vet.

Vernord, Robert, Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Aug. 16, 1862.

Watson, J. J., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Williams, E. N., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; disd. Nov. 22, 1862.

Witaker, R. D., Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet.

Walker, Henry, Havana, Aug. 1, 1861; disd. 1862.

Willman, F., Mason County, Oct. 14, 1861; kld. at Metamora.

Yates, N., Topeka, Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet

Yates, J. C., Topeka, Aug. 1, 1861; reen. as vet

Company K.

Johnson, A., Walker's Grove, e March 31, 1864.
Moore, J. M., Havana, e Jan. 5, 1864.
Yeager, F. H., Mason City, e. Jan 15, 1864; deserted.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Consolidated.

Col. Richard Ritter, Havana, May 19, 1865; resigned July, 1865.
Lieut Col. Richard Ritter, Havana, April 21, '62., promtd.

Company A.

Consolidated.

First Lieut W. W. Noonan, Havana, April 21, 1863; m. o. in '65.
First Lieut. I. J. Lukens, Havana, May 19, 1865; m. o. in 1866.
Second Lieut T. J. Lukens, Havana, Jan. 1, '65; promtd.
Aden, G. W., Havana, vet Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Brewer, J. S., Havana, vet Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. in 1866.
Brewer, M. Havana vet Jan. 5, 1864; died in 1865.
Cassell, A., Havana vet Jan. 5 1864; died in 1865.
Cassell, Matteo, Havana, vet Jan 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Cassell, John, Havana, vet Jan 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Cogel, W. A., Havana, Jan 23, 1864; on furlough at m. o.
Davis, L. D., Havana Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. March 15, 1866.
Deitz, J. D., Havana, Jan. 5, 1864; absent, sick, at m. o.
Dempsey, C., Havana, June 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Dresher, Peter, Havana, March 31, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Edwards, J., Havana, Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. in 1866.
Gossett, M. S., Havana, Jan 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Gossett, J. B. Havana, Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. in 1866.
Hanks, J. A., Havana, Jan 5, 1864; trans to Co. E.
Kesterson, A., Havana, Jan. 5, 1864; trans to Co. E.
Kemper, H., Forest City, Feb. 1, 1864; m. o. March 15, 1866.
Lybarger, C., Havana, Jan. 4, 1864; m. o. March 15, 1866.
Lukens, T. J., Havana, Jan 5, 1864; promtd to Second Lieut.
McMullen, P., Havana, Jan 6, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
McMullen, A., Havana, Jan 6, 1864, m. o. Nov 15, 1866.
McIntosh, J., Havana, Jan 5, 1864; absent at m. o.
Moore, W. H., Havana, March 4, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Otte, Joseph, Havana, Jan 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Pardee, C. F., Havana, Jan 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Preist, H., Havana, Jan 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Robinson, W. B., Havana, Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Stevens, Wm., Havana; Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Stokes, H. S., Havana, Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Swartwood, W., Havana, Jan 5, 1864, m. o. in 1866.
Sullivan, Pat., Havana, Jan. 5, 1864; died at Brownsville, Nov 7, 1866.
Sutcliffe, S., Havana, Jan 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Todd, Thos. A., Havana, Jan 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866, as First Sergt.
Vandersol, Isaac, Havana, Jan 5, 1864, m. o. in 1866.
Watson, J. J., Havana, Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Williamson, J., Havana, Jan 1, 1864; m. o. in 1866.
Whittaker, R. E., Havana, Jan 5, 1864, m. o. March 15, 1866.
Yates, J. C., Havana, Jan 5, 1864, m. o. in 1866, as First Sergt.
Yates, S., Topeka, Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. in 1866.

Company E.

Hanks, J. A., Havana, Jan. 5, 1864 promtd. to Second Lieut Jan. 1, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company K.

Aekins, W. T., Bath, e Feb 10, 1864, m. o. Nov. 1865.
Aikins, J. S., Mason Co., e Aug 21, 1861 died July 20, 1864.
Cutts, Jacob, Mason Co., e Aug 21, 1861; re-e
Legg, J. M. V. B., Bath, e Aug 21, 1861; re-e
Martin, J. A., Mason Co., e Aug 21, 1861; m. o. Oct 11, 1864.
Reynolds, H., Mason City, e Aug 21, 1861, re-e
Tracy, J. W., Mason City, e. Aug. 21, 1861; died at home, March 10, 1864.
Welch, Wm., Mason City, e. Aug 21, 1861; re-e
Barnet, M. J., Mason City, e Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. 1865.
Marshall, C., Mason Co., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Schoonover, W., Mason Co., e. Feb. 8, 1864; m. o. Nov. to.
Stewart, W., Mason Co., e Feb. 8, 1864; m. o. Nov. 1865.
Swartwood, C., Mason Co., e. Feb. 4, 1864; absent without leave.
Swartwood, J., Mason Co., e. Feb. 4, 1864; absent without leave.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Capt. A. M. Pollard, Spring Lake, Aug. 15, 1861; promtd to Major.
Capt. J. H. Adams, Mason Co., Dec 19, 1865; m. o. in 1866.
First Lieut. W. F. Chapman, Mason Co., Aug. 16, 1861; promtd. Lieut. Col.
First Lieut J. H. Adams, Mason Co., April 6, '64; promtd.
Second Lieut. A. J. Rankin, Spring Lake, Aug 15, 1861; resd in 1862.
Adams, J. H., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, '61; re-e. and promtd.
Adams, W., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died at Pilot Knob.
Abrams, E., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; died at St. Louis, June 20, 1862.
Anderson, H., Mason Co., e Aug 26, 1861; disd 1862.
Beggs, J. F., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861, re-e.
Brown, E., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; died at Pilot Knob.
Brown, Elon, Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; deserted.
Blingard, L. D., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1821; discharged.
Cox, J. W., Manito, e. Aug 26, 1861 trans to Inv Corps.
Dare, J. H., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861; kld at Stone River.
Evans, C. F., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; m. o. in 1864.
Ehersal, J., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861; m. o. in 1864.
Frakes, J. O., Mason Co., e Aug. 26, 1861, kld. at Stone River.
Fife, J. G., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; disd. for disab.
Gray, Pat., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; m. o. in 1864.
Hartley, W. T., Mason Co., e Aug 26, 1861; re-e
Hines, Isaac, Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; resc.
Hines, Frank, Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861, kld at Chickamauga.
Hitchcraft, C., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861, re-e
Humphrey, J., Spring Lake, e. Aug 26, 1861; promtd
Kingman, J., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; died Sept 4, 1864 at Andersonville.
Landers, P., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; disd. in 1862.
Long, S. B., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861, re-e.
Lamreth, B. F., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.
Laypheads, C., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; died at Ironton July 9, 1862.
McIntyre, John, Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.
McIntyre, A., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; died Oct., 1864, fm wds.
McCarty, J., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; disd. 1862.
Opdyke, L., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.
Price, Eugene, Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; kld at Liberty Gap June 25, 1863.
Patton, W. T., Mason Co., e Aug 26, 1861; re-e
Reddinger, A., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.
Rowe, G. Mason Co., e Aug 26, 1861; re-e
Rosebrough, Jas., Mason Co., e Aug. 26, 1861; died at Ironton Nov 6, 1861.
Selters, G. H., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861; died at Andersonville May 24, 1864.
Steele, E., Mason Co., e Aug 26, 1861, died at Bowling Green Nov 11, 1862.
Shrock, L., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861; kld at Liberty Gap June 5, 1863.
Snyner, George, Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861; m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.
Trent, A. M. S., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861; re-e.
Van Rensselar, Mason Co., e Aug 26, 1861, disd. from wounds.
Wax, S., Mason Co., e Aug 26, 1861, re-e
Whalen, M., Mason Co., e Aug 26, 1861, disd 1862.
Wiseman, J., Mason Co., e. Aug 26, 1861, resc

Wightman, J., Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; died of wds. 1863.
Williams, Israel, Mason Co., e. Aug. 26, 1861; disd. May, 1865.

VETERANS.

NOTE.—*All those marked "rese." became veterans in the company on the 29th of February, 1864.*

RECRUITS.

Atwood, Isaac N., Mason Co.; rese.
Berkley, W. B., Mason Co.; disd.
Blizzard, T., Spring Lake; died of wds. Jan. 12, 1865.
Blizzard, A., Spring Lake; died in Alabama.
Blizzard, J. D., Spring Lake; rese.
Crane, A. J., died at Tullahoma Nov. 28, 1864.
Crane, W., died a prisr. April 1, 1864.
Davis, W. B., Manito; died in Mississippi.
Dand, J. W., Mason Co.; died at Andersonville June 8, 1864.
Graves, E. S., Mason Co.; m. o. 1865 as Corp.
Graves, B. H., Mason Co.; disd. 1865.
Hartley, R., Manito, e. Jan. 23, 1864; m. o. March, 1864.
Harcum, P., Mason Co.; disd. for disability.
Hines, J. M., Mason Co.; rese; m. o. 1865.
Hainson, G., Spring Lake, e. Jan. 23, 1864; m. o. 1866.
King, H., Mason Co.; died at Nashville 1862.
Kimball, J. M., Topeka, e. Feb. 6, 1864; trans. to V. R. C.; m. o. 1865.
McKinney, A. A., Mason Co.; re-e. as vet.
McNair, D., Mason Co., died at Bowling Green Nov. 27, 1862.
Norman, G. W., Mason Co., disd. 1863, disab.
Norman, J. T., Mason Co., died at Nashville Jan. 31, 1863.
Orendorff, H., Manito, e. Jan. 23, 1864; disd for disab. July 10, 1865.
Patton, A., Havana, e. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. March, 1866.
Rowe, W. E., Mason Co., died at Pilot Knob Nov., 1861.
Reynolds, W. H., Mason Co., re-e.
Stuart, W. A., Mason Co., died at Iuka Aug. 22, 1862.
Williams, J. L., Mason Co.; died at Pilot Knob Nov. 15, 1861.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Beal, Wm. L., Mason Co., e. Sept. 6, 1861; m. o. in 1864.
Smith, Rufus P., Mason Co., e. Sept. 6, 1861; disd. for disab.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

The Fifty-first Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., December 24, 1861, by Col. G. W. Cummings, and moved to Cairo on the 14th of February, 1862; from thence to Camp Cullum, on the 27th, and to Bertrand, Mo. On the 7th of March, moved to Sykestown, and, on the 10th, to New Madrid, making a reconnaisance on the 13th, and, on the 14th, New Madrid was evacuated by the enemy.

April 7, moved against Island No. 10; on the 8th, pursued the enemy, compelling the surrender of Gen. Mackall with 4,000 prisoners. On the 11th, proceeded down the river to Osceola, Ark, and, on the 17th, moved to Hamburg Landing, disembarking on the 22d, and afterward engaging in the battle of Farmington and siege of Corinth.

June 4th, advanced to near Baldwin, Miss., and fell back to Booneville. On the 11th, moved to Corinth, and went into camp.

July 20, left Big Spring and marched to Tuscumbia, Ala., and guarded the railroad from Hillsboro to Decatur. August 24, the regiment concentrated at Decatur, and, on the 4th of September, moved via Athens, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn. November 6, engaged in repelling the attacks of Breckinridge, Morgan and Forrest. From September 16 to November 6, Nashville was cut off from all communication with the North, and the troops were subsisting on half rations.

December 26, moved against the enemy under Bragg, and, on the 30th, met the enemy and was engaged during the day, losing seven wounded. December 31, the regiment was in the thickest of the fight at Stone River, losing fifty-seven killed, wounded and prisoners. On the 16th of January, moved three miles south of Murfreesboro and camped. On the 8th, moved to Spring Hill; on the 10th, reached Duck Creek, and, on the 11th, Van Dorn crossed Duck River and Granger returned to Franklin.

June 24, moved via Beacher Grove, reaching Tullahoma on the 1st of July, the enemy leaving the night before. Joined in pursuit of the enemy to Elk River. Winchester and Cowan, Bragg retreating over the Cumberland Mountains and across the Tennessee River. On the 9th, ascended the mountains and camped on the summit. July 30, moved to Bridgeport, Ala., and from thence across the Tennessee to foot of Sand Mountain, and up the mountain and on to Trenton, Ga. Marched down Lookout Valley to Winston's Gap, and on to Alpine, Ga. On the 14th, marched up Lookout Valley; on the 15th, from Steven's Gap to McElmore's Cove.

On the 19th of September, went into the battle of Chickamauga, at 4 o'clock P. M., losing, that evening, ninety men out of two hundred and nine engaged. On the 20th, went into position on the extreme right, and were heavily engaged. In the afternoon, the whole division fell back, in confusion, to Mission Ridge, and, on the 21st, threw up works at Rossville. On the 23d, crossed Chickamauga Creek.

November 24, was again engaged with the the enemy at Mission Ridge, losing 30 out of 150 men engaged, including Maj. Davis, wounded, and Capt. George L. Bellows, killed. On the 28th of November, marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville. December 16, moved by rail to Blain's Cross Roads, and on the 19th of January, moved to Chattanooga. February 10, the regiment mustered as veterans and started for Chicago, and on the 17th, received veteran furlough. The regiment left for the front March 28, 1864, via Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga, to Cleveland, Tenn. On the 3d of May, began the Atlanta campaign.

Was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge May 9, losing 2 men; at Resaca on the 14th, losing Capt. Lester and 20 men wounded. At Dallas, May 25, met the enemy in position and were engaged eleven days, losing one officer and 11 men wounded. June 15, in a skirmish, Capt. Tilton was wounded and 12 men killed and wounded. On the 27th of June, in the

assault on Kenesaw Mountain, lost 2 officers wounded and 54 men killed and wounded, and Adjt. H. W. Hall and Lieut. A. V. McCormack, killed.

July 20, engaged at Peach Tree Creek; casualties, 5 wounded. Was engaged during the siege of Atlanta and fight at Goldsboro, losing 2 wounded, and at Lovejoy, losing 3 wounded. Marched into Atlanta on the 8th of September. During the campaign, the regiment lost 3 officers killed, 4 wounded, and 105 men killed and wounded. After marching from place to place, the enemy was again met at Spring Hill, on the 29th of November, and the regiment lost 12 wounded, including Capt. Waterman and Gen. Bradley. November 30, moved to Franklin and engaged in the battle there, losing Lieut Thomas, killed; Capt. Tilton and Lieuts. Johnson and Hills, wounded; 52 men killed and wounded, and 98 men missing. December 1, reached Nashville and engaged in the battle of Nashville December 15 and 16, losing 1 killed and 5 wounded. After the battle, pursued the flying enemy, and afterward moved to Huntsville, Ala.

March 31, 1865, moved to Greenville, Tenn. April 16, to Nashville. June 16, moved to Jeffersonville and embarked for New Orleans. July 28, embarked for Texas; 31st, landed at Port Lavaca, and August 1, moved to Camp Pinckney, Texas. On the 25th of September, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Camp Garvin, Texas, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 15, 1865, and was paid off and discharged from further service.

Company F.

Capt. George L. Bellows, Olympia, July 18, 1862; killed at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Capt. A. H. Fraser, Bath, Nov. 25, 1863; resd. August 6, 1864.

First Lieut. Robert Houston, Bath, July 18, 1862; resd. in 1864.

First Lieut. A. H. Fraser, Bath, Sept. 9, 1864; promd.

Second Lieut. A. H. Fraser, Bath, July 18, 1862; promd.

Barnes, Robert, Mason Co., e. July 18, 1862; disc. 1865.

Bowles, G. W., Mason Co., e. May 1, 1862; resd. 1864.

Bowles, John, Mason Co., e. April 8, 1862; died 1864.

Bolton, M., Mason Co., e. March 18, 1862; deserted.

Carpenter, Francis, Mason Co., e. April 8, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Cooper, Mark, Mason Co., e. July 18, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Crouch, William, Mason Co., e. May 28, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Davis, John, Mason Co., e. March 10, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Eakin, G. W., Mason Co., e. May 1, 1862; died at Nashville Dec. 1, 1864.

Fox, Henry, Mason Co., e. May 18, 1862; died at Nashville, Jan. 1, 1863.

Gorham, M., Bath, e. May 24, 1862; died at Nashville Dec. 25, 1864.

Green, Jesse G., Mason Co., e. March 24, 1862; died at Lookout Creek, 1863.

Hibbs, C. A., Mason Co., e. June 3, 1862; died 1862 by accid.

Hively, Isaac, Mason Co., e. March 20, 1862; died Oct. 10, 1862 at Lexington, Ky.

Hively, John, Mason Co., e. March 10, 1862.

Key, Henry, Mason Co., e. May 1, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Luther, D. G., Mason Co., e. March 18, 1862; died July 31, 1865, at Decatur, Ala.

Luther, James, Mason Co., e. March 24, 1862; m. o. 1865, as Sergt.

Lyon, J. S., Mason Co., e. March 27, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. 1864.

Loffree, J., Mason Co., e. June 4, 1862; kld. at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864.

Mann, John, Mason Co., e. April 17, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. 1864.

Mead, Joseph, Mason Co., e. March 19, 1862; kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.

Moore, John C., Mason Co., e. March 22, 1862; died, 1863.

Mitchel, Thomas J., Mason Co., e. April 7, 1862; deserted July, 1862.

Mason, Thomas H., Mason Co., e. June 15, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Mason, W. W., Mason Co., e. April 17, 1862; died 1863, for disab.

Mulvehill, D., Mason Co., e. April 2, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Motsche, S., Mason Co., e. April 14, 1862; m. o. 1865, as Corp.

McCarsky, W., Mason Co., e. March 29, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw Mountain.

Parrish, A. A., Bath, e. March 10, 1862; m. o. 1865, detached.

Phelps, J. A., Bath, e. March 27, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Phelps, C. Y., Bath, e. June 17, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Peterson, G. W., Mason Co., e. June 2, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Powell, James, Mason Co., e. May 1, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Peterson, W., Mason Co., e. June 5, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Purkapile, J., Mason Co., e. June 16, 1862; died 1864.

Reed, Asa, Mason Co., e. May 5, 1862; died in rebel prison Feb. 1864.

Roberts, J. A., Mason Co., e. May 31, 1862; died at Nashville Nov. 22, 1862.

Hummerhead, G., Mason Co., e. May 18, 1862; died Feb. 5, 1865.

Ruggles, Henry C., Bath, e. July 16, 1862; taken prisr. Sept. 20, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, and remained in prison to Feb. 28, 1865.

Sargeant, J. M., Bath, e. March 18, 1862; m. o. June 16, 1865.

Schoonover, H., Mason Co., e. May 15, 1862; died Sept. 27, 1864.

Stuart, F., Mason Co., e. June 16, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. 1864.

Stuart, John, Mason Co., e. April 21, 1862, died Oct. '62.

Scarfwright, A., Mason Co., e. May 23, 1862, m. o. 1865.

Taylor, R., Mason Co., e. March 10, 1862; deserted July 8, 1862.

Vaughn, N., Mason Co., e. May 28, 1862, died Dec. 25, 1862.

Watson, Wm., Havana, e. March 9, 1862, m. o. 1865.

Wyerman, C., Havana, e. March 25, 1862, m. o. 1865.

Williams, John, Bath, e. March 10, 1862, m. o. 1865.

Witt, Jonathan, Mason Co., e. June 10, 1862, died at Nashville Nov. 23, 1862.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company E.

Campbell, A. H., Bath, e. Jan. 1, 1862; re-e. and promtd.

Cockrum, J. A., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; com.

Carlock, A., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; re-e.

Ellis, J. A., Bath, e. Feb. 14, 1862; com.

Freebeburg, P., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; died.

Fraser, H. C., Havana, e. Feb. 14, 1862; died 1862.

Goodfellow, M. A., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; re-e. and promtd.

Henry, John, Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; died 1865.

Hark, A. J., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; died March 1, 1863.

Miles, Joseph, Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; re-e. and promtd.

Marshall, Thomas, Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; re-e. and deserted.

Magee, J. H., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; died Oct. 1862.

Parkerson, A. J., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; died Oct. 1862.

Pennington, J., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; com.

Sturdavant, J. H., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; deserted 1862.

Shipp, H. L., Bath, e. Feb. 14, 1862; died of w's July 14, 1863.

Toomey, J. G., Bath, e. Jan. 30, 1862; died May 9, 1864.

Vermeil, L., Bath, e. Jan. 27, 1862; deserted Dec. 1862.

Wyckliffe, M., Bath, e. Jan. 24, 1862; re-e. and kld. in Georgia.

Wilkins, J., Bath, e. Jan. 24, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

RECRUITS.

Adkins, S., Bath, e. March 8, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Atwater, J. W., Bath, e. March 8, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Davis, Allen, Bath, e. Feb. 12, 1862; deserted 1862.

Dewalt, H., Bath, e. Feb. 12, 1862; died at Atlanta Sept. 15, 1864.

Good, John N., Bath, e. Feb. 12, 1862; died June 10, '62.

Griggs, S. E., Bath, e. Jan. 14, 1862; deserted 1862.

Jones, Henry, Havana, e. April 25, 1862; m. o. 1865.
Kirk, Wm., Bath, e. Feb. 12, 1862; re-e.
McDonald, A., Bath, e. Feb. 15, 1862; re-e.
Swartwood, S., Bath, e. March 9, 1862; m. o. 1865.
Scoles, C., Bath, e. Feb. 12, 1862; re-e.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Higgins, Peter, Havana, e. Oct. 15, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Kent, Henry, Mason Co., e. Oct. 15, 1861; m. o. 1864.
Morgan, M., Mason Co., e. Oct. 18, 1861.
Patterson, Wm., Mason Co., e. Oct. 15, 1861.
Yates, Thos. G., Mason Co., e. Oct. 18, 1861.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

Casey, Albert W., Havana, e. Oct. 19, 1861; re-e.
Casey, Joseph W., Havana, e. Oct. 19, 1861; died at Quincy May 27, 1862.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

First Lieut. S. M. Jones, Havana; resd. in 1863.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Capt. Van Ness Billings, Mason City, March 15, 1863; dismissed in 1863.
Crissey, B. W., Mason City, e. May 9, 1862; died at Knoxville.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Duller, A., Havana, e. Oct. 20, 1861; deserted, 1862.
Ford, Charles, Havana, e. Sept. 18, 1861; disd. for wds. 1862.
Ford, Abijah, Havana, e. Oct. 20, 1861; re-e. and died in Louisville.
Smith, Albert Havana, e. Oct. 20, 1861; died at Louisville May 17, 1862.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Months.)

Company K.

Clark, Henry C., Mason Co., e. June 30, 1862.
Cobb, Charles, Mason Co., e. June 11, 1862.
Dement, A., San Jose, e. June 2, 1862.
Demerest, J. H., Spring Lake, e. June 2, 1862.
Debose, Noah, Spring Lake, e. June 29, 1862.
Fain, Thos. J., San Jose, e. June 2, 1862.
Fain, T. M., San Jose, e. June 2, 1862.
Jefferson, F. H., San Jose, e. June 2, 1862.
McLemore, J., Mason Co., e. June 2, 1862.
Strickler, H., Spring Lake, e. June 29, 1862.
Watkins, John, Mason Co., e. June 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three Months.)

Company C.

Ashurst, F. M., Bath, e. July 11, 1862; died at Columbus, Ky., 1862.
Clotfelter, O. W., Bath, e. July 11, 1862.
Daniels, J. H., Bath, e. July 11, 1862.
Hamilton, G. H., Bath, e. July 11, 1862.
Kern, George H., Bath, e. July 11, 1862.
Lacy, Thomas, Bath, e. July 11, 1862.
Lucas, D. W., Bath, e. July 11, 1862.
Moore, A. M., Bath, e. July 11, 1862.
Thacker, W. H., Bath, e. July 11, 1862.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company B.

Baylor, Darias, Manito, e. July 19, 1862; disd. 1863.
Bozen, Daniel, San Jose, e. July 22, 1862; m. o. 1865.
Dillon, D. W., San Jose, e. July 22, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps 1863.
Miller, Henry, San Jose, e. July 22, 1862; m. o. 1865.
Wakefield, James, San Jose, e. July 15, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps 1864.
Wakefield, T. J., Manito, e. July 19, 1862; m. o. 1865.

Company F.

Baxter, Noah, Mason City, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fifth, being a Mason County regiment, is entitled to a more complete history of the part it bore in the war than any other regiment, and out of such material as we have it will be given. The regiment was organized at Peoria, in August, 1862, by Col. Robert S. Moore, and was mustered into service on the 27th of August, 1862.

On the 6th of September, 1862, under orders, the regiment went by rail to Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned to the Thirty-sixth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Third Army Corps, Col. D. McCook commanding brigade, Brig. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding division, and Maj. Gen. Gilbert commanding corps.

On the 1st of October, the regiment marched in pursuit of the enemy, under Gen. Bragg, and engaged in the battle of Chaplain Hills, at Perryville, Ky., on the 8th of October, and from there moved with the army to Nashville, Tenn., which place was reached on the 7th of November, 1862. The regiment went into winter quarters in and about Nashville, and, whilst here, the battles of Stone River were fought and various marches and countermarches were made—the regiment remaining in that vicinity until the 1st of July, when it marched with the army to Murfreesboro, soon returning to Nashville.

On the 20th of August, 1863, the regiment left, with Gen. McCook's Brigade, for the South, via Spring Hill and Columbia, toward Huntsville, Ala., which place was reached on the 8th of September, and from there proceeded to Chattanooga to join Gen. Rosecrans' army and to participate in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, which began on the 17th of September and continued to the 21st, when our army retired to Chattanooga. On the 24th of September, the regiment, with the brigade, crossed to the north side of the Tennessee River and camped at North Chickamauga. The regiment participated in the battle of Mission Ridge on the 25th of November. On the 28th, the regiment went into command of Gen. Sherman to the relief of the beleaguered city of Knoxville. The enemy retiring, the command returned on the 7th of December, reaching Chattanooga on the 18th, and going into winter quarters.

In February, 1864, the regiment participated in the battle at Buzzard's Roost Gap,

losing heavily in the engagement which continued two days. On the 3d of May, the army in command of Gen. Sherman left for the campaign against Atlanta, fighting the second battle at Buzzard's Roost on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May, and the battle of Resaca on the 14th and 15th, and the battle of Rome on the 17th of May. The Eighty-fifth was the first regiment to enter and occupy the city. The battle of Dallas continued from the 27th of May to the 5th of June. The battle of Kenesaw Mountain continued from the 11th to the 27th of June. In this desperate battle the Eighty-fifth lost heavily, and amongst them some of the best soldiers of the regiment, including Lieut. Chatfield, Clark Andrews, Henry Buck and Sergt. Duvall. The next engagement with the enemy was at the Chattahoochie River on the 18th of July, and at Peach Tree Creek on the 19th of July, in which the Eighty-fifth lost heavily again in killed, wounded and captured. The battle near Atlanta was on the 20th and 22d of July. On the 1st of September, the hard-fought battle of Jonesboro was participated in by the Eighty-fifth, and Col. Dilworth severely wounded. On the 4th of September, the army entered the city of Atlanta in charge of some two thousand prisoners. On the 20th of September, the army fell back to Athens, and from there marched to Florence, Ala., which was reached on the 5th of October. On the 10th, the army returned to Athens, and from there to Chattanooga, arriving on the 14th. On the 18th, the army again marched to join the army of the Cumberland, reaching Kingston, via Rome, on the 1st of November, destroying all the railroads on the way, and continuing on to Atlanta, which was reached on the 15th.

On the 16th of November, 1864, the grand army under Gen. Sherman took up its line of march to the sea—destroying the railroads as they went as far as Covington, which duty was performed by the advance brigade in which the Eighty-fifth belonged. On the 24th, the army left Milledgeville, and marched to Sandersville, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry on the way. On the 1st of December, the army left Louisville, where it had been in camp several days. The Eighty-fifth lost several men who were foraging whilst here. The army met no further serious resistance until it reached the Savannah River, near Savannah, where the enemy was met and kept up a constant skirmish until the city of Savannah was reached on the 11th of December. On the 13th, Fort McAllister was taken and communication opened with the Atlantic. On the 20th, the city of Savannah was evacuated by the enemy, and on the 21st, our army occupied the city. Capturing 180 heavy guns, large stores of ammunition, 25,000 bales of cotton, and immense quantities of military supplies.

On this raid, the army marched over three hundred miles through the heart of Georgia, subsisting upon the choicest supplies of the enemy. Not less than ten thousand negroes left the plantations of their masters and marched with the army in its advance to the sea in pursuit of that liberty which is dear to every man, black as well as white.

The army left Savannah on the 20th of January, 1865, on its march through South Carolina, crossing into the State on the 5th of February. On the 8th, the army cut loose from all communications and marched to Columbia, the capital of the State; and from there north, passing Cheraw, and continuing to Fayetteville, N. C., which was reached on the 11th of March, and a rebel arsenal destroyed. On the 15th, the army marched from Fayetteville to Averysboro, and had an engagement with the enemy on the 16th, and from thence to Goldsboro via Bentonville, where the enemy was again met and engaged in battle on the 19th and 20th of March. On the 23d of March, the army reached Goldsboro, terminating the second grand raid of Sherman's army through Georgia, and the two Carolinas, a distance of over five hundred miles, crossing ten rivers, fighting two battles, and any number of skirmishes.

From Goldsboro the army went in pursuit of Johnston's forces, and arrived at Raleigh on the 13th of April, the enemy retreating and the city surrendering to our army. From there, our forces marched to Salisbury on the 14th, and arrived at Avery's Ferry, Cape Fear River, on the 15th of April, where Gen. Sherman received a communication from Gen. Johnston that ended further hostilities. On the 18th of April, the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received and read to the several commands, causing the utmost sorrow and gloom to settle upon the victorious army of brave men who were before rejoicing in the contemplation of a speedy peace.

A basis for the surrender of Johnston's army was agreed upon between the commanding Generals of the contending armies, subject to the approval of President Johnson; meanwhile, the army moved to Holly Springs on the 21st of April. On the 24th, a dispatch came from the President disapproving of the terms of surrender, and ordering the renewal of hostilities. On the 25th, another conference was had, Gen. Grant participating, which terminated in Gen. Johnston's surrender on the same terms given to Gen. Lee at Appomattox, Va., on the 9th of April.

The war being terminated, the army proceeded on its march to Washington via Richmond, and was mustered out on the 5th of June, and the Eighty-fifth arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, on the 11th of June, 1865, and was paid off and discharged.

These two grand marches through the enemy's country were the crowning glories of the war, and every patriotic citizen of Mason County ought to share, in patriotic pride, the recollection that one of our own regiments participated in this grand and glorious exploit of the army.

Col. Robert S. Moore, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. June 14, 1863, from disab.

Col. Caleb J. Dilworth, Havana, June 14, 1863; prmtd. to Brevet Brig. Gen. March 13, 1865; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Lieut. Col. Caleb J. Dilworth, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd

Lieut. Col. Jas. P. Walker, Mason City, June 14, 1863; dismissed. Oct. 6. 1863.

Lieut. Col. James R. Griffith, Havana, April 7, 1865; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Maj. Samuel P. Cummings, Astoria, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. April 6, 1863.

Maj. Robt. G. Rider, Topeka, April 6, 1863; resd. Dec. 19, 1864.

Maj. Pleasant S. Scott, Petersburg, May 19, 1865; m. o. as Capt. June 5, 1865.

Adjt. John B. Wright, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. for good of service Sept. 23, 1863.

Adjt. Clark N. Andrus, Havana, Feb. 23, 1863; died of wds. July 23, 1864.

Adjt. Preston C. Hudson, Havana, July 28, 1864; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Q. M. Samuel F. Wright, Havana, Aug. 9, 1862; dismissed Nov. 21, 1862.

Q. M. Holloway W. Lightcap, Havana, Dec. 1, 1862; resd. July 30, 1863.

Q. M. Wm. H. Evans, Vermont, Jan. 14, 1864; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Surgeon James P. Walker, Mason City, Aug. 22, 1862; prmtd. to Lieut. Col.

Surgeon Philip L. Diefenbacher, Havana, June 14, 1863; m. o. June 5, 1865.

First. Asst. Surgeon P. L. Diefenbacher, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.

First Asst. Surgeon Gilbert W. Southwick, Arcadia, Aug. 6, 1864; honorably disd. May 15, 1865.

Second Asst. Surgeon James C. Patterson, Mason City, Sept. 1, 1862; resd. April 16, 1864.

Chaplain Joseph Barwick, Havana, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Maj. N. C. Andrews, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd to Adjt. May 8, 1863.

Sergt. Maj. W. S. Allen, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 21, 1865.

Q. M. Sergt. James T. Pierce, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. by order of Gen. Thomas.

Q. M. Sergt. Edwin M. Durham, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o June 5, 1865.

Comsy. Sergt. Thomas J. Avery, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Hospital Steward Jas. L. Hastings, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Principal Musn. John Hazelrig, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Principal Musn. James B. Durdy, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Principal Musn. Robert L. Durdy, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Dec. 27, 1862.

Company A.

Capt. Matthew Langston, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. Jan. 11, 1863.

Capt. Thos. B. Roberts, Tazewell Co., Jan. 11, 1863; resd. April 15, 1864.

First Lieut. Thos. R. Roberts, Tazewell Co., Aug. 27, '62; prmtd.

First Lieut. Daniel Westfall, Manito, Jan. 11, 1863; resd. March 25, 1863.

First Lieut. Daniel Havens, Spring Lake, March 25, 1863; honorably disd. May 15, 1865.

Second Lieut. John W. Neal, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. Nov. 12, 1862.

Second Lieut. Daniel Westfall, Manito, Nov. 12, 1862; prmtd.

Second Lieut. Daniel Havens, Spring Lake, Jan. 11, 1863; prmtd.

Second Lieut. John K. Millner, Manito, March 25, 1863; died as First Sergt. Aug. 20, 1864.

First Sergt. Albert G. Beebe, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 11, 1863, from wds. at Perryville, Ky.

Sergt. Daniel Havens, Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.

Sergt. John K. Millner, Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; died from wds. in hands of enemy Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergt. William W Landreth, Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability March 24. 1863.

Sergt. Josiah Stout, Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Regimental Color Bearer.

Corp. Benjamin White, Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Corp. Jos. F. Rogers, Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 13, 1862.

Corp. James Gash, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1863; m. o. June 5, 1865, as First Sergt.

Corp. Newton King, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. Alonzo McCain, Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. July 22, 1865, as prisoner.

Corp. Pleasant S. Trent, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Corp. George W. Smith, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; absent sick at m. o.

Corp. George M. Welch, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; shot at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862.

Musician George W. S. Babbett, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Musician David P. Black, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Wagoner Joel P. Somers, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Anno, David, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Corp.

Anno, John F., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died of wds. July 25, 1864.

Arnett, James P., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1863.

Alyea, Francis M., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Alyea, John W., Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, a prisoner.

Albin, Wm. M., Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Bartram, R. W., Spring Lake, Aug. 27, 1862; absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Boon, John A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Bostyfield, John, Jr., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Bass, Gibson, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Nashville, July 3, 1863.

Barnes, Kezeniah, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Case, John F., Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. Oct. 23, 1862.

Case, John, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. Oct. 23, 1862.

Cogdal, Isaac, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Cogdal, Eli M., Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. March 8, 1863.

Cratty, Edmond, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Furguson, Alex., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Furguson, John, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Gilmore, Franklin, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Howardsburg, Ky., Nov. 3, 1863.

Gillmore, James F., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd for disab. Jan. 30, 1863.

Gordon, David A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Danville, Ky., Oct. 27, 1862.

Gardner, John S., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Nashville April 26, 1863.

Jackson, Samuel, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Jones, Samuel, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Langston, Wm. F., Manito, Aug. 20, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

McLaughlin, Wm., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.

Malony, Wm., Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. May 22, 1865, as Sergt.

Nash, Lemuel Y., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Perryville Oct. 8, 1862

Peters, Idea F., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Nashville May 2, 1862

Pringle, Robert, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Pemberton, Beaurop, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. Jan 19, 1863.

Porter, Lewis, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab Jan. 19, 1863.

Price, John W., Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Neagan, Charles W., Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek Ga., July 19, 1864.
Neagan, Hiram D., Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 22, 1865.
Trent, Dallas A., Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Talbott, John B., Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Wood, David, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Westfall, Daniel, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.

Company B.

Capt. J. R. Griffith, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to Lieut. Col.
Capt. Charles F. Kesler, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; absent sick at m. o.
First Lieut. Charles W. Pierce, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 2, 1863.
First Lieut. Albert D. Cadwallader, Nov. 5, 1862; honorably discharged April 4, 1865.
First Lieut. John W. Patton, Havana, May 19, 1865; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Second Lieut. John A. Mallory, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. Jan. 24, 1863.
Second Lieut. William Allen, Havana, Jan. 24, 1863; commissioned as second.
Second Lieut. George Myers, Havana, Jan. 24, 1863; resd. Jan. 21, 1864.
First Sergt. William S. Allen, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prom. to Sergt. Maj.
Sergt. George D. Price, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; First Sergt.; killed at Peach Tree Creek July 19, 1864.
Sergt. John G. Ackerson, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 8, 1863.
Sergt. George Myers, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to Second Lieut.
Sergt. Israel J. Allen, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted and joined 8th Mo.; deserted and joined 60th Ill.; amnestied and returned to company; deserted May 13, 1865.
Corp. A. D. Cadwallader, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to First Sergt., then to First Lieut.
Corp. Isaac Mann, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Corp. Warren Tippey, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek July 19, 1864.
Corp. Alanzo Loveland, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability April 22, 1863.
Corp. Jos. K. Bishop, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as private.
Corp. Ellis Bowman, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Feb. 8, 1863.
Corp. J. or H. Cleveland, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; Sergt.; absent sick at m. o. of regiment.
Corp. Thomas Eaton, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as private.
Musician Alonzo Kirkham, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Musician Joseph N. Wilcox, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec. 18, 1862, at Bowling Green.
Wagoner William R. Steel, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability June 19, 1865.
Ackerson, A. W., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Jan. 1, 1863.
Ackerson, J. B., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Sept. 22, 1862.
Boormaster, Lewis, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; Corp.; kld. Sept. 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga.
Breckenridge, J. M., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Dec. 25, 1862.
Balor, Jesse, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, prisoner of war.
Buckhannon, S., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, prisoner of war.
Beckman, Martin, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps.
Beal, Thos. M., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; wd. and trans. to secret service.
Belstead, N. H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Dec. 25, 1862.
Bash, Isaac G., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; Corp.; trans. to Inv. Corps.
Bathcom, Wm., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; captd. July 19, 1864.
Bohannon, G. P., Havana, Aug. 27, '62; m. o. June 5, '65.
Bray, B. T., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Nov. 9, 1862.
Curran, Maurice, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Cluney, Thomas, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.
Conrad, Bazil, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree July 19, 1864.
Conner, Henry, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
Corman, David, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree July 19, 1864.
Dunaway, S., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Nov. 2, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Dair, Charles D., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865; prisr.
Eveland, Ames, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek July 19, 1864.
Fitch, Joseph H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; wd.; absent at m. o.
Fox, David, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability April 3, 1865.
Gray, John, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Aug. 10, 1863.
Greathouse, Wm., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability April 22, 1863.
Greathouse, James, Sr., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Greathouse, James, Jr., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died.
Galbraith, J., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 3, 1863, at Nashville.
Goodman, J. F., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Nov. 8, 1862.
Hurley, Charles, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Hutton, Thomas, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Heald, John W., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, was prisr.
Hamilton, John, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted at Peoria.
Hurley, Bartholomew, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Nashville Jan. 23, 1863.
Holmes, Wm. D., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability April 8, 1865.
Holtry, David, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted at Peoria.
Jones, Richard, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted at Peoria.
Jones, Benj., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Johnson, John, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; Corp.; kld. at Peach Tree Creek July 19, 1864.
Kesler, Chas. F., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as First Sergt.; Capt. not mustered.
Krayten, B. F., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to marine service.
Linderman, T. G., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Morris, David, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Mintonne, A. C., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Mastard, Enoch, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 6, 1863, on march.
Mastard, Lucius, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Musselle, George F., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
McCandlay, J. M., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Miller, M. E., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Noyes, David, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died.
Nutt, Marcus, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Nutt, S. H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 22, 1865; prisr.
Nichols, J. F., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
O'Leary, John H., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. July 22, 1865, prisr.
Paul, Ebenezer, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862, disd. for disability Feb. 8, 1863.
Paul, Samuel, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862, disd. for disability Feb. 8, 1863.
Pierce, T. S., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; Sergt.; kld. at Kenesaw Mt. June 27, 1864.
Patton, John W., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. First Lieut.
Porter, Robert, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Ratcliff, A. C., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65.
Ratcliff, T. J., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Corp.

Richardson, F., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Oct. 18, 1863.
Skiles, W. H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. Aug. 30, '65.
Singleton, J. F. M., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. May 27, 1865.
Singleton, J. T., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Tullahoma July 25, 1864.
Southwood, Wm., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Southwood, Ellis, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Spink, Charles, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek July 19, 1864.
Shock, Jacob, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Sept. 1, 1862.
Sigley, David, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. July 5, 1865; was prisoner.
Thomas, J. B., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 29, '63, at Bowling Green, Ky.
Tippey, James W., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps.
Tippey, Henry, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Winchell, Wm., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865; a prisoner.
Winchell, Geo., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865; a prisoner.
Westfield, James H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

RECRUITS.

McKillips, J. M., Havana; disd. for disability Feb. 8, '63.
Paul, Thos. E., Havana; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1862.
Pierce, James F., Havana; prmtd. to Q. M. Sergt.
Strode, Silas, Havana; disd. for disability April 22, 1863.

Company C.

Capt. Samuel Black, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. Jan. 24, 1863.
Capt. Geo. A. Blanchard, Havana, Feb. 7, 1863; honorably disd. May 15, 1865.
First Lieut. Geo. A. Blanchard, Havana; Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.
First Lieut. Wm. W. Walker, Mason County, Feb. 7, '63; resd. Oct. 7, 1863.
First Lieut. James M. Hamilton, Mason City, Oct. 7, '63; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Second Lieut. Wm. W. Walker, Mason County; Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.
Second Lieut. James M. Hamilton, Mason City; Feb. 7, 1863; prmtd.
First Sergt. Wm. M. Hamilton, Mason City, Aug. 27, '62; disd. for disability Jan. 27, 1863.
Sergt. Andrew Richy, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Aug. 18, 1863.
Sergt. John H. Duvall, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; First Sergt; kld. at Kenesaw June 27, 1864.
Sergt. John Housworth, Mason City; Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, as First Sergt; was prisoner.
Sergt. James M. Hamilton, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to Second Lieut.
Corp. J. B. Logue, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as private.
Corp. Harvey H. Hutchens, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Jan. 22, 1863.
Corp. James O. Logue, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Jan. 7, 1863.
Corp. James L. Hastings, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. Hospital Steward.
Corp. James J. Pelham, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Feb. 13, 1863, as private.
Corp. Pleasant Armstrong, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Marine Brigade Jan. 13, 1863.
Corp. Cyrus R. Quigley, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as private.
Corp. Andrew J. Updyke, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Feb 18, 1865.
Musician George W. Detrich, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Feb. 10, 1863.
Musician Benj. F. Scovill, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865; prisoner.
Wagoner S. H. B. Hollingsworth, Mason County, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Armstrong, Wm., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. at Louisville, Ky.
Alkire, Wm. D., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, Corp.; prisr.
Atchinson, Jno. H., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability, Jan. 17, 1863.
Atchinson, Michael, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, prisr.
Bradford, David, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; captd. July 19, 1864.
Brooks, Almon, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; Corp., died Nashville, April 7, 1863.
Buck, Henry H., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; Sergt, kld. Kenesaw, June 27, 1864.
Burnett, John L., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw, June 27, 1864.
Black, George, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, prisr.; Sergt.
Clark, Channing, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; Corp.; sick at m. o. of regt.
Chester, Francis A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; Corp.; m. o. June 17, 1865.
Chester, James, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; Sergt.; m. o. June 17, 1865,
Clark, Wm., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green Nov. 16, 1862.
Cue, Nelson D., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
Carter, Jos. W., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Nov. 7, 1864.
Derwent, Samuel, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Nashville Dec 19, 1862.
Deitrich, Jere, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; died of wds. at Nashville July 13, 1864.
Dray, Samuel A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
Dolcater, Peter, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Jan. 24, 1865.
Daugherty, Daniel, Mason Co., Aug 27, 1862; died of wds. at Chattanooga, Aug. 24, 1864.
Gates, Ephraim, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green Nov. 18, 1862.
Gardner, Elbert L., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. March 16, 1863.
Gardner, James M., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
Gardner, John R., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. July 15, 1865; prisr.
Gardner, John A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 25, 1862.
Green, Thos. W., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
Gregory, George, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Danville, Ky.
Halley, Jeremiah, Mason Co., Aug. 17, 1862; Corp.; m. o. June 17, 1865; prisr.
Hastings, Daniel W., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 23, 1862.
Hadsall, Edwin N., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Hous, Solomon, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.
Hous, Wesly, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. March 1, 1863.
Harkness, John, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Oct. 20, 1862.
Ishmael, Lewis, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Annapolis Dec. 18, 1864.
Lofton, Robert, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.
Lane, T. W., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
Lane, Richard A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. Jan. 15, 1863.
Lane, Abraham L., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. April 18, 1864.
Lane, Green B., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
Leeper, James, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw, June 25, 1864.
Moore, Geo. A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. Jan. 18, 1863.
Mosslander, G. W., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865; was prisr.
McCarty, Jacob, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab.
Moore, Robert S., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green Nov. 18, 1862.
Marshall, Jeremiah, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to 4th U. S. Cav. Dec. 4, 1862.
Montgomery, J. C., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; Corp.; trans. to Miss. M. B. Jan. 13, 1863.
Mitchel, W. H., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865, as Sergt.

Mosier, John W., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865; was priest.
McClarin, A., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; died in prison from wds. Aug. 4, 1864; Corp.
Mossbander, Jos., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, died at Lookout Mt. June 22, 1864.
Neeley, J. H., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, died of wds. July 28, 1864, at Jeffersonville, Ga.
Neely, Samuel, Jr., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, absent, sick, at m. o.
Newberry, Wm., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Feb. 8, 1863.
Osborn, R. A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability March 2, 1863.
O'Donnell, Jos., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green Nov. 23, 1862.
Peatee, J. H., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability Feb. 2, 1863.
Pelham, S., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865, prist.
Pelham, W. C., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, Corp.; died at Bowling Green Nov. 11, 1862.
Paul, Elias, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, died at Bowling Green Nov. 14, 1862.
Patterson, J. C., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, prmtd. to Asst. Surg.
Quance, C. E., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, disd. for disability Jan., 1863.
Reynolds, G. W., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, died at Bowling Green Nov. 14, 1862.
Ramsey, Hiram, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green Dec., 1862.
Rutter, Aaron, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Short, W. B., Mason Co., Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 15, 1863.
Stewart, Orlando, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Perryville Oct. 8, 1862.
Stubblefield, John, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865; prist.
Stagg, Thomas, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; Corp.; died in prison, of wds., Aug. 28, 1864.
Shay, Henry, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Perryville Oct. 8, 1862.
Smith, Wm., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Bowling Green Dec. 19, 1862.
Tyrrell, W. A., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865; prist. of war.
Temple, J. P., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 15, 1864.
Tomlin, J. H., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw June 27, 1864.
Whipp, M. A., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
Wagoner, Jere, Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 17, 1865.
Young, T. M., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; died of wds., in prison, Aug. 2, 1864.
Young, T. P., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.
Young, J. R., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862; died of wds., at Nashville, July 17, 1864.
Yardley, H. G., Mason Co., Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.

Company D.

Capt. Charles W. Houghton, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. Dec. 27, 1863.
Capt. Charles H. Chatfield, Bath, Dec. 27, 1863; kld. June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw.
Capt. Samuel Young, Bath, June 27, 1864, died Nov. 23, 1864, in ambulance.
Capt. Thomas F. Patterson, Bath, Nov. 23, 1864, m. o. June 5, 1865.
First Lieut. Gombert H. Raymond, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; resd. Dec. 21, 1862.
First Lieut. Charles H. Chatfield, Bath, Dec. 21, 1862, prmtd.
First Lieut. Samuel Young, Bath, Dec. 27, 1863; prmtd.
First Lieut. Thomas F. Patterson, Bath, June 27, 1864, prmtd.
First Lieut. Francis S. Cogshall, Bath, Nov. 23, 1864; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Second Lieut. Charles H. Chatfield, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862, prmtd.
Second Lieut. William W. Turner, Bath, Dec. 21, 1862, resd. March 20, 1864.
First Sergt. Samuel Young, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862, prmtd.
Sergt. W. W. Turner, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.
Sergt. Freeman Booth, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Chaplin's Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Sergt. Uriah B. Lucasey, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
Sergt. Miles McCabe, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862, disd. from wds., Feb. 21, 1865, as Sergt.
Corp. T. J. Mosely, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as private.
Corp. J. R. Nevel, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.
Corp. J. S. H. Seay, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.
Corp. James Ferrel, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Corp. John C. Wilson, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.
Corp. H. O. Reeder, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. Jan. 15, 1863.
Corp. John O'Brien, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as private.
Corp. Francis S. Cogshall, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865; prmtd.
Musn. Charles L. Hamilton, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. May 18, 1865.
Musn. Francis M. Berry, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Wagoner A. J. Allen, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Avery, T. J., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. Comsy. Sergt.
Beal, Henry, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Black, Clinton, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; died Nov. 1, 1864.
Bullard, N. A., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Conover, Joseph, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Castleberry, H. W., Havana, e. Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disab. Oct. 15, 1862.
Castleberry, W. H., Havana, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Cady, Joseph, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 4, 1863.
Capper, A., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862, absent, sick, at m. o.
Carlock, Geo. O., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Sergt.
Close, W. D., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. May 16, 1865, wd.
Capens, Robert, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Dew, Jacob S., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Durham, E. M., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to Q. M. Sergt.
Davis, Noah, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1861; kld. by raidroad accident going home.
Davis, Wm., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
Flow, Cadmus, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek June 19, 1864.
Goben, Allen, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Goben, James, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Grisum, Samuel, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Hicks, Willard, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison May 15, 1864. No. of grave, 1,092.
Hazelrig, John, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to Principal Musician.
Harbert, John L., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Hamilton, A. J., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862, died Oct. 11, 1863.
Howarth, Henry, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; severely wd. in eleven engagements; m. o. May 24, 1865.
Houghton, Elijah, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863.
Jones, Henry P., Havana, e. Aug. 27, 1862; died at Atlanta Oct. 2, 1864.
Jones, Daniel, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862, deserted Nov. 8, 1862.
Kicet, Daniel, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862, died Dec. 8, 1862.
Kork, Armstead, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Lowrance, Joseph, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862, absent, sick, at m. o.
Lowrance, J. A., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; disd. June 3, 1863.
Layman, Isaac, Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. July 18, 1865, wd.
Matteson, G., Bath, e. Aug. 27, 1865, m. o. June 5, 1865.
Mead, Henry, Havana, e. Aug. 27, 1862, deserted Oct. 6, 1862.

Morgan, Hugh, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died of wds. July 9, 1864.
Monger, Wm. H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Myers, James, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Murphy, John J., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; died of wds. July 7, 1864.
Matteson, Harold, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Nov. 28, 1862.
Noder, Robert, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; lost at Chickamauga.
O'Rourke, Pat., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Parks, O. W., Bath, Aug. 27, '62; disd. of wds. April 4, '65.
Plasters, John, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Price, John W., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec. 11, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Phelps, John L., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Patterson, T. F., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to Lieut. and Capt.
Patterson, N. C., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65.
Phelps, D. B., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. for disability May 23, 1863.
Ransom, W. H., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 4, 1863.
Rochester, N. S., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 2, 1865, of wds.
Rochester, J. S., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Robins, Alanson, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Rhinders, Wm., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1866.
Reeder, Elias, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. March 5, 1863.
Ray, Rolla, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 4, 1863.
Stilts, James, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; died May 11, 1863.
Sizelove, John, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. July 22, 1865, a prisoner.
Scholes, John, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Smith, F. M., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Stely, Merton, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec., 1862.
Turner, Van., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Treadway, M. L., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; died Feb. 6, 1863.
Troy, Martin, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Mound City Oct. 2, 1864.
Toley, C. W., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 4, 1863.
Vanlaningham, Geo., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Dec. 23, 1862.
Welch, J. H., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek July 19, 1864.
Welch, Ira, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1862.
Wheeler, Christ., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Sept., '63.
Wallace, James, Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Young, Wm., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Yardly, Jacob, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.

RECRUITS.

Batterson, G. P., Mason Co.; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Pulling, George W., Mason Co.; deserted Feb 14, '63.

Company I.

Capt. David M. Halstead, Havana, April 19, 1863; resd Oct. 7, 1863.
First Lieut David M. Halstead, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.
Burbridge, Thos., Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Nashville Jan. 1, 1863.
Cain, Charles, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. July 31, '64.
Dingler, Geo., Bath, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 22, 1865.
Watson, John, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Corp.

Company K.

Capt. Robert G. Rider, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. Major.
Capt. Samuel Yates, Topeka, April 6, 1863, m. o. June 5, 1865.
First Lieut. Samuel Yates, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.
First Lieut. Isaac C. Short, Topeka, April 6, 1863; m. o. June 6, 1865.
Second Lieut. Isaac C. Short, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd.
Second Lieut. Eli F. Neikirk, Forest City, April 6, 1863; resd. Nov. 4, 1864.
First Sergt. Robert F. Reason, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Louisville Oct. 22, 1862.
Sergt. John N. Hole, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 3, 1863, First Sergt.
Sergt. John S. Walker, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. May 20, 1864, as private.
Sergt. A. A. Carrington, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Sergt. Wm. Masterson, Forest City, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to 4th Cav. Dec. 1, 1862.
Corp. Thomas Jemison, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec. 20, 1862, at Nashville.
Corp. Joseph Bodle, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as private.
Corp. Wm. K. Rose, Aug. 27, 1862; died Nov. 8, 1862, at Danville, Ky.
Corp. John M. Durham, Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 22, 1863, at Bowling Green.
Corp. Wm. H. Hole, Havana, Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Sergt.
Corp. Preston C. Hudson, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. I.
Corp. Romeo Magill, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec. 8, 1862, at Danville, Ky.
Corp. James Jemison, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Kenesaw June 24, 1864.
Musician James Durdy, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to Drum Major.
Musician George Hoagland, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 3, 1863.
Ames, Orpheus, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Corp.
Andrews, Clark N., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. Sergt. Major.
Beck, William, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Blakely, W. C., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; died March 7, '63, at Nashville.
Barr, John M., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Feb. 26, '63, at Nashville.
Bowers, Jeff., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 28, 1863.
Chaplin, Jos., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Colglazier, D. B., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec. 9, '62, at Danville, Ky.
Cottrell, George H., Forest City, Aug. 27, 1862; supposed dead.
Durdy, Robert L., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Dec. 27, 1862.
Drake, George, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65.
Erick, Charles, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Sergt.
Evans, W. H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Nov. 25, '62.
Fountain, Isaac, Forest City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Frank, John, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Gumbell, Wm., Forest City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Grover, B. H., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 5, 1863, at Bowling Green.
Griffin, A. D., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec. 9, '62, at Nashville.
Griffin, J. N., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Garrison, R. C., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; kld. at Buzzard Roost, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864.
Hopping, G. H., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Corp.
Himmel, A. J., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Sergt.
Hetzeller, Geo., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Hibbs, Benj., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Horsey, S. B. Forest City, Aug. 27, 1862; First Sergt., kld. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
Hitchcock, C. E., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 3, '63.
Hopping, Ephraim, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.
Joneson, Daniel T., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Feb. 4, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
Jemison, Wm. H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 1, 1863, at Bowling Green.
Jackson, Joseph E., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Killip, Wm., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; disd. Feb. 24, 1863.
Mohlenbrink, F., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Mohlenbrink, H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Massey, William H., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
McNight, Josiah, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Morris, L. N., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Morris, Charles, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Neakirk, E. T., Forest City, Aug. 27, 1862; promd. to Second Lieut.
Prettyman, Jac., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Robinson, Ad., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Feb. 4, 1863.
Rakestraw, John, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Jan. 28, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.
Riddle, C. P., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; died Nov. 27, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky.
Reason, H. F., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Shellibarger, A., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Shellibarger, J. W., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 1865.
Stone, James A., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. May 12, 1865.
Shaw, Moses, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; died Nov. 17, 1862, at Louisville.
Spellman, Hy., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65.
Seibold, m. John Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; died May 28, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
Thomas, Zimri, Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65, as Corp.
Vanbuto, D. P., Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Weidman S., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865, as Corp.
Wagner, W. H., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Whitaker, J. M., Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, '65.
Went, Henry, Topeka, Aug. 27, 1862; m. o. June 5, 1865.
Wright, John B., Havana, Aug. 27, 1862; prmtd. to Adjt.
Zentmire, David, Mason City, Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
Zanis, John, Manito, Aug. 27, 1862; died Dec. 6, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Eighth Infantry was organized at Camp Peoria on the 27th of August, 1862.

October 6, the regiment moved by rail to Covington, Ky., via Logansport, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, arriving at Covington on the 8th.

The regiment drew equipage and transportation, and on the 17th, marched with the division into the interior of the State, following the retreating enemy through Falmouth, Cynthia, Paris and Lexington to Nicholasville, arriving on the 1st of November, and remaining to the 14th.

The regiment, November 14, marched for Louisville via Versailles, Frankfort and Shelbyville, reaching Louisville on the 19th, and, on the 21st, embarked for Memphis, where it arrived on the 26th, and went into camp near the city.

The regiment remained on duty at Memphis until the 20th of December, when it embarked, under Gen. Sherman, in an expedition against Vicksburg. They proceeded down the river to the mouth of the Yazoo, and up that river to Johnson's Landing, near Chickasaw Bluff, where the regiment encamped on the night of 28th of December. On the morning of the 29th, the division moved upon the enemy, who were found strongly intrenched on the Bluffs running northeast from Vicksburg. Here the One Hundred and Eighth first met the enemy, occupying the extreme right of the Union lines, and resting on the Mississippi River with its right. The skirmishing began on the afternoon of the 29th, and the battle was renewed on the morning of the 30th. The forces in front of the One Hundred and Eighth were forced to retire with a loss of seven killed and four captured prisoners by the regiment.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the One Hundred and Eighth again went to the front, and remained on the skirmish line until midnight, when, at the time the clock in Vicksburg struck the hour of 1, the regiment, in compliance with previous orders, silently withdrew, covering the retreat of the army, and, on the morning of the 2d, embarked on transports.

The lines of the armies were so close together that the voices of the opposing foes could be distinctly heard, yet the retreat was so well planned and executed that the enemy knew nothing of it until the fleet went steaming down the Yazoo.

The fleet passed down the Yazoo and up the Mississippi to the mouth of White River, and up that river, through a cut off, into the Arkansas to Arkansas Post, where, on the 10th of January, the regiment disembarked and participated in the investment of that fort, and, on the following day, bore an active part in that most brilliant and successful engagement, which resulted in the capture of the fort with some five thousand prisoners.

The casualties in the One Hundred and Eighth during this engagement were 13 men wounded. On the 17th of January, the fleet again moved down stream to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, where the Twenty-fourth regiment went into camp. The long confinement on the transports in this expedition, the want of pure air and sanitary conveniences, cost the regiment more lives than all other causes during its term of service. One officer, Philo W. Hill, First Lieutenant of Company A, and 134 men, died during the months of February and March. On the 15th of April, the regiment marched with the army across the country via Richmond, Smith's Plantation and along Lake St. Joseph to Hard Times, landing on the Mississippi opposite Grand Gulf; thence along the levee to Brandensburg, arriving there on the 29th of April. The next day the regiment crossed the Mississippi on board the iron-clad gun-boat Lafayette, which had run the batteries of Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. On the morning of May 1, the regiment marched rapidly on to the battlefield of Port Gibson and took its position, fighting and marching all day without eating or resting. After a tedious march, the regiment reached Champion Hills, on the 16th, and again engaged in battle and again drove the enemy from the field. On the 17th, the regiment was assigned to the duty of taking charge of the prisoners and marching with them to Black River Bridge, where it was joined by the Twenty-Third Iowa, with another lot of prisoners, making in all 4,500. On the 19th, it reached Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, and the

next day embarked for Young's Point and went into camp, where it had left five months before. On the 25th, the regiment embarked with the prisoners for Memphis, and, delivering them to the command there, returned to Young's Point and there remained on duty until the surrender of Vicksburg.

On the 18th of July, the regiment crossed over into Vicksburg and reported to Gen. McPherson, and, on the 26th, embarked for Memphis, reporting to Gen. Hurlbut on the 29th, and, on the 5th of August, went to La Grange and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. On the 28th of October, the regiment marched to Pocahontas and garrisoned that post until the 9th of November, Col. Turner commanding the post.

On the 9th of November, the regiment moved to Corinth and remained on duty until the place was evacuated on the 28th of January, 1864, when it proceeded to Memphis.

On the 2d of June, 130 men of the regiment went with Gen. Sturgis' command in pursuit of Gen. Forrest and overtook his forces and had an engagement on the 10th of June.

On the 21st of August, 1864, when Forrest made his famous raid into Memphis, the One Hundred and Eighth did good service in compelling him to make a hasty retreat.

On the 28th of February, 1865, the regiment left Memphis for New Orleans, where it joined the Sixteenth Army Corps, in command of Gen. A. J. Smith, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Col. Turner in Command.

On the 12th of March, the regiment embarked on board the ocean steamer Guiding Star for Fort Gaines, on Dauphine Island, which point was reached on the 16th. On the 21st of March, the regiment embarked and proceeded up Mobile Bay and Fish River to Donly's Mills, about twenty-five miles from its mouth. On the 25th it marched with the corps in the direction of Mobile, and, on the 27th, the enemy was met and driven within his works at Spanish Fort. Heavy fighting continued all day and in the night siege work began and continued night and day under a constant fire from sharp-shooters stationed behind the enemy's works. The One Hundred and Eighth occupied the dangerous point at the extreme right of the Union lines, where it was supposed the enemy would attempt to turn this flank. The siege of this stronghold lasted thirteen days and was brought to a close on the 8th of April, when the Third Brigade, to which this regiment belonged, charged the enemy's works from the works which this regiment had constructed and pushed two hundred yards nearer the enemy than any other point on the line. The casualties of the One Hundred and Eighth during the siege and assault were one officer, Capt. W. W. Bullock, severely wounded, three men killed and ten wounded.

On the 9th of April, the regiment marched with the Sixteenth Corps to Montgomery, Ala., which place was reached on the 25th. Here it remained until the 18th of July on provost duty, Col. Turner in command of the brigade and also of the post.

On the 18th of July, the regiment embarked on boat for Selma, thence by rail to Jackson, Miss., via Demopolis and Meridian, and from thence by rail to Vicksburg, on its way to the homes from which the men had been absent for three long years of bloody war.

On the 5th of August, 1865, the muster-out rolls were signed and the regiment embarked for Cairo, and from there proceeded by rail to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged from service on the 11th day of August, 1865.

Company A.

Musician Jas. Silbee, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Company C.

Morganstarn, L., Spring Lake, e. Sept 20, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

McFadden, Wm., Spring Lake, e. Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Ross, John, Spring Lake, e. Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Company D.

Lombard, Augustus, Spring Lake, Sept. 23, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Woods, James, Spring Lake, Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Company F.

Capt. Isaac Sarf, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; resd. April 6, 1863.

Capt. John H. Schulte, Bath, April 6, 1863; resd. Feb. 16, 1865.

First Lieut. James Tippett, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; resd. Feb. 16, 1863.

First Lieut. John H. Schulte, Bath, Feb. 21, 1863; prmtd.

Second Lieut. John H. Schulte, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; prmtd.

First Sergt, John Eveland, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1863.

Sergt. Charles Lippett, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. April 17, 1863.

Sergt. S. T. Northcroft, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Sept. 20, 1862.

Corp. George W. Patterson, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Sept. 20, 1862.

Corp. W. P. Markland, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. Robert Moore, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 23, 1863, at Young's Point.

Corp. Richard Bradshaw, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. Wm. E. Sarff, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. April 7, 1863.

Corp. James Butler, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. April 1, 1863.

Corp. Benjamin Dodson, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. July 28, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. Hezekiah Lynch, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Oct. 5, 1862.

Musician Gustave Juzi, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. Oct. 27, 1862, at Covington.

Musician Thos. D. Gatton, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Sept. 22, 1862.

Wagoner Thomas Porter, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Arndt, Peter, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Adkins, Isaac N., Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 13, 1862, at Memphis.

Brandt, Peter, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 19, 1863.

Butler, Richard, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died March 4, 1864, at Memphis.

Boyd, M. W., Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. H.
Breeden, J. P., Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 5, 1863, at St. Louis.
Camp, Mead, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. March 6, 1863.
Case, Calvin, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted May 5, 1863.
Deer, C. E., Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Dew, Wiley, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died May 11, 1863.
Estes, James, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1863, at Young's Point.
Frank, Matthew, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Fuse, Joseph, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Sept. 25, 1862.
Gobble, George, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; died Oct. 10, 1862, at La Grange, Tenn.
Griffin, William, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Jan. 26, 1863.
Hamilton, Thomas, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 23, 1863, at Young's Point.
Huffman, William, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Jan. 29, 1863.
Harsher, John, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Corp.
Harsher, Andrew, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; Corp.; absent sick at m. o.
Haid, Louis, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as prisoner of war.
Halliday, M. J., Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Oct. 9, 1862.
Johnson, Edward, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Oct. 29, 1862.
Knight, F. S., Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died May 4, 1864, at Ford, Tex.
Kerchean, H., Havana, Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 25, 1863, at Young's Point.
Lane, Samuel C., Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as Sergt.
Madison, Abner, Bath, Aug. 28, '62; absent sick at m. o.
Mahan, Hassan, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb 1, 1863.
Neiderer, Arnold, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Perry, James H., Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; died March 12, 1863, at St. Louis.
Pierson, Isaac, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; absent sick at m. o.
Ray, Rolla, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Aug. 28, 1862.
Redman, Elias, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 6, 1863, at Young's Point.
Rempson, Bruno, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1863; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Rochester, S. S., Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; didn't go with the boys.
Smith, Romane, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 19, 1863.
Sarfl, Abner, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Shafer, Isaac, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862, deserted May 5, 1863.
Smith, Henry, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted May 5, '63.
Sarfl, John, Lynchburg, Aug. 28, '62; absent sick at m. o.
Tayer, Alex., Lynchburg, Aug. 28, '62; m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Vanblaricum, D., Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 13, '63, at Young's Point.
Warren, Wright, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; absent sick at m. o.
Wood, Wm., Bath, Aug. 28, 1862, deserted May 5, 1863.
Wright, Wm., Lynchburg, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 15, 1863, at Young's Point.

RECRUITS.

Gaston, Chas., Spring Lake, Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Company H.

Capt. Wm. M. Duffey, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862, m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
First Lieut. Isaac C. Brown, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862, resigned Dec. 11, 1863.
Second Lieut. Wm. W. Nelson, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; resd. March 1, 1863.
First Sergt. Samuel Biggs, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; disd.
Sergt. William Little, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as First Sergt.
Sergt. Edwin Smith, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862, m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as First Sergt.
Sergt. Rufus B. Somers, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. March 14, 1863, as private.
Corp. A. P. Houston, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. Aug. 16, 1862.
Corp. O. A. Robinson, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 1, 1863.
Corp. Edwin Dillon, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; absent sick at m. o.
Corp. E. C. Kidder, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Corp. John Orm, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1863, at Young's Point.
Musician J. A. Nelson, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. March 24, 1863.
Musician John Radcliff, Bath, Aug. 28, 1862; disd. March 24, 1863.
Wagoner Jas. D. Hite, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Black, Clinton, Crane Creek, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Aug. 29, 1862.
Boyer, David, San Jose, Aug. 28, 1862; deserted Aug. 29, 1862.
Boyer, Em., San Jose, Aug. 28, '62; deserted Aug. 29, 1862.
Brown, Jacob, San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; disd. Nov. 16.
Boyd, Morris W., Bath, Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Buchanan, J. H. H., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; died Feb 6, 1863, at Young's Point.
Cook, Wm. P., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; died Feb. 18, 1865, at Young's Point.
Comesford, M., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; prmtd to Lieut.
Dorrance, J. G., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Sept. 1862.
Davis, John B., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1863, at Arkansas Post.
Elmore, Redding, Crane Creek, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Feb. 13, 1863.
Frey, Ulrich, San Jos., Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Oct. 15, 1863.
Ford, John, San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Garran, G. W., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; died Feb. 13, 1863, at Young's Point.
Gardner, Leonard, Prairie Creek, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted in Sept., 1862.
Hutchinson, Sam, San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Hillman, J. C., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 31, 1863.
Jones, John C., Bath, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Jan. 19, 1863.
Kidder, Z. B., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; disd. Sept. 23, 1862.
Keiting, Pat., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Lahey, Nicholas, San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. Aug 5, 1865.
Lucas, Alfred, Bath, Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 26, 1864.
Moore, John, Jr., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Oct. 6, 1862.
Moore, John, Sr., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; died July 13, 1863.
Martin, J. A., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; died July 29, 1863, at St. Louis.
McCarty, Michael, San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Dec. 18, 1862.
McNaughton, Geo., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
McGhee, F. J., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; disd. for disability Aug. 28, 1862.
Orm, R. M., Prairie Creek, Aug. 12, 1862; disd. July 24, 1863.
Pounds, Thomas, Bath, Aug. 12, 1862; deserted Oct. 22, 1862.
Setters, J. W., Crane Creek, Aug. 12, 1862; disd. March 7, 1863.
Soilbee, James, Bath, Aug. 12, 1862; prmtd. Principal Musician.
Totten, Daniel, San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug 5, 1865.
Tyler, C. W., San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862, disd. for disability May 17, 1863.
Yontz, Abraham, San Jose, Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan 29, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Amos, A. N., Spring Lake, Sept. 27, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Campbell, M. A., Spring Lake, Sept. 27, 1864; m. o. July 1, 1865.
Charles, John, Spring Lake, Sept. 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

RECRUITS.

Holmes, Samuel, Spring Lake, Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Nale, William, Spring Lake, Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
O'Conor, Peter, Spring Lake, Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Thompson, J. W., Spring Lake, Sept. 22, 1864; m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

Company C.

Daskin, R. B., Mason City, April 27, 1864.
Hewett, S. P., Havana, May 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

Company I.

Capt. W. H. Caldwell, Havana, June 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
First Lieut. Frank A. Moseley, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Second Lieut. John B. Brush, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
First Sergt. W. H. Patterson, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Sergt. John Cogshall, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Sergt. James R. Teney, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Sergt. O. W. Clotfelter, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Sergt. Wm. A. Martin, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Corp. John Nix, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Corp. C. E. Hitchcock, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Corp. Henry Wilkins, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Corp. C. S. Chambers, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Corp. James H. Daniels, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Corp. Thomas H. Johns, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Corp. Charles A. Gore, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Corp. Oscar H. Harpham, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Musician Wm. H. O'Riley, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Musician Ed. A. Schemerhorn, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Wagoner John H. Sherwood, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Atkin, Andrew J., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Bowers, J. T., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Brandt, Otto, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Bubert, Henry, Havana, June 1, 1864; died at Cairo.
Clarkson, John L., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Carman, John L., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Clotfelter, Charles, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, '64.
Cross, Geo. W., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Cogshall, Charles, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Cress, N. R., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Deverman, H. G., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Duvall, Simpson, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Dew, James, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Donlin, James C., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Earl, Geo. B., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
England, Azariah, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
England, Isaac W., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Grant, Charles C., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Griggs, Matthew, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Hardin, William C., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, '64.
Hill, Mark D., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Halliday, Geo. S., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Hollingsworth, A. B., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Jones, Richard, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Judson, W. H. H., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Krafts, August, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, '64.
Kirk, James, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Knight, Thomas, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Lacy, Robert, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Littell, Nathaniel, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Lisco, James, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Martin, Godfrey, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Martin, John M., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Moore, J. F., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Nichols, C. A., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
O'Leary, George D., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, '64.
Parkhurst, Geo. A., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864
Pegram, Hardin, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Pesterfield, John W., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Pounds, Henry, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, '64.
Ruckman, Lemuel, Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Rupert, W. H., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Shultz, George M., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Shultz, James M., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Sisson, Marcus, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Smith, Irving, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864
Toland, P. A., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Tolly, Walter, Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Thompson, N. E., Bath, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Walker, W. H., Havana, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Wente, Fred., Topeka, June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Shay, Martin, Mason Co., June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, '64.
Stillman, H. J. B., Mason Co., June 1, 1864; m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

Company H.

Earnett, John, Mason City, June 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
Griffith, John M., Mason City, June 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
Herwig, Jacob, Mason City, June 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
Newberry, George, Mason City, June 9, 1864; m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Company C.

Corp. A. J. Roberts, Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; absent at m. o.
Barnes, John, Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Boone, W. C., Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Douden, John, Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

Deaden, Reese, Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Pollard, Wm., Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Porter, C. H., Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Pollard, B. F., Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Pemberton, C., Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; deserted.
Reynolds, H. C., Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; deserted, 1865.
Smith, G., Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
White, G. W., Manito, Feb. 8, 1865; died in March, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

One Year.

Company B.

RECRUITS.

Rankins, John R., Havana, Feb. 14, 1865.
Shugart, John, Havana, Feb. 14, 1865; deserted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

One Year.

Company A.

RECRUITS.

Fisher, Robert F., Easton, Feb. 7, 1865; died at Jeffersonville.
Fisher, J. H. B., Easton, Feb. 7, 1865; died at home.

The regimental history of other regiments in which the soldiers of Mason County served would be cheerfully given, but there is not room in the book for all; nor have we the necessary time to devote to the work. So far as we have gone, it is believed that a true and reliable history is given, such as may be handed down to posterity with confidence in its general correctness and completeness. Of course, there may be some errors in names, which will always occur among so many.

Justice and impartiality has been aimed at, and if there is any failure, it is not from any prejudice or partiality. The good name and reputation, as well as the welfare of every Union soldier in the great army of volunteers, are dearly enshrined in the memory of the writer, who so long shared in their hardships, their dangers and their triumphs. It is the campaigning and the battle field that make men feel near and dear to each other. The burly Dutchman, the wild Irishman, and all nationalities, mingle together in battle and in death and are ever bound together in one common brotherhood.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Seventh Regiment of Illinois National Guards was organized August 17, 1877, with headquarters at Peoria. Col. Isaac Taylor, of Peoria, has command of the regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment is J. S. Kirk, of Havana. Major, O. P. Crane, Surgeon, of Mason City.

Two companies of this regiment belong to Mason County—one in Havana, and the other in Mason City.

Company F, of Havana.

Capt. Wm. H. Webb.
First Lieut. J. C. Yates.
Second Lieut. S. E. Kyle.
First Sergt. S. A. Murdock.
Second Sergt. J. R. Murdock, disd.
Second Sergt. J. W. Patten.
Third Sergt. C. B. Ketcham.
Fourth Sergt. C. N. Warner.
Fifth Sergt. W. A. Brown.
First Corp. Henry Myers.
Second Corp. L. P. Dorrel'.
Third Corp. E. C. Dearborn.
Fourth Corp. H. R. Havighorst.
Fifth Corp. J. J. Parkhurst.
Sixth Corp. Charles Pollitz.
Seventh Corp. W. C. Ruecker.
Eighth Corp. F. W. Blanchard.
Musician W. L. Ketcham.
Musician E. O. Wheadon.

Privates.—Giles Atkins, J. P. Atwater, John Barry, Isaac Bond, Valentine Ball, A. W. Beck, George Brown, John L. Carmen, died in 1879, William Chambers, Abe Davis, R. F. Deane, Lewis Dehester, W. H. Emerson, H. A. Ferrarche, Goodwin Ford, Gust. Garthoffner, Ol. Greenwalt, G. W. Hilyer, W. H. Hillyer, Isaac M. Henninger, George Q. Henninger, W. A. Henninger, Judson Henninger, Charles H. Hoffner, W. C. Hoffner, J. C. Johnstone, Henry Kindorp, Frank Lally, W. W. Langford, Frank Lewis, C. H. Lury, Dan McMahon, A. W. Nash, J. E. Nelms, Jr., Charles Paul, E. W. Paul, A. Peterson, G. H. Prater, J. P. Prettyman, J. W. Reese, J. W. Sarff, Wm. Schultz, J. H. Schulte, Jr., Walter Spink, John Schwenck, W. S. Stout, E. A. Thornburg.

Company I, of Mason City.

Capt. Amos Trout.
First Lieut. George B. Jackson.
Second Lieut. John F. Hefferman.
First Sergt. Geo. H. Kern.
Second Sergt. Enoch J. Pittsford.
Third Sergt. Harry C. Thompson.
Fourth Sergt. George H. Constant.
Fifth Sergt. Ed. S. Carney.
First Corp. John J. Cox.
Second Corp. Nelson Carson.
Third Corp. Henry Kile.
Fourth Corp. Wm. H. Malone.
Fifth Corp. Samuel B. Spear.
Sixth Corp. Charles M. Patterson.
Seventh Corp. Willard E. Lessurd.
Musician Edward W. Fuller.

Privates.—W. G. Black, Jno. E. Beck, Melville Chester, Bruce, Chenoweth, Lorenzo D. Cox, Ames T. Cole, Thomas E. Case, Jno. F. Connolly, Bradley W. Case, Elijah M. Cramton, Henry Dallas, Ludwick Davis, Edw. J. Dreher, Corey Fletcher, Harland F. Gregory, Joseph Harrison, Geo. W. Kannaman, John W. Kribley, William Kooker, Jno. Kinkaman, Francis M. Lenihan, Eugene Mathers, James O'Brien, Wm. J. Rutherford, J. W. Rusk, Henry C. Skaggs, J. H. Smithmyer, Gammel Smith, Eugene Spangenberg, Thos. O. Townsend, Isaac Taylor, Geo. W. Tracy, Edward A. Whitney, Emanuel Whitman.

CITIES AND VILLAGES IN MASON COUNTY.

NAME OF PLACES.	ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.	Date of Survey.	Population.
Havana	O. M. Ross	1827	2600
Bath	John Kerton	1836	800
Moscow	O. M. Ross (obsolete)	1836	
Lynchburg	Rea & May (obsolete)	1837	
Matanzas	Homes & Powell (obsolete	1839	
Mason City	Yates, Strant and others	1857	1600
Natrona	Conklin & Co	1857	100
Manito	Fullerton & Cox	1858	450
San Jose	Dillon, Morgan, Parker & Kidder	1858	400
Saidora	Joseph Adkins	1859	
Topeka	Thomas & Eckard	1860	250
Forest City	Dearborn & Kemp	1862	200
Peterville	Peter Thornburg	1868	
Bishop's	H. Bishop		50
Kilbourne	J. B. Gum and others	1870	150
Long Branch	J. M. Ruggles and B. H. Gatton	1871	
Sedan	J. F. Kelsey	1871	
Easton	James M. Samuel	1872	200
Teheran	Alexander Blunt	1873	50
Poplar City	Martin Scott	1873	
Biggs	Paul G. Biggs	1875	
Snicarte	Mark A. Smith	1858	50

POLITICS OF MASON COUNTY.

For many years, the political preponderance in the county was so evenly balanced between Whigs and Democrats that the personal popularity of the candidate usually determined the result, and it may be said that the same condition still continues, as the present county offices are filled by five Democrats and four Republicans.

At the first Presidential election, after the organization of Mason County, the great American statesman, Henry Clay, carried the county by *one vote*, over James K. Polk. From that time down to 1872, the Democratic majorities for President ranged from twelve to ninety-eight. At the last two elections, the majority has been largely increased.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

1844—Clay, 255; Polk, 254. 1848—Taylor, 391; Cass, 403; Van Buren, 4. 1852—Scott, 561; Pierce, 624; Hale, 5. 1856—Fremont, ——; Buchanan, ——; Fillmore, ——. 1860—Lincoln, 1198; Douglas, 1224. 1864—Lincoln, 1155; McClellan, 1253. 1868—Grant, 1677; Seymour, 1719. 1872—Grant, 1386; Greeley, 1584. 1876—Hayes, 1566; Tilden, 1939; Cooper, 86.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MASON COUNTY.

It is said that when some pious adventurers from Spain landed on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the first object that attracted their attention was a gallows on which some mutinous explorer of another party had been hung; the

sight of this gallows inspired their pious souls with joy, and they immediately knelt in prayer, thanking God "that their lot had been cast in a Christian land."

If the gallows and the gibbet are evidences of Christianity, Mason County is a God-forsaken country, for within her borders no gallows has yet been erected and no person hanged by order of any Court. Many murders and other high crimes have been committed in the county, for which the highest award of punishment has been a few years of labor in the Penitentiary.

There was a dead man found hanging on a black-jack tree, near Forest City, some years ago, but no jury or court had anything to do with it. It was a clear case of a tree bearing the fruit that comes of a life of crime! The economic ideas of the community seemed to justify the act, because the dead man had threatened the life of a good man living in the neighborhood, and was deserving the death which came to him without expense to the county!

In this respect the county has been managed too much in the interest of economy—for there ought to have been at least a dozen pair of gallows paid for and used by the county since its organization.

The people seem to have ignored capital punishment and have so far acted upon the theory that it is more merciful and less shocking to the sensibilities, to give life to human beings than to take it from them!

Of all the murders and homicides in the county, we cannot call to mind a single one that may not be traced to the intoxicating bowl that destroys the better nature of man and changes him into a maddened brute!

This being the cause of crime may also furnish the reason for a failure of punishment. The average juryman cannot for the life of him determine whether it is the man who made the liquor, the man who sold it, or the victim who drank it and committed the crime, that should be punished. In the perplexity of the case the man who commits the crime goes free, because the eye of the law is not sharp enough to see who is the right one to punish.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN MASON COUNTY.

MASONIC.

The first Masonic Lodge in the county was opened in Havana, under dispensation, in 1849, and Leopold Stearns was the first to receive the Master Mason's degree.

Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 8, 1850.

Old Time Lodge, No. 629, Havana, was chartered October 8, 1869, and was consolidated with Havana Lodge, No. 88, February 14, 1877.

Havana Chapter, No. 86, Royal Arch Masons, at Havana; date of dispensation, August 3, 1865; chartered October, 1865. Havana Chapter joins with Havana Lodge, No. 88, in the construction of Masonic Hall, now building—September, 1879.

Havana Council, No. 40, Royal and Select Masters, at Havana; date of dispensation, December 12, 1867; chartered at the meeting of the Grand

Council in October, 1868; merged into the Havana Chapter, No. 86, by action of the Grand Chapter and Grand Council consolidating into a Grand Chapter, in October, 1877.

Damascus Commandery, No. 42, at Havana; date of dispensation, February 10, 1872; chartered October 22, 1872.

Bath Lodge, No. 494, A., F. & A. M.; chartered in October, 1866, at Bath.

Mason City Lodge, No. 403, A., F. & A. M., at Mason City; chartered in January, 1864.

Manito Lodge, No. 476, A., F. & A. M., Manito; chartered October 3, 1866.

San Jose Lodge, No. 645, A., F. & A. M., San Jose; chartered October 4, 1870.

For a more complete account of the benevolent Orders (Masonic and Odd Fellows), in Mason County, the reader is referred to the local history of the towns in which they are located.

We cannot fail to mention the splendid Masonic Hall now in course of erection on the north side of Main street, Havana. It will be an institution of which all the Masonic fraternity may justly be proud.

ODD FELLOWS.

Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., Havana; instituted April 4, 1854.

State Encampment, No. 34, I. O. O. F., Havana; instituted May 1, 1856.

Bath Lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F., Bath; instituted in 1849.

Mason City Lodge, No. 337, I. O. O. F., Mason City; instituted in 1866.

Mason City Encampment, No. 175, I. O. O. F., Mason City; instituted in 1876.

San Jose Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., San Jose; instituted October 12, 1869.

Valley Encampment, No. 120, I. O. O. F, San Jose; instituted October 10, 1871.

ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Havana Grove, No. 140, V. A. O. D., in Havana; organized May 13, 1874. They have a hall on the corner of Main and Plum streets.

POOR FARM.

Mason County is the owner of a Poor Farm of 160 acres: the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 21, Range 6, near the embryo city of Teheran. Although it is called the "poor farm," it is in fact very rich in the quality of its soil, and the many advantages of location it possesses. It furnishes a very healthy, comfortable and desirable home for all the unfortunates who cannot have a home of their own, and is an institution that goes to the credit of the people who pay the yearly taxes to keep it up.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

Havana, established in 1829, O. C. Easton, Postmaster; Bath, 1842, U. B. Lindsey; Mason City, 1858, J. S. Bauer; Manito, 1860, J. Rosier; Topeka, 1860, J. F. Rule; Forest City, 1864, A. Cross; Saidora, 1868, John Adkins; Snicarte, ——; Bishops', ——; San Jose, 1860, Albert McAllister; Natrona, 1860, Richard Williams; Kilbourne, 1872, C. L. Newell; Long Branch, 1872, discontinued; Easton, 1873, E. Ferrell; Poplar City, 1873, S. A. Poland; Biggs, 1873, William Buchanan; Teheran, 1874, W. S. Rich.

There have been post offices at Lease's Grove, Quiver, Crane Creek and Field's Prairie, but they have long since been discontinued.

EDUCATIONAL.

When our forefathers declared, in the ordinance of 1787, that knowledge, with religion and morality, "was necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind," and that "schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged," they suggested the bulwark of American liberty. The first free-school system in Illinois was adopted in 1825, and under that system schools flourished in nearly every neighborhood in the State.

In the year 1824, Gov. Coles urged, in his message to the Legislature, their attention to the liberal donation of Congress in lands for educational purposes, asking that they be treasured as a rich inheritance for future generations, and at the same time making provisions for the support of local schools.

During the session of the Legislature, Hon. Joseph Duncan (then a State Senator and afterward Governor) introduced a bill, which was passed, with the following preamble, which shows a high appreciation of the subject at that early day: "To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom which was not both virtuous and enlightened. And believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of more fully developing the rights of men—that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness—it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government, like ours, to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole people."

In that law it was provided that common schools should be established, free and open to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one, and persons over that age might be admitted on such terms as the Trustees should prescribe. Districts of not less than fifteen families were to be formed by the County Courts, upon petition of a majority of the voters thereof; officers were to be elected, sworn in and their duties were prescribed in detail. The system was full and complete in all particulars. The legal voters were

empowered at the annual meetings to levy a tax, in money or merchantable produce at its cash value, not exceeding one-half of one per cent, subject to a maximum limitation of $10 to any one person. Aside from this tax, the best and most effective feature of the law—the stimulant of our present system—was an annual appropriation by the State of $2 out of every $100 received into the treasury, and the distribution of five-sixths of the interest arising from the school funds appropriated among the several counties, according to the number of white children under the age of twenty-one years, which sums were redistributed by the counties among their respective districts, none participating therein where less than three months' school had been taught during the preceding year.

In this law were foreshadowed some of the most valuable features of our present free-school system. It is evident, however, that the law of 1825 was in advance of public sentiment. The people preferred to pay the tuition fees or go without education for their children, rather than submit to taxation, notwithstanding the burthen fell heaviest upon the wealthier classes, who virtually paid for the schooling of their poor neighbors' children, and the law was so amended, in 1827, as to virtually nullify it, by providing that no person should be taxed for the support of any school, unless consent was first obtained in writing, and the 2 per cent, which was the life of the system, was also abolished.

Such were the provisions of the first school laws of Illinois, and the virtual abolishment of the law of 1825 developed a crude system of schools that was continued nearly thirty years—under which system schools and schoolhouses were left to the local option of the neighborhood—some children having schools to go to and others no such privileges.

The adoption of the free-school system, entered upon in 1855, marks the turning-point in the educational system of Illinois, and abolished forever the crude school laws before in force.

The donation by Congress of the sixteenth section in every township (or, when sold, lands equivalent therefor), for the use of the inhabitants of the township for school purposes, amounted to over 998,000 acres of land in the State, and, had these lands been properly managed, they would have produced a school fund that would have done away with local taxation for school purposes.

The Legislature of 1854 took the first step in the right direction, by enacting a law separating the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction from the office of Secretary of State, and creating a separate educational department of the government. Under this law, Gov. Matteson appointed Hon. Ninian W. Edwards State Superintendent of Common Schools. In January following, he submitted to the General Assembly a full report upon the condition of the public schools throughout the State, urged the education of the children of the State at the public expense, and presented a bill for a complete system of free

schools, which, with some changes, became a law. The act was passed on the 15th of February, 1855, and embraced all the essential features of the law now in force.

It is questionable whether any other State in the Union has a better educational system than that developed in Illinois during the past twenty-five years. It is well adapted to the wants and conditions of the people, and fully up to the spirit of the age in which we live. It is within that period that all the schools and schoolhouses have been established in Mason County that amount to anything worthy of being proud of. The writer of this is gratified with the reflection that, as a member of the State Senate, he helped to pass the laws which inaugurated the free-school system of Illinois, notwithstanding the abuse that was heaped upon him for doing it by those who could not see or appreciate the beneficence of the system.

There is yet an advance step to be made to complete the system, and that is the adoption of the compulsory feature. Parents who will not voluntarily send their children to school should be made to do so by the mandates of the law; and the time is near at hand when it will be so enacted, and when every child in Illinois shall have the benefit of at least a rudimentary education.

Those who are especially jealous of their rights oppose compulsory education on account of its interference with their precious liberty, not thinking that the law which compels them to pay taxes, work roads, serve on juries, do military duty and many other disagreeable things, is just as much of an entrenchment upon their liberty to do as they please as it would be to compel them to send their children to school; besides, the liberty to bring up children in ignorance and vice is one of those things that ought to be interfered with and prevented if possible.

A government that depends upon the intelligence of the people for its existence must use the necessary means to compel the education of the masses, or go to destruction.

The way to carry out the grand idea in the Declaration of Independence—to make all men free and equal—is to do it through universal education. The unlettered man can not be the equal of the educated man, nor can he have a free and fair race in the pursuit of happiness, handicapped by ignorance.

Another step, which is to be a tremendous stride in the direction of universal and cheap education, is yet to be made. It is the simplification of the uses of letters in spelling and forming words, so that the English language may be rapidly and cheaply learned by children and those of other tongues. This great reform has long been advocated by wise and thoughtful men, and is now actively inaugurated. There is a class of professional educators who wish to make a monopoly of their profession by making our language so hard to learn that it takes years of labor and mints of money to acquire it; but this class must in time give way to wiser and better men. Many of the nonsensical, useless, wicked and fraudulent letters that have marred our beautiful language and



Daniel Dieffenbacher

HAVANA

made it a stumbling-block to children and foreigners, have already been dropped out of the places they have wrongfully occupied in hard and crooked words, that cost so much to learn.

When the English language becomes purified and made plain and easy to learn, it will become the universal language of the world.

The Church in the past ages assumed to be the special patron of education, and, as a part of that education, the religious dogmas of the day were engrafted upon the untutored infant mind, the cunning priest well understanding that "just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

That time has passed by with us, thanks to the liberty-loving intelligence of our people. We have lived to see

> "The Church and State, that long had held
> Unholy intercourse, now divorced.
> She who, on the breast of civil power,
> Had long reposed her harlot head,
> (*The Church a harlot when she wedded civil power,*)
> And drank the blood of martyred saints;
> Whose priests were lords;
> Whose coffers held the gold of every land;
> Who held a cup, of all pollutions full!"

There are school edifices in Havana, Bath, Mason City and Easton that are justly the pride of the people of their respective localities.

The Havana Schoolhouse was built in 1875, at a cost of $30,000. Mr. Thomas W. Catlin, a graduate of Yale College, has held the position of Superintendent of Havana schools for the past two years, with general satisfaction. The present efficient School Board consists of Capt. Jacob Wheeler, J. R. Foster and H. W. Lindly.

With the following statistics which we have obtained from Mr. Badger, County Superintendent of Schools, we close the chapter on education.

No. of school districts in Mason County	95
No. of schoolhouses in the county	98
Brick houses, 5; frame, 92; log, 1.	
No. of High Schools in the county	2
No. of graded schools	4
No. of ungraded schools	91
No. of males under twenty-one years of age	4,268
No. of females under twenty-one years of age	4,030
Total	8,298
No. of males between six and twenty-one years of age	2,865
No. of females between six and twenty-one years of age	2,757
Total No. between six and twenty-one	5,622
No. of male pupils enrolled	2,217
No. of female pupils enrolled	2,070
Total enrolled pupils	4,287
No. of male teachers	64
No. of female teachers	75
Total No. of teachers	139

No. of months taught by males	365½
No. of months taught by females	468½
Total No. of months taught	833½
Whole No. of months of school	692
Average No. of months of school	7.22
No. of months taught in graded schools	212
No. of months taught in ungraded schools	621.6
Average wages paid male teachers	$44 21
Average wages paid female teachers	34 65
Total amount paid male teachers	15,166 26
Total amount paid female teachers	15,175 74
Total amount paid teachers	30,342 00
Amount paid for fuel and other expenses	3,713 42
Total expenses for schools	34,055 42
Amount of school fund received during the year	66,123 53
Total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1879	46,105 85
Balance school fund on hand	20,017 68
Value of school property in county	105,776 00
No. of persons between twelve and twenty-one years, unable to read and write	9

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday-school work in Mason County has been immensely developed within the past few years, and is a valuable auxiliary to educational interests.

The number of Sunday schools in the county, at the present time, is 45; number of teachers, 334; number of officers, 181; number of scholars, 3,483, making a total membership of 4,018.

The number of volumes in the Sunday-school libraries, is 997, and the number of Sunday-school papers in circulation is 3,792. The amount of money raised for Sunday work, during the past year, is $1,043.38, a very small sum compared with the good work that has been done.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The sound of the Gospel, as also the howling of the wolf, were among the loud noises heard in the wilds of Mason County by the early settler. The pioneer minister imagined himself a second John "crying in the wilderness," and, in humble imitation, he not only cried but howled before his congregation, gathered in the woods for want of houses to worship in.

One of this class of preachers was old Moses Ray—a forty-gallon Baptist minister of the olden time. In one of his black-jack sermons he was laboring to reconcile and harmonize the doctrine of election and fore-ordination, and the goodness, justice and mercy of God with the free will and free salvation of man. As he waded into the depths of his discourse, it soon dawned upon his bewildered mind that the arguments being used were illogical and contradictory, and, becoming dumbfounded, he called a halt of some moments of profound depression in the midst of his discourse, and then began talking to himself, as it were, and soliloquized thusly: "Be keerful, old man Ray—be

keerful; you are getting in deep water, and had better keep near shore;" and then he waded out of the deep water that has bothered many wiser heads than his!

On another occasion, he was preaching in the timber at the south of Field's Prairie, where it took all the people of the south end of the county to make a respectable congregation. In the midst of his profound discourse, he observed some persons, forgetting the solemnity of the occasion, smiling and not giving the attention that a minister of the Gospel is supposed to be entitled to, and immediately addressed himself to the parties, modestly reproving them in this wise: "Ef the friends are laughing at what old man Ray is saying, and doubt the truth of it, he can tell you that he has the documents in the lids of the Bible to *obstantiate* every word he says (giving the Good Book a tremendous whack with his open hand), but ef they are laughing at the ignorance of the old man, and because he can't eddify them, why then, old man Ray will *subsist*, and you kin go and hear some preacher with more larnin', *ef you kin find any sich!*"

There were many preachers, in early days, of the type of old man Ray. Among the early preachers in the county were John Camp, the County Judge, and Baldwin, the fisherman. Of the better class was John H. Daniels, of Bath, who is a man well posted in religious lore, and is still preaching to the Baptist Societies of the county, where he has been laboring for the past thirty-five years. He has also served the people as a Justice of the Peace and as an Associate County Judge, but is not as well posted in the law as in the Gospel. A pretty good joke is told on him, asserting that, while a Justice of the Peace, he sold a piece of real estate, made out the deed himself, took his own acknowledgment and that of his wife, certifying that he had examined her "separate and apart from her husband!" as the law directs.

In these modern times, we have experienced a great change in the ministry, as well as in the kind of religion taught. No longer are the horny-handed sons of toil—dressed in homespun coat and short pants, that seldom deigned to meet with the dirty socks—the shepherds of the flocks. The modern minister, in order to meet the requirements of society, has become an educated man, and, in order to be popular with his Church—especially those of the female persuasion—pays special attention to the vestments he wears in the pulpit, as well as to the utterances that come therefrom. He has learned that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and that good clothes and good behavior are not altogether unbecoming the minister of the Gospel.

The changes in religious teaching in the past third of a century, are still more remarkable. No longer are the blasphemous utterances against God as the author of infant damnation, and endless punishment in hell fire, heard in the land. The God of hatred and vengeance has been changed into a loving and merciful Being, through the processes of education and development. The ignorant and the vicious person makes for himself or herself an imaginary God

of evil attributes; and the more enlightened and better-hearted the person, the better kind of God is required for that person; so that, in fact, every thinking man is the architect of his own ideal Supreme Being. Of all the strange and confused notions about the Deity, among the different churches and people, it is impossible to find out who is wrong or who is right; for the Bible tells us that "no man hath seen God"—only His "hinder parts," on one occasion—and from that imperfect view, very little can be known of Him or His attributes.

The time is fast approaching when it will be a matter of vastly more importance to the world what men DO, rather than what they may THINK of religious dogmas. "Whatsoever ye would have others do unto you, do ye even so unto them," is a good and wise maxim, whether uttered by Jesus Christ or by Confucius, hundreds of years before Him. That maxim implies a good, square, honest, kind and neighborly life—nothing more, nothing less!

There are five church edifices in Havana, occupied by the Methodists, Baptists, Reformed Church, Catholics and Lutherans.

In Mason City, there are four church buildings, occupied by the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Catholics.

In Bath, there are two church edifices, belonging to the Methodists and Christians.

In the other towns in the county, there are also a number of churches to accommodate the church-going people.

In the county, there are not less than thirty-six church edifices, belonging to the various denominations that worship therein.

The character of the ministers in the county is certainly above the average, as there have been but few ministerial scandals, compared with those in other portions of the country.

THE LOTUS CLUB

is one of the Havana institutions that ought not to be overlooked in the history of the times.

It was formerly the custom of men in all grades of society to meet in the public saloons to talk over business matters, politics, or whatever was uppermost in their minds, as well as to join in social games and the social glass. Five years ago, somewhere about a dozen of first-class men joined themselves into a society, as named above, for social recreation, scientific discussions and intellectual pursuits, the transaction of business and discussion of business enterprises, and rented a large upper room and furnished it for that purpose. Neither gambling or drinking (except pure rain water), is allowable.

The number of attendants is not so large as it has been, but those who continue to go there find it a very comfortable and agreeable place in which to spend their leisure hours in conversation, reading and other pursuits. It is a

place that many distinguished people have visited and been delighted with, and, what is still more remarkable in this land of republican simplicity, it has not unfrequently been honored by the presence of kings and queens, that have made themselves quite useful, as well as ornamental, in "playing such fantastic tricks, before high heaven, as make the" other fellows weep.

GEN. GRANT.

There probably will be some people in a few generations hence that may think a history without the name of Grant would be like the play of Hamlet with the one great character left out of it.

For the gratification of many such people, it is considered not out of place to speak of Gen. Grant as a retired citizen of Illinois, whose fame is a part of the heritage of Mason County, as also of the State and nation. As a military hero, his name will probably be handed down to posterity, in the ages that are to come, as the greatest of any age or country.

In another part of this volume of history, the character of Abraham Lincoln is more fully discussed, because he was a citizen of Menard County at one time. So long as Illinois is remembered as the home of Lincoln, Douglas and Grant, the State will remain immortalized.

Some two years ago, after his retirement from the Presidential chair, which he had occupied for eight years, Gen. Grant and family started out upon a voyage around the world, and visited every crowned head and every nation of people in Europe, Asia and parts of Africa. The progress of his journey was a continuous ovation of the people in every nation and every land, from the highest monarch to the lowest serf—each one vying with others in the effort to do the greatest honors to the plain republican citizen of Illinois as he advanced from one country to another.

The great fame of the country to which he belonged, was one of causes that led to the bestowal of such unprecedented honors upon Gen. Grant, but his personal qualities as a man and a soldier constitutes the crowning glory of the character whom the world delighted so much in honoring.

On the 20th of September, 1879, Gen. Grant returned from his wanderings and again his feet pressed upon the soil of his native land in the city of San Francisco, Cal., where he was met with such a reception as was never before given to mortal man in America.

At the time of writing this brief sketch, Gen. Grant is still the guest of the Golden City. His return to his home in Illinois will be marked in every town and city through which he passes, by the same spontaneous outburst of the joy of the people that greeted him on his arrival.

Many papers have been urging the nomination of Gen. Grant for another term of the Presidency, which could add no new lustre to a fame that already fills the world.

One of the active papers in this movement is the one from which the following lines are copied, as indicative of the swelling tide of the "Grant Boom:"

THE BEAUTIFUL BOOM.

BY ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

I.

Oh! the Boom, the beautiful Boom!
Crowding the earth and sky for room:
Over the ocean, over the land,
With the pace of a whirlwind's four-in-hand,
Whizzing,
Sizzing,
Whooping along.
Beautiful Boom, it is going it strong,
Filling all space with a music so sweet
That the spheres find it trying to keep their feet.
Beautiful Boom, white-wing'd as the dove,
Bright as an angel, and constant as love.

II.

Oh! the Boom, the beautiful Boom!
How it grows as it goes, and continues to loom:
Whirling about in its glorious fun,
It plays in its glee, like a giant Krupp gun.
Roaring,
Laughing,
Quivering by,
It lights up the face and sparkles the eye.
E'en the man in the moon cannot fail but agree
That the man of the Boom is a bigger than he.
The country's alive, and its heart's making room
To welcome the rule of the beautiful Boom.

APOLOGETICAL.

Without feeling possessed of any special fitness for the work, the writer has been induced to undertake the task by a desire to preserve the names and the memory of the pioneers of Mason County, and also the names of the brave men and the patriotic deeds of those who risked their lives, and those who lost them, in the great war, inaugurated and carried on to a final victory, to preserve the inestimable blessings of an undivided and unbroken Union.

The short time allotted for the completion of so much work, and the imperfect record of the events of the county that has been kept, have been very great obstacles in the way of getting up the county history in a way at all creditable or satisfactory to the author.

It is fortunate that the work was begun thus early, for a few more years would have swept away the few remaining early settlers of the county, out of whose memory of dates and events much interesting and reliable history is formulated.

In the military history, much time and effort has been spent to make it reliable; still, there will be errors in names, but it is hoped not in any other material matter.

The time will come when every soldier's name who served in this great war will be a precious heirloom in every family to which they belonged, and hence the importance of a reliable record that may pass down to the remotest generations that are yet to come.

In the hurry of preparation of manuscripts, much has been overlooked that should have appeared in the history, no doubt, but not intentionally.

In the record of events that have transpired in the county, the author has, in some cases, had occasion to refer to himself in a way that is not agreeable; but, in order to vindicate the truth of history, it had to be done. We have been obliged to speak of things of which we knew and of things of which we were a part, making it embarrassing to a modest man. For the jokes told upon ministers and others, we hope no animosities will be treasured up. It takes jokes and anecdotes to enliven the monotony of history, and somebody has to bear them. In justice, it is proper to say, however, that every statement made is in good faith, relying upon the entire truthfulness in all matters where it could be obtained.

For a third of a century, the writer has been a resident of Mason County, and more or less identified with its interests. In that time, many things have transpired calculated to endear us to the people of the county. We have seen the county of Mason grow up from a few hundred people without wealth or position into a population of 20,000, many of whom are wealthy, educated, talented and happy. In that time, one full generation of people have passed from the face of the earth, among whom were children, kindred and friends that were dear. Men have arisen from obscurity to high position, and again been relegated to obscurity.

On the other hand, the writer has borne with mishaps, misfortunes and personal wrongs, such as few could or would withstand, trusting with an abiding faith that time brings a recompense to all worthy souls that suffer and can wait. Our work is done.

September 27, 1879.

HAVANA TOWNSHIP.

A late writer, reviewing this fast age, remarks that "the world moves much after the fashion of a falling body," and that at present it "has acquired considerable momentum." True, its velocity is simply astounding, yet it moved slow enough in the beginning. In the old times, it took nearly a century for a man to cut loose from the maternal apron-strings, and three or four centuries to attain the prime and vigor of manhood. Rome was seven centuries in expanding her power and reaching the zenith of her glory: the temple of Diana at

Ephesus saw 250 years from its foundation to its completion, and the architects of Babel and the Pyramids planned work for hundreds of years ahead. In these days of mushroom magnificence and tinsel show, one can form but little idea of the gorgeous spectacles, the boundless luxury, the surpassing extravagance of those far-away times. Cities grow up now-a-days in a few years, or decades at most, but they amount to little, except as bonfires. Witness Chicago. Its growth was unparalleled. It increased in population as no other city perhaps ever did. Like Aladdin's castle, it disappeared in a single night, as it were, and arose again, as if from a touch of the wonderful lamp, and "the new city was more glorious than the first." In the year 2500, where will it be? Is it likely that it will be Queen of the West, as it is now? We dare not think so. It will have had its day, and, perchance, its crown will adorn some other brow.

Speaking of the Olympian festivities and the old Roman triumphs, and the millions expended on them and their accessories, one of our shrewd business men recently remarked, "We've got beyond all such things now, and I am glad of it, for such things wouldn't pay." That is it exactly; we have no time for what don't pay. We are economical, and count the cost with the closeness of a Jew. Everything is done for an object, and with a rush. We live fast. Three or four lifetimes are compressed into one. Is it any wonder that our madhouses are filled with insane, with all this strain on vitality and energy? The ancients were wiser in this respect than we are. They allowed time for their mental and physical capacity to develop. In everything we undertake is the same rush and hurry; we never calculate projects a hundred years ahead, but live wholly in the present and for the present. As an example of the rapidity with which we move, in 1800 the present territory of Illinois had a population of about 12,000; now it has over 3,000,000, or a population equal to the thirteen colonies at the time of the Revolutionary war. Fifty years ago, Mason County was an unbroken wilderness of marshes and sand-hills, with not a half dozen white people within its borders. But a few years have passed, and behold the change! The city and township to which this chapter is devoted, have sprung into existence. The marshes and sand-hills have developed into fine plantations, adorned with palatial homesteads, and in their midst has arisen a beautiful little city. At the touch of civilization, the wilderness has been made to "blossom as the rose;" herds and harvests have followed the pale-face pioneer, and hundreds of human beings of a higher civilization have taken the place of a few wandering hunters and fishermen. This is the fast age of the nineteenth century, and illustrates our wholesale mode of doing business.

Havana Township lies on the east side of the Illinois River, south of Quiver Township, west of Sherman, north of Kilbourne, and, according to Government survey, embraces Town 21 north, Range 8 west, a part of Town 21, Range 9, a part of Town 22, Range 8, and contains altogether about fifty-six

sections of land. It is diversified, like the entire portion of the county along the river, with low, wooded hills, rolling prairie, level land, etc., some of the latter inclined to be a little marshy until drained by artificial ditches. Much of the town is of a sandy nature, but very productive, yielding corn, oats and wheat in good abundance. The territory now included in the township of Havana was originally, perhaps, one-third timber, the remainder rolling and level prairie. It has no water-courses, except those forming a part of its boundaries, viz: Quiver Creek on the north and the Illinois River on the west. The P., P. & J., the I., B. & W. extension and the Springfield & North-Western Railroads traverse it in all directions, and, with the "narrow gauges" now projected, together with the Illinois River, boatable the greater part of the year, it lacks no facilities for travel and transportation. Havana, which is particularly noticed in another chapter, is a thriving little city of the township and the capital of the county. Besides this, is Peterville, which has been surveyed and laid out as a village, but is merely two or three shops and a few houses. With this preliminary description of the township, we will now proceed to notice its

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white man to locate in Havana Township, and, in fact, the first in Mason County, is believed to have been a man named James Hoakum, but of him there is little information to be had at the present day. This much, however, is definitely known, that he kept the ferry for Ross, where the city of Havana now stands, which was established in 1823 or 1824, and is supposed to have located on this side of the river as early as 1827. There is little doubt but he was the first "Caucasian" upon the classic sand-hills of Havana after the famous "fish-fry" of Father Marquette and his party, mentioned by Gen. Ruggles in the general history of this work. He did not remain long, however, and Maj. Ossian M. Ross, perhaps, may, with truth, be set down as the first permanent settler. He came originally from the Empire State to Illinois in 1819, and settled in Madison County. In the spring of 1821, he settled in Lewistown, Fulton County, and was one of the proprietors of that town, which was named for his son, Lewis Ross. Maj. Ross established the ferry at the present city of Havana in 1823–24, as above stated, but even prior to the establishment of a regular ferry, he had an arrangement for assisting people over the river on Saturday of each week. He would take them and their baggage in a canoe, while their horse or horses were made to swim by the side of it. Ira Scoville was the next man, after Hoakum, who kept the ferry, and now lives in Fulton County. Mr. Ross built a hotel in Havana in 1829, the first in Mason County. He was also the first Postmaster and a public-spirited man. He died in 1837, but has left able representatives behind him to perpetuate his good name. He had a brother, John M. Ross, who lived here for a number of years, but moved away, and is now dead. Maj. Ross' family consisted of four sons and two daughters, viz.: Lewis, the eldest, lives

in Lewistown, Harvey in Vermont, Leonard in Avon and Pike in Canton, all of Fulton County. One of the daughters, Harriet, married A. S. Steele, and Lucinda married Judge Kellogg. Henry Myers came here very early, the same year, perhaps, that Ross did, but of him little could be ascertained. He moved over into Fulton County in a short time, and further nothing is remembered of him. John Barnes settled in the township at "the Mounds," above Havana, about 1829–30. He sold out there and moved to Quiver. When, some time after, a school was established in a shanty at Mr. Dieffenbacher's, some four miles distant, Barnes took his plow and made a furrow to it, turning the dirt out both ways, thus making a road through the prairie grass for his children to go to school. He had several girls who used to cut "cord wood" and bring it down the river on a raft to Havana. Think of that, ye delicate young ladies of the present day. He finally moved to Kansas, and, some years ago, when Dr. Field was in Kansas, he camped in the woods one night, and, just after he had made his camp, some others did the same near by. Field heard a man talking, and remarked, that if he knew that old man Barnes was in that country, he would say that he heard him talking. "It is old Barnes," said a voice, and up stalked the old gentleman in question. He and Field talked all night about old times. He is probably dead, as he was rather old when he left here.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following re-enforcements were received during the year 1835: Orrin E. Foster, N. J. Rockwell, Napoleon P. Dirks, Daniel Adams Blair, Abel W. Kemp, Eli Fisk, two men named Ray and Hyde, and the Wheadons. The latter were from New York, and made but a short stop on this side of the river. They went on to Lewistown in Fulton County, and resided there until 1854. Selah Wheadon is well known in Havana, as a newspaper man of experience and ability, and is mentioned in that connection. Fisk was a native of Connecticut and located in Havana, where he resided until 1837, when he removed to the farm where his son, E. C. Fisk, now lives, and where he died in 1861. He was born in 1781, at the close of the Revolutionary war, and died just at the beginning of another, compared to which the first was mere child's play. His son, Eli C. Fisk, is a public man of some prominence, being a preacher and a lawyer, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his country. Foster, Kemp, Adams and Rockwell came together, and were from the Province of Canada. Adams' residence here was brief. While making a trip to the East, he lost his life on an Ohio River steamboat. Kemp is the only survivor of this colony, and at the present time is living in Wisconsin. The following extracts from an address, delivered by W. H. Spencer, at the golden wedding of Mr. Kemp, which occurred the 26th day of August, 1874, are not out of place in this connection: "In 1833, Mr. Kemp and family went to Canada (from New York, their native place), thence moving in 1835, to Illinois, locating on a farm in the bottom-lands of the Sangamon River, near Havana, Mason County. In those days it was very fashionable to get the ague and keep it.

and so Mr. Kemp's family, one and all, immediately joined the company of shakers, and we are told that their faces were of the color of lemon peel, and their teeth did chatter, chatter as unceasingly as old Goody Blake's, in the melancholy cynic poem. There were no doctors in the neighborhood, which, perhaps, accounts for the fact that they all survived the shakes. In one respect, however, this family did not follow the fashions, for at that time, when the houses were all made of logs, and windows were holes in the wall, perfectly innocent of glass, what did this Mr. Kemp do but fly right in the face of public opinion by purchasing four panes of glass and putting them in the aforesaid hole in the wall. Is it any wonder that his humble neighbors pronounced it one of the vanities of civilization, and looked upon his house as a proud man's castle, and upbraided the inmates as being wickedly extravagant, 'big feelin'.' and 'sort o' stuck up like!' * * * Happy the day when they decided to quit this ague farm. It happened in this wise: Mr. Kemp was preparing to build a new house on the old ground, determined, apparently, to fight it out on that line if he *shook* all his life. But when the foundation was laid, Mrs. Kemp came to look at it and with sallow face and chattering teeth, she admonished him that she could not survive another year on that old, bilious farm, and begged him to pitch his tent where she should direct. Like a good and obedient husband, he followed where she led. Riding over the prairie several miles from the site of the first farm, she pointed to a spot and said: 'There, Abel, is where I want my house.' He alighted and drove a stake there, bought the land of the Government, and built his house on the very spot, in the midst of 120 acres of rich soil. From that day, the ebbing tide in fortune stopped, and the flow set in. After remaining several years on this farm, he moved into the little village of Havana, where he kept a hardware store in connection with a foundry. * * * While in Illinois, N. J. Kemp and Frances (now Mrs. John M. Palmer) were born, making in all eight children, three of whom are not living, and who died in Illinois. In 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp came on a visit to their children at this place, and very naturally fell in love with our beautiful village, and decided to make it their future home. * * * Mr. Kemp has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-five years. He is therefore a veteran in our ranks—the patriarch of the family. No one is more regular in his attendance at the Lodge than he, and this week he has shown his interest as well as physical vigor, by riding fifteen or twenty miles to attend the funeral of a brother. * * * We honor and congratulate you on this fiftieth anniversary of your wedding, and as a token of our esteem for you as a man of integrity, our respect for you as an honorable citizen, our affection for you as a brother, a long-tried, true, trusty and faithful Odd Fellow, allow me, in behalf of many members of our Order here, to present you this cane. Let its golden head symbolize the fifty golden years that crown your golden life, so full of honor and joy. It is a staff which you may lean upon, not as a broken reed, but a staff as strong as the love of your friends, which will ever bear you up as

you walk through your declining years. And to you, Mrs. Kemp, in congratulation of this event, and as a little token of their esteem, the Daughters of Rebecca, through me, present you this silver cup, gold-lined, and other friends present this gold watch."

The following extract is from a letter written by Judge Rockwell, from his home at Troy, N. Y., in 1876, and gives the particulars of his early settlement in the West: "The best part of my life—that portion which should be given to active business enterprise—was spent in Havana. It was not as fruitful of desirable results as I wish it had been, for if I had the ability, which I do not assert, I certainly had not the pecuniary means to build up a town in a new country. When at the age of twenty-six years, I landed in Havana from the steamer Aid, the last boat up the Illinois River for the season of 1835, Maj. Ossian M. Ross was living at Havana, a man of means and large experience and the projector of the town, ready and willing to expend money, time and influence in building it up. He promised much, which I have no reason to doubt he would have fulfilled had he lived, but death removed him, and left more than half of Havana, the property of an estate, with minor heirs, nearly one-half of the town being sold to a Peoria firm, one of whom soon died, and their portion became involved in the affairs of another estate, with no one connected with either trying to build up the town, but both trying to draw from it a support to live elsewhere. You ask the place of my birth. I was born in Benson, Vt., on the 14th day of February, 1809. Benson, Whiting and Middletown, Vt., were, respectively, my home until my eighteenth year, when my father removed to Watertown, N. Y., where I was a clerk in the store of L. Paddock until my twenty-second birthday. I was offered a partnership, in Demorestville, Canada, with James Carpenter, who had been in business there a number of years and was well established. I accepted, and became a member of the firm of Carpenter & Rockwell. In 1835, I sold out my interest in the firm to my partner, and took my savings and started to seek my new home in the Great (and the then far-off) West. Daniel Adams and Abel W. Kemp and their families landed at the same time, all of us having started, with Orrin E. Foster and wife (the late Mrs. E. Low), from Demorestville, in Upper Canada, to settle somewhere in the Great West, and in a warmer climate than that of Canada. Mr. Adams, on a return trip to Canada on business, lost his life by a ruffianly mate on an Ohio River steamboat, near Louisville, Ky. You know Mr. Kemp's present residence. Of the time and the money which I spent from my slender means for years, to make Havana and Mason County desirable to live in, it does not become me to speak. Havana seems to me yet more like home than anywhere else I go or live; not because there is no other place equal to it in this part of the country, but because I lived there so long and because there are so many much less desirable places." Mr. Rockwell filled the office of County Judge one term, with other offices of a minor character. He died in

1878, and his wife died the present year. Orrin E. Foster, who seems to have been a kind of leader of this little colony, was a native of Vermont, but had removed to Canada, and from there came to the West with this party, as mentioned. He engaged in the hotel business, and kept the second house of entertainment, perhaps, in Mason County. Subsequently, he bought a farm, three miles east of the city of Havana, which was his home until his death, an event that occurred in 1843. His widow married Eliphaz Low, an early settler of this township; the result of which union was two sons—Anson and Rufus Low. There were four children by the first marriage—J. R. and George Foster, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Nash. J. R., or Judd Foster, as he is familiarly called, is a member of the firm of Low & Foster, grain-dealers, and is a business man who stands as high as any in Mason County. Dirks was a Holland Dutchman, and died here. Blair was here but a short time. He came from the other side of the river, sold out to Rockwell, and returned whence he came. He was a carpenter by trade. Ray was a Canadian, and married Hyde's daughter, whom he afterward deserted, and what finally became of him is not known. Hyde, after a few years, moved away.

In 1836, the following recruits were added to the settlement: The Low brothers, Pulaski Scoville, Pollard Simmons, C. W. Andrus, Stephen Hilbert, Hoag Sherman, Ephraim Burnell, John Ritter, A. C. Gregory and John and William Alexander. The Lows came originally from the old Bay State, and consisted of three brothers, Francis, Thomas and Eliphaz, of whom none are now living, except Francis. He, at the age of eighteen years, came West, stopping at Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1834, he went to Cincinnati; from there, he went to St. Louis, and came here as above. The Lows, together with Pulaski Scoville, built a steam saw-mill here at an early day, which sawed timbers for buildings in Alton and St. Louis, and for the first railroad built in the Mississippi Valley, as well as for the houses erected in this section of the country. Francis Low was Deputy Sheriff of Tazewell County when it included this portion of Mason, and the first Sheriff of Mason County after its formation. He served as Sheriff two terms, and assisted in building the Illinois River Railroad. Mr. Low has always been an energetic business man, taking a lively interest in everything calculated to promote the welfare of his town and county. He took an active part in organizing the Havana National Bank, of which he is President. Thomas and Eliphaz Low came in the spring of 1836, while Francis came the fall following. They made claims on Quiver, and were honored and respected citizens. Thomas died about 1846, and Eliphaz in 1864. The latter has a son living at present in the city of Havana, engaged in the grain business (firm of Low & Foster), and is one of the substantial business men of the city. Pulaski Scoville removed to Warren County, Ill., in 1834, and to this section in 1836, as above noticed. He came from Cincinnati to Illinois, but is a native of Connecticut, whence he removed to New York, where he remained six years before emigrating West.

As already stated, he, in company with the Low brothers, built a steam saw-mill at Havana, which did an extensive business for many years. He bought a large quantity of land, and was possibly the first grain-buyer in this part of the country, as we learn that he bought a thousand bushels of corn from a Mr. Reese, who lived where Virginia now stands, and 1,200 bushels from James Walker, at Walker's Grove. He is still living in Mason County. Julius, Junius and Lucius Scoville were brothers of Pulaski Scoville, and came to the settlement in a year or two afterward. Julius and Junius were twins, and all three are now dead. C. W. Andrus came from Watertown, N. Y., and located where the city of Havana now stands, and is still living. He engaged in merchandising with N. J. Rockwell soon after his arrival, and, about three years later, removed to Fulton County. In 1845, he returned to Havana, and resumed his old business as a merchant. He is the oldest merchant in Mason County living to-day. Mr. Andrus was one of the early Justices of the Peace, but declined all other offices. He has always been an upright business man, and is one of Havana's respected citizens. Ephraim Burnell settled near the "Mounds" in the vicinity of Havana, and afterward, in removing to California, died on the route. Erasmus and Evander Burnell were nephews, and came soon after Ephraim. Evander is dead, and Erasmus lives in Kansas. John Ritter and A. C. Gregory settled in the same neighborhood as Ephraim Burnell, and about the same time. Ritter was from Kentucky, and was the father of Col. Richard Ritter, well known to many of our readers as a Colonel in the late war, and who now lives in Missouri. The elder Ritter died on his original settlement. Pollard Simmons died here, but we believe has a son still living. Stephen Hilbert and Hoag Sherman were from the East, but what State we did not learn. Both died here a number of years ago. James Blakely came to Mason County this year, but settled in what is now Kilbourne Township, where he lived for a number of years, when he removed to the place in this township where his widow yet lives. He is further noticed in the history of Kilbourne Township. John and William Alexander came this year, but did not remain long. One of them lived near the Mounds, and the other sold to Joseph Mowder when he came to the settlements, in 1839. Further, nothing is remembered of them.

From the "golden fields" and "verdant hills" of the Fatherland, we have a large delegation of Germans, who became the best of citizens. Unheeding the pathetic strains of a native poet—

"Wie wird es in den fremden Waldern
Euch nach der Heimathberge Grun,
Nach Deutschland's gelben Weizenfeldern,
Nach seinen Rebenhugeln ziehn!

"Wie wird das Bild der alten Tage
Durch eure Traume glanzend wehn!
Gleich einer stillen, frommen Sage
Wird es euch vor der Seele stehn."—

they left the homes of their youth and came to a country where the highest honor to be attained, the proudest title to be won, is that of American citizen. Among them, we may note the following families: The Krebaums, the Dierkers, the Guntlachs, the Havighorsts, John H. Schulte, John W. Neteler, Frederick Speckman, Harman Tegedes, John W. Holzgræfe, and a great many others who do not rank as old settlers. The Krebaum family consisted of Bernhard Krebaum and five sons, Frederick, Adolph, William, Edward and Charles G., the latter born in this township, and supposed to be the oldest native-born citizen of Mason County. There were two daughters, both of whom are still living. Three children, also, died young; two died in Germany and one in this country. The Krebaums are said to have been the third family in Havana Township, and the fourth in Mason County, and arrived here in the summer of 1834. The old gentleman resided here until his death, in 1853, at the age of seventy-one years. Frederick, the oldest son, died recently, at an advanced age; Edward died several years ago; Adolph, William and Charles G. are still living in the city of Havana, honorable and upright citizens. Adolph served several terms as County Clerk, an office in which he gave unbounded satisfaction. Charles G. is an extensive grain-dealer. To Adolph Krebaum we are indebted for much of the early history of both the township and city of Havana. John H. Dierker and two brothers, Henry and George, came to the present township in 1838, and the former located about one mile from Havana, and still resides on the place of his original settlement. Born in 1799, he has now reached his fourscore years. A local writer pays him this tribute, which his friends unite in acknowledging to be justly due him: "His wealth has not been obtained by narrow and penurious dealing; but he has ever been noted for generous open-heartedness, and from him the poor never went empty away. Though his sun is now declining into the western horizon, he enjoys good health, and is quite active for his years. He has long been identified with the German Lutheran Church of Havana, the financial interests of which have been in a most healthful state on account of that relationship. His sense of right is his law, doing unto others as he would that they should do unto him." Henry and George settled in Bath Township: Henry died soon after his arrival, and George in 1854. Jacob Guntlach first came to America in 1832 or 1833, returned to Germany, and came back with the Krebaums. His brother Theodore Guntlach came also at this time. They located about two miles northeast of Havana; but did not remain long in the neighborhood, and sold out and moved away. Augustus Otto and John Woeste came about 1844 or 1846. The former removed to St. Louis about two years ago, and Woeste died here. The Havighorsts are another substantial family of Germans, consisting of several brothers, viz.: John H. and G. H. D. Havighorst, now living in the city of Havana; Gerard, another brother, a prominent merchant of Bath, died there some years ago; and still another brother is a preacher, and lives in St. Louis. John H. came to America in 1836, and

remained in New Orleans until the following year, when he came to this township. In 1844, he commenced business in the village of Matanzas, and remained there until 1858. He was elected Sheriff of Mason County in the fall of that year, and removed to Havana. He was again elected to the office in 1862, and Circuit Clerk in 1864. He also served a term as Sheriff, beginning in 1848. In all these positions of public trust, Mr. Havighorst made an excellent and efficient officer, and though now beyond the sunny slope of life, is well preserved, and bids fair to live yet for many years to come. G. H. D. Havighorst did not come to this country as early as his brother. He arrived at Schulte's Landing, one mile below Havana, in the fall of 1844, and soon after went to Meredosia, in Morgan County, where he remained until 1849, then returned to Mason County, and located at Bath. In 1864, he made a visit to Germany, and, on his return to this country, settled in Havana, where he still lives. He owns a large lot of land in the county, and is one of the wealthiest citizens of the community. John H. Schulte came to the United States, and to Mason County, in 1837. He established what was known as Schulte's Landing, on the river, below Havana. Here he engaged in the grain business. For many years his trade there is said to have exceeded that at Havana. He was also a kind of itinerant merchant, and sold goods in Menard, Cass and Mason Counties. Mr. Schulte died in 1845. A son is now Deputy County Clerk of Mason County. John William Neteler came to America in 1836. His family consisted of Anna Maria (afterward Mrs. Speckman) Catharine Elizabeth (at the time wife of John H. Schulte), and John H., a son. He had come to the country the year previous. The old gentleman died the fall after they came, and was the first German buried in the Havana Cemetery. John H. was an assistant of Mr. Lincoln in his early surveys in Mason County. None of the Neteler family survive except grandchildren. Frederick Speckman, who married a daughter of Neteler, as mentioned above, came to the country in 1835, and to this township in the fall of 1836. He died in 1854, but has several representatives living in the town. Harman Tegedes came to America in 1844, and located in Havana Township, where he died in 1875. His widow still resides on the old homestead. John W. Holzgræfe came to the United States in 1836, and stopped in the city of Boston, where he remained until 1840, when he came to Mason County and settled in Havana Township. He still lives on the place of his original settlement, and is a wealthy and enterprising farmer. He has five stalwart sons, and a peculiarity in their names is, that each begins with George, as follows: George William, George Henry, George Lewis, George Brantz and George Frank. They are among the successful business men of Havana and vicinity. Leopold Sterns, Michael and Emanuel Steiner and George Weiner were Jews. Sterns went to California twelve or fifteen years ago; the Steiners to New York, where they are engaged selling "sheap clodings," and Weiner went to Philadelphia. Adam Fassler and Joseph Meyer were Pennsylvania Dutch. Fassler removed

to the West; Meyer, we believe, is dead, but has a son living in Sherman Township.

The population was increased, in 1837, by the arrival of the following newcomers: Charles Howell, the Dieffenbachers, Alexander Stuart, Nehemiah Murdock, Isaac Parkhurst and Jesse Brown. The latter came from the East, though from what State is not known. His first residence was of the pattern which is said to have first given rise to order in architecture, viz., two forks driven into the ground, a pole extending from one to the other, and others set with one end on the ground, supported at the top by the pole resting in the forks. This was covered with prairie grass, with one end left open for ingress and egress. He had logs cut for a house, and Dieffenbacher and Howell proposed to help him put it up, if he would give them shelter. This he agreed to, and the three families found shelter in it until they could build their own cabins. He sold, a few years later, to Dan Roberts, and made an improvement on the Springfield road, one mile from Havana, and finally sold out and removed to Missouri. Roberts came from Pennsylvania, and died in this township, but his widow is still living. Isaac Parkhurst came from New Jersey and settled in Havana Township, where he resided until his death. He has numerous representatives still living in the county. Nehemiah Murdock was a native of New Jersey, and came to Illinois in the spring of 1837, stopping in the present county of Sangamon, and the following year came to this township. The next year, however, he returned to his native place, where he remained until 1854, when he again came to Illinois, and now resides in Crane Creek Township. He has a son in Havana, one of the proprietors of the *Mason County Democrat*. Alexander Stuart hails from "Ould Ireland," and is a model representative of that nationality. He was one of the first lumber merchants in Havana, an early Justice of the Peace, and one of the early steamboat men. He is still living in the city of Havana, a well preserved pioneer of more than sixty years. Daniel Dieffenbacher is a jolly old Pennsylvania Dutchman, and came from the Keystone State, as noted above, in 1837. He served on the first grand jury after the organization of Mason County, in 1841, and has always been an active man in his neighborhood. In 1839, he became identified with the Methodist Church, and has ever since been a zealous member of that denomination, and is a man in whom there is no guile. He is still living and enjoying good health for one of his years. Of six children still living, but three are residents of Mason County—Mrs. Thomas Covington and Dr. Philip L. Dieffenbacher, of Havana, and Mrs. Dr. Willing, of Bath. Dr. Dieffenbacher came to Illinois with his parents, and in 1849 returned to Pennsylvania, where he completed his education, studied medicine, and graduated in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1856, he came back to Illinois, and located in Havana, where he has since made his home. In 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-Fifth Illinois Infantry, and was promoted to Surgeon with the rank of Major, in June, 1863. He served with this regiment until the

close of the war, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Charles Howell is also a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Mason County and settled four miles east of the city of Havana. This claim he soon after sold and purchased the mill site where McHarry's mill (on Quiver Creek) now stands, in company with Julius Jones and William Pollard. He was a wheelwright by trade; and in about 1842, they built a saw-mill, which they afterward sold to McHarry. After McHarry's purchase, he built a grist-mill on the south side of the creek, a notice of which will be given elsewhere. Mr. Howell is a kind of wandering Jew, and has "roamed through many lands." From his native State he went to New York, where he remained but a short time, and returned to Pennsylvania. He next went to Louisiana, where he was for a time engaged in work for the Port Hudson & Clinton Railroad, during which time he built a bridge for it, still known as the "Howell Bridge." His next removal was to Illinois, as given above. In 1849, he crossed the plains to California, returned in 1850, and, in 1859, made another trip to the Golden Gate. His experience has been vast and varied; and, after a life crowded with stirring episodes, he has settled down once more in the vicinity of his early home in Mason County, to spend the remainder of his days.

Hon. Robert McReynolds, also a Pennsylvanian, came to Illinois in 1839, and located in this township. He was a neighbor to the Dieffenbachers in Pennsylvania, as well as in Mason County. During his long residence here, he was called upon to fill various official positions, in all of which he discharged his duty with faithfulness and fidelity. For several years, he served as County Judge. He died in 1872, at the age of eighty-one years. From his obituary notice we make the following extract: "For more than a year the hand of time bore heavily upon him, but, happily and cheerfully, he could say with Job, 'All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come.' The deceased was an old-time Christian and united with the M. E. Church in 1831, consequently was not only a pioneer in this country but a pioneer in Methodism in the West, and for long years the intimate friend of the venerable Peter Cartwright, who so recently preceded him to the spirit land." Joseph Mowder came from the Quaker State the same year as did McReynolds, also a Methodist preacher named Coder came with McReynolds. Coder had a son, who was a doctor, and removed to Logan County. Mowder still lives on the place where he originally settled, and which he bought from one of the Alexanders. Jacob T. Mowder, a son of Joseph, still lives in this township, and was a child when his father moved to this country. John R. Chaney came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1827, and located in Greene County. In the spring of 1839, he came to Mason County and settled in Crane Creek Township, and, in the fall of that year, came to this township. He still resides on his original claim made in this town, and is one of the prosperous farmers. He was one of the second corps of County Commissioners after the organization of Mason County.

Asa W. Langford, a native of Tennessee, came to Fulton County, Ill., in 1824, and located where he afterward laid out the old town of Waterford. Later, he became one of the proprietors of Lewistown and of Havana, and, in the latter place, lived for a number of years. George W. Langford, his son, located in Havana when but fifteen years old, and entered the employ of Walker, Hancock & Co., and, in 1856, became a partner in the firm. He was for many years one of the leading business men of Havana, which place he still makes his home, though of late years he has been a traveling salesman for a large wholesale house in New York.

Col. V. B. Holmes and John W. Wiggenton were early settlers here as well as in Bath Township, where they are more particularly mentioned. They were among the first merchants of Havana, and opened a store in the village when it consisted of but a few log cabins. The Wrights, represented in Havana at present by O. H. and H. A. Wright, are not as early settlers as many already mentioned in this chapter, but came to Illinois in 1845, and located in Fulton County. In 1849, they came to Havana. George Wright, the father of these boys above noticed, was a soldier of the war of 1812, a son of Thaddeus Wright, a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Massachusetts. He died in Havana, in 1865. O. H. Wright served one term as Circuit Clerk of Mason County, was a member of the last Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and is one of the oldest newspaper men of Havana.

Hon. Luther Dearborn is a native of New Hampshire, and came to Havana in 1844. He did not remain here long but removed to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., and, the year following, located at Elgin. In 1850, he was elected Sheriff of Kane County, and had for his deputy the well-known detective, Allan Pinkerton. He also served as Circuit Clerk of Kane County, and during the term was admitted to the bar. In 1858, he returned to Havana, where he has ever since resided. He is the senior member of the law firm of Dearborn & Campbell, leading lawyers, not only of Mason County, but of Central Illinois.

Among the prominent positions held by Mr. Dearborn was that of State Senator in the last General Assembly.

Marcellus Dearborn, a brother, and Jonathan Dearborn, their father, came at the same time. The elder Dearborn built the hotel now known as the Mason House, and kept a hotel for a time. He has been dead for a number of years.

Dr. E. B. Harpham came to Illinois in 1844, and located in Havana. He is a native of the "City of Brotherly Love," and, at the age of five years, removed with his parents to Indiana. After arriving at manhood, he studied medicine and graduated, when he came to Havana, as above, where he has practiced his profession for a quarter of a century. He is still living, one of the highly respected citizens of Havana.

James, Levi and Silas Harpham are brothers, and came soon after the Doctor, and, we believe, are all still living in the city and township of Havana.

Their father, Jonathan Harpham, came to Mason County in 1850, and died in 1852.

William Higbee is from Lexington, Ky., and came to Illinois in 1836, and located in Greene County, where he resided until 1843, when he removed to Christian County. In 1847, he removed to Quiver, and now lives at his ease in the city of Havana.

James Quick came from New Jersey to Illinois in 1841, and to Havana Township in the spring of 1842, where he still resides.

John Hurley is also from New Jersey, and removed with his father's family to Illinois in the spring of 1834, locating in De Witt County. In 1843, he came to Havana Township and located near McHarry's mill. Here he remained until 1856, when he went to Kansas, and, with Jim Lane, participated in the "border warfare" of that exciting period. He returned to this township, where he still lives. He says that he built the first house on the prairie between Havana and McHarry's mill; that he helped to "raise" McHarry's mill, and that men came eighteen and twenty miles to render assistance.

William Wallace came from Ohio in 1843, with his mother's family (his father died in Ohio), and settled in this township, where he still resides. Julius Jones also came from Ohio. He located in Menard County in 1837, and removed to Havana Township in the spring of 1842. In company with Charles Howell and William Pollard, built a saw-mill where McHarry's mill now stands, or rather on the opposite side of the creek from it, which is noticed elsewhere. A son, A. H. Jones, lives in Havana Township. Nathan Howell came from Pennsylvania in 1840, and settled in Havana Township. He has a son, B. F. Howell, still living in the town, who is a man of great physical force and endurance. He boasts of having worked through every harvest for thirty-nine years, and plowed through every season, without missing a single week. Ye stripling water-sprouts of this fast age, "make a note on it," as *Capt. Cuttle* would say.

Alexander Gray came from the "banks and braes o' Bonny Doon," and followed the sea for a number of years. He settled in this township about the year 1842, and has a son, John A. Gray, now living in the town, a prosperous farmer.

Reuben Henninger, Philip Opp and Simon Frankenfield came from the old Quaker State of Pennsylvania. Henninger emigrated to Illinois, and located in Havana Township in 1842. He followed farming until 1866, when he retired from active life and moved into the city of Havana, where he has since resided. He still owns a large tract of land in the county, is a highly respected citizen, and has many descendants and relatives, who are among the active and leading citizens of the community. Opp removed to Ohio, and from the Buckeye State to Illinois in 1842, locating in Havana Township, where he still resides. Frankenfield settled in this township in 1841, where he followed

farming for a few years, when he removed to the city of Havana, and engaged in tailoring, a trade he had learned in Pennsylvania. He again turned his attention to farming until 1864, when he returned to the city, and from 1866 to 1876, engaged in the dry-goods business, from which he has retired, and is now living at his ease. Peter A. Thornburg emigrated from Maryland to Illinois in 1840, and settled in Fulton County. He located in Havana Township in 1848, near where he now lives. He is still living, and is the proprietor of Peterville, a small village in the southern part of the town, which he laid out in 1868. S. C. Conwell is a native of Delaware, and came to Mason County in 1840. He located in Havana in 1848, and is one of the leading lawyers of the Mason County bar. He is extensively mentioned in other portions of this work, and therefore but little can be said here without repetition. Charles Pulling is a native of England, but came to America with his parents in early childhood, and resided in Pennsylvania and Ohio until 1848. He then moved to Illinois and located in Havana Township, where he still lives. Isaac N. Mitchell, one of the live business men of Havana, may be termed an old settler of Mason County, but is mentioned in the history of Bath Township, where he lived for a number of years. Israel, Jesse and David Drone were from Pennsylvania. Jesse still lives in Havana, Israel in Sangamon County, and David died here. Jabez Maranville came from Fulton County here, but his native place is not known. He settled here somewhere in the thirties, and died years ago. George, William and Robert Walker, sons of James Walker, an old settler of Walker's Grove, mentioned in another chapter of this work, came here about 1839–40. They came from Indiana. George was in business here for a number of years, and now lives in Peoria; William is a lawyer and lives in Missouri; Robert and the father are dead. The latter died at an advanced age in the city of Havana. Reuben Coon came from New Jersey at an early day, but of him not much is known, further than that he died here.

This comprises a sketch of the settlement of Havana, city and township, so far as we have been able to gather facts and incidents. Although white men were in Menard County ten years or more before there was a settlement made in the present limits of Mason, yet a sufficient period of time has elapsed since the pioneer found his way to this immediate region, to involve these early settlements in some uncertainty. As one looks back over fifty years gone by, the road seems long and tedious, and, if those who have plodded over its weary miles have forgotten events that transpired in those early times, it is not strange. We have exhausted every effort to get the early history of the country correct, and believe we have it as nearly so as it is possible to obtain it at this late day.

OTHER EVENTS AND INCIDENTS.

The greater part of the early history of this township is so closely interwoven with that of the city of Havana, that it will be given under that head. Indeed, there is very little, aside from the settlements made within its limits,

to write about. The notice of early settlers, both in the city and township, is given in the preceding pages, so as to avoid repetition in the chapter devoted to the city of Havana. The first schools, churches, stores, post office, etc., etc., were at Havana, and will be more fully noticed in that connection. With a brief sketch of some incidents belonging more particularly to the township history, we will turn our attention to a review of the county's metropolis.

One of the first mills in Havana Township, outside of the city, was built on the opposite side of Quiver Creek, from the present McHarry Mill. It was put up by Charles Howell, Julius Jones and William Pollard, in 1842. It was a saw-mill only. About 1845, they sold it to McHarry, who erected a grist-mill on the south side of the creek. The building of this mill was an event of great interest to the people, and Mr. Hurley, who helped "raise" the edifice, informed us that men came eighteen and twenty miles to lend their assistance, in order to have a mill nearer home than those in Fulton or Menard Counties. This mill was afterward burned, when Mr. McHarry put up his present mill upon the same site. It is one of the best mills in Mason County; is a three-story frame edifice, with four run of buhrs, and is driven by water-power, which does not fail through the entire year.

The first preachers in this section of the country were the Methodist itinerants, Peter Cartwright and Michael Shunk. The following incident is related by Mr. Dieffenbacher, of the organization of the first church society in the county: "He spent a few weeks in the cabin of Jesse Brown, until he could get his own ready for use, and one day, while at work in the yard, a man rode up and asked him if they ever had any preaching there. He told him he had heard none since he left Pennsylvania. He was then asked if he would allow him to preach there. Dieffenbacher pointed to Mr Brown (who was a very profane man), and told him that was the owner, that he had no house as yet. The man then asked Brown if he might preach there, and Brown told him that the women were getting dinner; if he would wait till after dinner, he might preach, and in the mean time he would feed his horse. That man was Michael Shunk, and, after dinner, he preached to the four families (Dieffenbacher's, Brown's, Eli Fisk's and Charles Howell's), who then composed the neighborhood. He left an appointment to preach there again in eight weeks. Soon after this, several families arrived from Pennsylvania, among them Judge McReynolds, who built a residence, in which he set apart a large room for church purposes, and which was so used until the erection of Dieffenbacher's Schoolhouse. This schoolhouse was used as both church and school edifice until 1871, when Mr. Dieffenbacher moved into the city of Havana, and other members united elsewhere.

Pleasant Point Methodist Church is situated about two miles from McHarry's Mill, and was built in 1859–60. It is a frame building, and cost about $2,000. There have been no services held in it for some ten years, owing to the fact that the roads leading to it have been fenced up, and its communication with the

neighborhood cut off. A law suit has been instituted for the purpose of re-opening them. Much of the early school history belongs also to Havana. Probably, the first school in the township was taught by a daughter of Mr. Dieffenbacher's, in a board shanty put up by him for the purpose, and was patronized by children living four and five miles distant. This was finally superseded by the schoolhouse already mentioned as being so long used as a church. The township has now some ten or twelve comfortable schoolhouses, besides the elegant brick in the city of Havana, so that there is no lack of school facilities, and a good common-school education is within the reach of all alike, both rich and poor.

The first white child born in the township, and perhaps, in Mason County, was a child of Hoakum, who kept the ferry (Hoakum, not the child) for Ross, and occurred about 1829–30. The first deaths and marriages are not remembered. The little mounds in the graveyard show where many pioneers sleep, but do not give the date of their demise. The present population would indicate that not only has there been a first birth, but many others have succeeded it. The early justices of the peace, doctors, blacksmiths, etc., are mentioned in the city's history.

The railroads of Havana Township are the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; the Champaign, Havana & Western, formerly known as the extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Springfield & North-Western. The last two mentioned terminate at Havana City at present, but all necessary steps have been taken to extend the line of the Champaign, Havana & Western to the Mississippi, and the work, we are told, will be commenced this fall. In addition to these roads, there are two or three contemplated narrow-gauge roads working this way, and will, doubtless, in time, reach this point. But as the railroad history is thoroughly written up by Gen. Ruggles, in another department of this work, we will not repeat it.

Politically, Havana Township and City are Democratic. In the days of Whigs and Democrats, it was very closely divided in politics. During the war, the town was truly loyal and patriotic, and turned out many soldiers, not only "high privates," but officers to lead them to glory and to victory. A full history of their exploits will be found in our war record in another page, to which the reader is referred. The name Havana was given this city and township in honor of the city of Havana, in the Island of Cuba. Our forefathers, otherwise the early settlers of this section, seem to have had a *penchant* for famous names, as we have in this immediate vicinity Havana, Bath, Matanzas, Moscow, Liverpool, Point Isabel, Long Branch and lastly, the Island of Cuba itself. This is the island just above the steamboat landing, which presents now a kind of barren waste, but at the time of the early settlement of the country, was covered with a magnificent forest. Mr. Low and Mr. Krebaum informed us that when they first knew Havana, there were burr-oaks on that island, five and six feet in diameter, and cotton-woods a hundred feet in height, besides many other species.

THE CITY OF HAVANA.

Havana, the capital of Mason County, a flourishing little city of about 3,000 inhabitants, is situated on the Illinois River, on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, at the terminus of the extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and of the Springfield & North-Western Railroads, and is forty-seven miles from Springfield, forty miles from Peoria and two hundred miles southwest of Chicago. It was surveyed about 1827–28, and the town staked out by Stephen Dewey, for Maj. Ossian M. Ross, who had entered the land upon which it is located, and the plat recorded, in 1835, in Tazewell County, to which this part of Mason County then belonged. Maj. Ross entered the land in 1827, and established a ferry across the Illinois River at this point, which has already been frequently mentioned in these pages. The first house built in the present city of Havana, if we may except a few rude huts and a couple of block houses which had apparently been built as a protection against the Indians at a time "when the mind of man runneth not to the contrary," was erected by Maj. Ross about the year 1829, and is still remembered in the early history of the county, as "Ross' Hotel." It was the scene of many of the incidents which transpired here forty and fifty years ago. Within its historical halls, the first session of Circuit Court was held after the organization of the county; the first post office in Mason County was established in it, and the first store in Havana occupied one of its rooms. It stood on the bluff, at the northwest corner of Market and Water streets, of Block 22 of the town plat. Adolph Krebaum owns two-thirds of the original lot and Alexander Stuart the remainder. The first private residence was also built by Ross where the Taylor House now stands. It was a frame building, and, as we have said, the first residence, except the cabins already alluded to and the hotel. Bernhard Krebaum also built a frame residence soon after he came to the town, which was the next after that erected by Ross. Maj. Ross also built six cottages or small dwellings to accommodate new-comers to the future city. The first building erected purposely for a storehouse was put up by N. J. Rockwell, on the river, very near to where Mr. Myer's brick residence now stands. The first store was kept by Maj. Ross in his hotel, and was in operation when the Krebaums came in 1834. The next store was kept by Col. Holmes and John W. Wiggenton and also occupied a room in Ross' Hotel, but was rather a small affair, even for those primitive days. Rockwell was one of the early merchants, and was, perhaps, the next in the field after those we have mentioned. Orrin Foster kept the next hotel after Ross, as already mentioned. There are now three hotels in the city, besides several restaurants. The hotels are the Taylor House, Mason House and the American House. The Taylor House, kept by that prince of landlords, Billy Morgan, is the leading "caravansary" of the town, the great resort of commercial salesmen and of the traveling public generally. The other two are less pretentious, but have a good run of custom.

George Christian was the first regular blacksmith. Ross, who owned a large farm, kept a shop, but principally for his own work. Christian was here very early and entered land in the vicinity of Havana. In 1829, a post office was established at "Ross' Ferry," known at first, we believe, by the name of The Ferry, with Ossian M. Ross as Postmaster. This was before the city of Chicago had a post office, and at a period when mails were usually carried on horseback, and letters cost twenty-five cents apiece at the office of delivery. Although this office outranks the Chicago office in age, it has suffered the latter to outgrow it so far, that serious apprehensions are entertained that Havana will never overtake it. The genial O. C. Easton is the present Postmaster General of the Havana office.

At the time of the formation of Mason County, Havana was one of the three original voting precincts, and included all of that part of the county taken from Tazewell, extending from the north line of Mason as far south as the north line of Town 20. The first election in which the Havana Precinct cast a vote was held on the 7th of August, 1837.* A copy of the original poll-book, in possession of C. W. Andrus, is before us, and from it we learn that it was "an election held at the town of Havana, in the Havana Precinct, in the county of Tazewell, and State of Illinois," etc., and that it was for "County Clerk, Probate Justice of the Peace, County Treasurer and Notary Public." This old poll-book shows that there were twelve votes cast, as follows: Daniel Adams, Henry Shepherd, O. E. Foster, N. J. Rockwell, Anson C. Gregory, A. W. Kemp, B. F. Wiggenton, V. B. Holmes, C. W. Andrus, William Hyde, J. H. Neteler. (The last named we are unable to decipher, it presenting an appearance of having been struck by a tornado.) B. F. Wiggenton and A. W. Kemp were Clerks. At this election, the candidates voted for were John H. Morrison, for County Clerk; Joshua C. Morgan, for Probate Justice of the Peace; Lewis Prettyman, for County Treasurer, and William H. Sandusky, for Notary Public. The validity of the election is attested by a certificate, duly sworn to by N. J. Rockwell, Henry Shepherd and Daniel Adams, "Judges of the Election." The vote of the city and township of Havana has increased somewhat since the holding of the election above described. The aggregate vote now, when interesting questions call out the "sturdy yeomanry," is not far from eight hundred.

The first Justices of the Peace of whom we have any account were Eli Fisk and A. W. Kemp. They were commissioned as such before the organization of the county. Daniel Adams and Isaac Parkhurst were also early Justices of the Peace in Havana Precinct. Such a formidable array of legal luminaries is probably due to the fact that Havana, in an early day, was surrounded by some rather hard characters. Fulton County, we are told, used to come over in force, and, in lieu of the handy revolver of the present day, would bring billets of cord-wood with which to pelt their foes. To such an extent was this pastime

* Havana was then in Tazewell County, as Mason was not created until 1841.

carried, that Point Isabel, a promising village that once stood on the opposite side of the river from Havana, was known far and near as "Bloody Point," and the melees that occurred within its limits were somewhat on the Donnybrook order. And then, too, the natives from Salt Creek timber and the Sangamon bottoms would pay an occasional visit to Havana, always making matters lively while they remained. There is still a prevailing tradition that Jesse Baker (peace to his ashes! we intend no sacrilege) once raided the town, and conducted himself with such a high hand that Mr. Andrus was appointed a *posse comitatus* to arrest him, a duty he performed with perfect success. It is, however, due to the honor and credit of Havana to state that these "turbulent spirits" were usually from abroad, and that Havana's own citizens were of a most honorable and law-abiding character, traits that have come down and are deeply seated in the present generation.

The first brick house erected in the present city of Havana was a storehouse, built by J. H. & D. P. Hole, in 1857. Prior to this, the buildings, with the exception, perhaps, of the Court House and Jail, were of wood. In the same year (1857) William Walker erected a brick residence, the first of that kind in the place. Since that date, many substantial, and even elegant residences have been built which would be no disgrace to a much larger city. The class of business houses are good, and indicate to the stranger an idea of energy and enterprise, as well as business prosperity. Although making no pretensions to a wholesale trade, nor claiming to be a manufacturing city, Havana commands a large and flourishing retail business, and but for its close proximity to Pekin and Peoria, might become an extensive manufacturing town.

MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

The first mill in Havana was commenced by Thomas and Eliphaz Low. Before its completion, Pulaski Scoville bought an interest in it, and, after finishing it, they operated it for a time, when Scoville bought out the Lows. Francis Low had money invested in it. He tells the following story of his experience while interested in the business: He and Scoville were cutting saw-logs over in the bottom one spring, when the river was very high, and the bottom overflowed to the depth of several feet. They would row their boat to a tree, cable fast to it, and then cut the tree down, always cutting on the side of the tree first in the direction they supposed it would fall. They attacked a large oak one day, in their boat, as usual, and where the water was about six feet deep. Scoville thought the tree would fall one way, and Low thought it would fall the other; but Scoville, who was a somewhat determined man, would have his way. Finally, however, when the tree fell, it went down in the opposite direction to that which Scoville thought it would. Low looked up and saw it coming, and called to Scoville to get out of the way. One jumped from each side of the boat into the water, and it was cold as ice, while the tree came down on their boat, shivering it to splinters, leaving them in a worse fix than

Crusoe on his island. Fortunately for them, there were two other men cutting logs in the bottom within hearing of them, who came to their rescue.

This mill was used for sawing only, and was located at the foot of the "Island of Cuba," or rather opposite the foot of the island, and was run by steam. Upon it was sawed the timber used in building the first railroad in Illinois, as noted elsewhere in this history. There was machinery procured at one time for a grist-mill for this establishment, but, we believe, was never put into it. The mill was employed mostly in sawing heavy timbers, such as are used in large buildings, and was patronized to a considerable extent by Alton and St. Louis. It was finally burned down. There are hints that its destruction by fire was due to the feud engendered between Havana and Bath in regard to the county seat question, but those who are informed on the subject and have a right to know, scout the idea, and maintain that it was accidental, which theory is doubtless the correct one.

About 1857–58, William C. Thompson put up a distillery on the corner of Plum and Jefferson streets, which he operated successfully for a number of years. To it was attached a corn-mill for the purpose of grinding material for the distillery. Before the erection of the distillery, Thompson had carried on a brewery for a time near the same place. In both ventures he made money, and finally built a large flouring-mill on the site of the present Havana Mills, north of town, which was burned about 1864–65. He then erected the Havana Mills, now owned by F. S. Coggeshall. About 1867–68, he sold these mills to James Hole and his son-in-law, Thomas Jones, and built another large mill over the river. After some changes in ownership, the Havana Mills passed into the hands of Mr. Coggeshall, as above noted. They comprise a frame building, excellent machinery and three run of buhrs, together with all other attachments of a first-class mill.

The Havana Brewery, located a little south of the city limits, and operated by Dehm & Hoffman, is quite an extensive establishment of the kind, and does a large business in the manufacture of the favorite beverage of the Fatherland. This and the mills mentioned, together with a large number of wagon, blacksmith shops, etc., comprise the extent of Havana's manufacturing interests. It seems to us, however, that the city, with the benefit of its railroads and the Illinois River, presents an excellent opening for enterprising business men and mechanics, and that there are not at least agricultural implement manufactories, if no others, is to us a matter of some surprise. This would keep a large sum of money at home that is annually taken out of the county for these indispensable articles.

The grain trade of Havana is the most extensive business of the entire county, and dates back almost to the very first settlements. In looking up the history of the grain interests, we find that Pulaski Scoville bought 1,000 bushels of corn from a Mr. Reese, "who lived where Virginia now stands," and 1,200 bushels from James Walker, at Walker's Grove. This was away

back in the thirties, and then corn could be bought for 10 cents a bushel, paid in "store truck" at that. One of the first firms who made the handling of grain a regular business, was H. W. McFadden & Co., who are still prominently engaged in it. They commenced in 1863, and are among the heaviest dealers in this section. Low & Foster are another able firm, and are extensive dealers, and handle more grain, perhaps, than any other firm in Mason or Menard County. C. G. Krebaum is another grain-dealer of Havana. These three firms are the principal dealers, and no town in Illinois, perhaps, of the size of Havana, ships as large amounts of grain annually. We endeavored to obtain some statistics of the grain handled and shipped at this point, but were unable to do so, and must let it pass with this brief notice.

The banking business was commenced in the city of Havana about 1854–55, by Rupert Haines & Co., O. H. Wright forming the company. Some time after this, a bank was started by an old gentleman whose name is now forgotten. He had for his cashier a man named Littlefield, and it is told of him that when a customer would make a deposit, he (Littlefield) would take the money and go and "fight the tiger" until it was gone, when he would return to his post and be ready for another deposit. As a natural consequence, the bank did not last long. George Walker also did a banking business for a few years, beginning about 1860. In 1862–63, Kemp & Cappel opened a bank, which, in 1866, became the firm of McFadden, Cappel & Kemp, and so continued until the death of Kemp in 1867. Since that date, the firm has been McFadden & Cappel, and their establishment is known as the Mason County Bank.

The Havana National Bank was organized May 17, 1875, with Francis Low as President; A. Otto, Vice President; N. C. King, Cashier; Thomas F. Low, Teller. The officers are still the same, except the Vice President, which position is now held by E. B. Harpham.

RELIGIOUS, BENEVOLENT, EDUCATIONAL.

The religious history of Havana dates back almost to its first settlement. The itinerant preachers of the Methodist Church, those pioneer soldiers of the Cross, who are always to be found on the verge of civilization, were here at an early day. Rev. Michael Shunk, whose name appears so often in the early history of Methodism in this section of the State, was, perhaps, the first regular preacher in Havana City or township. The following extract from the minutes of the Illinois Annual Conference, seems to us appropriate in this connection: "Brother Shunk was born at Berlin, Somerset Co., Penn., April 22, 1809; was converted at Masontown, Penn., in 1829; received into the Illinois Conference in 1837. * * * Brother Shunk was ordained Deacon in 1839, and Elder in 1841, by Bishop Morris. He was a pattern to all in his characteristic promptness to meet all his engagements. No condition of weather or roads kept him from his appointments. He was Scriptural and earnest in his

preaching, and a faithful Pastor, taking special pains to care for the children, both in the family and Sunday school. He was deeply interested in Methodist literature, circulating periodicals and books largely among his people, being himself a subscriber for the New York *Advocate* from its first issue."

Reliable data as to the original organization of the Methodist Church in the city of Havana, are somewhat meager. The minutes of the Conference from which we have quoted above, note the fact that Mr. Shunk had charge of the Crane Creek Circuit in 1838, which then embraced not only Havana Township, but a larger scope of country than the present county of Mason. It also shows him in charge of Havana in 1846. The first church of the Methodist denomination, however, was built in the city about 1845–46, and was the first church edifice within its limits. The society was organized some time prior to the erection of the building, but particulars of its exact date appear unattainable. This building served as a temple of worship until 1865, when the present elegant building was erected at a cost of about $12,000. Upon the erection of the new church, the old one was sold to Dr. Paul, who used the lumber himself, but sold the frame to a man living in the eastern part of the county for a barn. This man died before putting it to that use. Rev. George M. Fortune is the present Pastor of the Church, which has about one hundred members. The Sunday school was one of the first organized in Havana, and has an average attendance of one hundred and fifty children under the superintendence of Charles L. Harpham.

The following sketch of the Reformed Church is by the Pastor, Rev. George Seibert, and is so well written that we deem no apology necessary for giving it in his own words: "The history of the Reformed Church carries us back to the early settlement of this country for, as early as 1630, adventurers emigrated to this country under the immediate patronage of the Dutch West India Company, which had, in 1623, commenced operations, and, in 1626, set up the ensign of authority by erecting a fort at the confluence of the North and East Rivers. The Puritans were driven to seek a home in this country by persecution. The Hollanders came from a love of enterprise, and though there was every temptation to leave their religion behind in the pursuit of wealth, we find that they did not forget the intellectual and moral necessities of their nature, paying early attention to the culture of their children, and the public worship of God, by making ample provisions for both in the organization of churches and schools, modeled after those of the Netherlands.

"The subject of a church organization here in connection with the Reformed denomination was under consideration as early as 1859. The Rev. Van Derveer of the Reformed Church came to Havana under the auspices of the Board of Domestic Missions, in August, 1859, and preached in Andrus' Hall to good congregations for several months. He organized what is known as the 'Old Union Sabbath School.' After Mr. Van Derveer left, Rev. Mr. Joralmon came and preached for a short time. In 1865, the Rev. Mr. Williamson

came and organized what is known as the Reformed Church of Havana. At a meeting held Tuesday evening, October 31, 1865, in Andrus' Hall, for the purpose of forming a church, Rev. Uriah D. Gulick, by direction of the Classis of Illinois, presided, and proceeded to examine candidates for church fellowship. The following persons were received by certificate: Dr. Thomas M. Higgins and Clara Strong, his wife; Harriet Russell, wife of William Caldwell; Robert L. Durdy and Angeline, his wife, and Rebecca L. Rahauser, wife of Joseph Cochrane. On confession of faith: Isabella Trent, wife of Robert S. Moore; Benjamin H. Otis and Anna Mann, his wife, and Joseph Cochrane. In the summer of 1870, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid under the direction of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Decker. The church was dedicated in January, 1871, with proper ceremonies. The building cost $5,575.25, of which $3,575.25 was raised East, and $2,000 in Havana. The church is an ornament to the city, and a credit to the architect and builder. The present Pastor, Rev. George Seibert, came in March, 1873. The Church has received since its organization in 1865, seventy-four members, of whom about thirty-nine remain in communion. The Sabbath school was organized in May, 1869, and has been actively engaged in its legitimate work without interruption up to the present time. It has an average attendance of 100 scholars. The Church has been the home of many who came from other parts of the country, having in its membership representatives from nearly all denominations, and is noted for its adherence to the teachings of the Divine Word, and zealous in every good word and work."

The Baptist Church was organized in Havana July 14, 1849, with the following original members: Henry Humphrey, S. G. Baldwin, Elizabeth Baldwin, Joseph Brown, Lydia Brown, Andrew Britton, Eunice Britton, Anna and Eliza Howell. The first preacher was that veteran and pioneer Baptist minister of Central Illinois, Rev. J. L. Turner. The church, a frame edifice, was built in 1866, at a cost of $4,000, and is without a regular preacher at present. The Church membership is sixty-three. The Sunday school was organized December 2, 1866, and has at present an average attendance of about one hundred and twenty children, under the superintendence of John W. Jones. The different Pastors who have had charge of the Church since its organization are as follows: Revs. J. L. Turner, J. H. Daniels, F. W. Ingmire, M. P. Hartly, J. M. Wells, J. M. Winn, J. L. Irwin, Sr., C. E. Bristol, R. B. Coon, Sr., and Homer E. Morton.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church* was organized on the 27th of January, 1850, by the Revs. Jacob Schaerer and William Bauermeister, according to the rules and regulations of the Evangelical Lutheran General Synod, of which they were members. Before the organization of this Church, the Germans in and around Havana were visited by an old minister named Bartels, who preached now and then at their residences. The original members of the Church were J. H.

*This sketch was prepared by the Pastor, Rev. J. Brunger.

Dierker, Fr. Weber, John Peter Kingshaus, H. Beselbeke, Fr. Speckmann, John Kohrmann, J. W. Holzgraefe, G. Wueste, N. and D. Vortmann, Jacob Nies, John Dierker, G. Himmel, I. Himmel, Israel Drone, Simon Frankenfield, Herman Tegedes and John Somenmeier. On the 2d of December, 1850, the congregation resolved to build a church edifice, and, accordingly, a petition was circulated by the first Board of Trustees, viz.: J. H. Dierker, I. Himmel, G. Himmel, Fred Speckmann and William Holzgraefe, stating that they had secured a lot from Lewis Ross for the sum of $60—whereupon he and Mr. Walker had presented them with $55, Ross having given $30 and Walker $25, and that the remaining $5 had been paid by the said Board. The building was commenced April 14, 1851, and finished and formally dedicated June 1, 1851. The following are the Pastors since organization; Revs. Kobmann, 1850–52; Hunderdose, 1852–53; P. S. Staiger, 1854–57. During a brief vacancy occurring at this time, the congregation was administered to by Revs. G. Grau, of Beardstown, and Reis, from Arenzville, when Rev. A. Tismer came, on the 1st of May, 1859, and remained until 1862; Peter Daniel, 1862–64; A. Recker, 1864–72 (during his administration, the church building was repaired and a vestibule and steeple added, also a little schoolhouse adjoined to the parsonage in 1867). A Sunday school was organized in 1868. Rev. G. Gerken, 1872–78, and Rev. Johannes Heiniger from 18th of August, 1878, to the present time. A change in the Synodical Convention took place in 1867. The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Illinois was separated into two parts, one part accepting the name Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Illinois and other States, and the other the Evangelical Lutheran Central Illinois Synod. Rev. A. Recker and this Church joined the former. This change required a re-organization of this Church, which was accomplished by Rev. G. Gergen. A new constitution was adopted March 16, 1873, and signed by the following: J. H. Dierker, Henry Emme, Herman Uthmueller, Henry Hackmann, Louis Telle, Charles Telle, Robert Becker, Andrew Dehm, Leonard Dehm, George Dehm, J. C. Dehm, Fred Dehm, Louis Emme, Henry Hahn, Henry L. Hahn, Louis Hahn, Philip Rubenkonig, William Uthmueller, H. G. Lienisch, Ernst Behre, Leonhardt Schwenk, Peter Meireis, William Wepener, Bernhard Wittwer, J. H. A. Laumeier, Henry Buhrmann and Herman Hackmann. Improvements have been made in the schoolhouse, as well as around the church edifice, and a new organ purchased. There are at present about one hundred and fifty communicants, sixty to one hundred Sunday-school and forty to fifty day school scholars.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was built about the close of the war. Prior to this, the few scattering families in and around Havana were occasionally administered to by visiting priests from Pekin and Peoria. About the time of the building of the church, a mission society was formed, which was attended once a month by a regular pastor until the beginning of 1878, when, under the administration of Father Ruby, the present neat little parsonage was

erected adjacent to the chapel. Father Ruby was succeeded in the pastorate by Father Devine, whose sad and untimely death by drowning is still fresh in the memory of our readers. After the death of Father Devine, which occurred in the early part of the present summer, Father Henry Delbaere was called to the charge, and, at the present writing, is the Pastor. Every alternate Sunday, he administers to the society at Manito. This Church has a membership of about forty families, and a flourishing Sunday school.

Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 8, 1850, and the following were the original members: George Wright, George R. Wilson, Moses Baldwin, Robert McReynolds, Robly Patterson, Gustavus Vigrus and Mahlon G. Carter, of whom George Wright was Master, George R. Wilson, Senior Warden, and Moses Baldwin, Junior Warden. The charter was signed by Most Worshipful W. C. Hobbs, Grand Master, and W. B. Warren, Grand Secretary. Old Time Lodge, No. 629, was formed by M. W. G. Reynolds, Grand Master, and O. H. Miner, Grand Secretary, by members from Havana Lodge, No. 88, as follows: L. M. Hillyer, Elijah Snyder, G. A. Blanchard, J. F. Coppel, C. W. Emmett, W. S. Dray, Anson Low, J. B. Jimerson, C. C. Fager, N. Gary, H. Middlecamp, F. Pollitz, J. I. Tinkham, George Weiner, H. R. Cleaver, H. A. Fager, J. W. Lyke, J. L. Walker, W. H. Webb and O. H. Wright. The first eight names, in the order mentioned, comprised the first set of officers. On the 14th of February, 1877, Havana Lodge, No. 88, and Old Time Lodge, No. 629, were consolidated under a charter issued by Most Worshipful Joseph Robbins, Grand Master, and countersigned by Right Worshipful John F. Burrell, Grand Secretary, as Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M. It was formally organized and set to work by Right Worshipful Luther Dearborn, as proxy of the Grand Master. The following were the first officers under consolidation: H. W. Lindley, Master; E. A. Wallace, Senior Warden; L. R. Haack, Junior Warden; Charles Schill, Treasurer; L. W. Ross, Secretary; S. F. Kyle, Senior Deacon; H. R. Nortrup, Junior Deacon, and William Davies, Tiler. The present officers are: H. W. Lindley, Master; Daniel Brown, Senior Warden; George McHose, Junior Warden; Charles Schill, Treasurer; O. H. Harpham, Secretary; L. R. Haack, Senior Deacon; B. P. Yates, Junior Deacon, and William Davies, Tiler. As a coincidence with the number (88) of the Lodge, its membership at present is also eighty-eight.

Havana Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was organized under dispensation August 3, 1865, by Most Excellent W. M. Egan, Grand High Priest, and, in October following, it was chartered as Havana Chapter No. 86, with the following members: L. M. Hillyer, M.·.E.·.High Priest; G. R. Wilson, E.·. King; A. Briggs, E.·.Scribe; C. W. Emmett, Captain of the Host; J. F. Coppel, Principal Sojourner; E. Snyder, Royal Arch Captain; G. A. Blanchard, H. A. Fager and E. B. Laughton, Masters of the Veils; S. Frankenfeld, Treasurer; L. Zolman, Secretary; Isaac L. Tinkham, Tiler, and N. Gary, W.



Harvey Powell

MASON CITY

H. Webb, J. M. Shook and A. T. Beck. The present membership is fifty-one, with the following "companions" in office: O. H. Harpham, M.·.E.·.High Priest; L. R. Haack, E.·.King; George H. Sandford, E.·.Scribe; A. T. Beck, Captain of the Host; E. A. Wallace, Principal Sojourner; Daniel Brown, Royal Arch Captain; H. A. Fager, Treasurer; H. W. Lindley, Secretary, and William Davies, Tiler.

Havana Council, No. 40, Royal and Select Masters, was organized under dispensation December 12, 1867, with the following members: J. F. Coppel, T.·.I.·.G.·.M.; C. W. Emmett, Deputy; H. R. Cleaver, P.·.C.·.W.; W. S Dray, Captain of the Guard; J. W. Lyke, Treasurer; H. W. Lindley, Recorder, and W. H. Webb, E. B. Laughton, J. W. Kelley and J. L. Irwin. It was chartered at the meeting of the Grand Council in October, 1868. Council and Chapter Masonry were consolidated by their respective Grand Bodies in October, 1877.

Damascus Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar, stationed at Havana, was organized under dispensation February 10, 1872. The following were the original members: Eminent Sir Luther Dearborn, Commander; Sir Lewis Keyon, Generalissimo; Sir J. F. Coppel, Captain General; Sir L. M. Hillyer, Prelate: Sir C. W. Emmett, Senior Warden; Sir H. G. Belke, Junior Warden; Sir H. A. Fager, Treasurer; Sir Charles Doering, Recorder; Sir I. J. Fasen, Standard Bearer; Sir P. S. Anno, Sword Bearer, and Sir O. H. Harpham, Warder. The dispensation was issued by Right Eminent Sir W. M. Egan, Grand Commander of the State, and at the meeting of the Grand Commandery in the following October, it was chartered under the above number and title. At the last annual report the roster showed thirty-two members, with Eminent Sir O. H. Harpham, Commander: Sir L. R. Haack, Generalissimo: Sir E. A. Wallace, Captain General: Rev. Sir G. M. Fortune, Prelate; Sir N. Siebenaler, Senior Warden; Sir Charles Schill, Junior Warden: Sir H. A Fager, Treasurer: Sir Charles Doering, Recorder; Sir William Davies, Standard Bearer; Sir O. H. Shearer, Sword Bearer: Sir W. H. Lindley, Warder, and Sir Isaac N. Mitchell, Captain of the Guards.

The Masonic Fraternity, in company with Anson Low, are at present engaged in the erection of a large and commodious brick building on Main street, the first story belonging to Low and the upper part to the fraternity. The building is 37x76 feet; the main hall of the Masons will be 30x60 feet, with all the necessary anterooms, offices, etc. The Masonic portion, when finished off ready for occupancy, will cost about $3,000, and will be used by the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery in common. The building will be an excellent one, and an ornament to the city, while at the same time it gives to the Masonic fraternity a beautiful home.

Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 4, 1854, by Thomas J. Burns, D. D. G. M. The charter members were as follows: Edwin Rutledge, David Corey, Hugh Lamaster, John Hair and D. J. Waggoner. The

charter was signed by William Rounsaville, Grand Master, and S. A. Cornean, Grand Secretary. The first officers elected were Edwin Rutledge, Noble Grand; David Corey, Vice Grand; N. J. Rockwell, Treasurer, and M. Dearborn, Secretary. The membership at present is fifty, with the following officers: Thomas B. Kettell, N. G.; William Rodecker, V. G.; L. R. Haack, Treasurer; Thomas Covington, Secretary; John S. Kirk, Con.; S. A. Murdock, Warden; A. H. Jones, I. G.; P. B. Geary, O. G.; A. T. Beck, R. S. N. G.; F. S. Coggeshall, L. S. N. G.; Thomas Sea, R. S. V. G.; George Schemerhorn, L. S. V. G.; George Geary, R. S. S.; W. P. Sigerson, L. S. S.; L. R. Haack, Representative to Grand Lodge.

State Encampment, No. 34, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 1, 1856, by John W. Shinn, D. D. G. P., with the following charter members: L. F. Ross, D. J. Waggoner, R. S. Moore, J. C. Kemp, James Boggs, C. W. Emmett, R. R. Simmons and John Covington. The charter was signed by Horace G. Anderson, M. W. G. P., and Samuel Willard, Gr. Scribe. The first officers were L. F. Ross, C. P.; R. S. Moore, H. P.; James Boggs, S. W.; C. W. Emmett, Treasurer; John Covington, Scribe, and R. H. Simmons, J. W. The present officers are Thomas Covington, C. P.; A. T. Beck, H. P.; A. H. Jones, S. W.; S. A. Murdock, Scribe; T. B. Kettell, Treasurer; L. R. Haack, J. W.; C. R. Emmett, G.; D. C. Metzgar, S.; J. L. Rochester 1st W.; John S. Kirk, 2d W.; J. W. Boggs, 3d W.; P. B. Geary, 4th W.; S. D. Riggs, 1st G. of T.; J. Dunbar, 2d G. of T.; L. R. Haack, Representative to Grand Encampment.

Havana Lodge, No. 743, Knights of Honor, was instituted September 17, 1877. The following are the present officers: L. Aubere, Dictator; I. S. Kirk, Vice Dictator; H. Herback, Assistant Dictator; Thomas Covington, Reporter; G. L. Holzgraefe, Financial Reporter; E. Snyder, Treasurer; George Seibert, Chaplain; H. W. Lindley, Guard, and H. Reynolds, Sentinel.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Havana that is remembered by any of the old residents, was by a man named Price, in 1836–37, and was taught in a little building located near where the Taylor House now stands. One of the early teachers, probably the next after Price, had a taste of the experience of Eggleston's Hoosier schoolmaster. Some of the mischievous young men, or boys, one morning set a tub of water over the door, and so poised it

> "That an infant's touch could urge
> Its headlong passage down the verge."

Thus, when the teacher came in, the opening of the door disturbed its equilibrium, bringing down the foaming Niagara upon his devoted head. The finale of the matter we are unable to chronicle, but doubt not that it was in strict accordance with the prevailing custom practiced in the early schools, and a free use of the birch was brought into play upon the unregenerate perpetrators.

The first regular schoolhouse was built about 1837–38, on a part of the present public square. This house was used for a number of years, when a large brick was erected on the site of the present school building. Previously, however, the basement of the old Methodist Church was used as a schoolroom for several years. The present magnificent school building was put up in 1875 and cost $30,000. It is well arranged for school purposes, and furnished with all the modern improvements in the way of school furniture. In addition to this building, there are primary schools taught both in the north and south ends of the city. The teachers for the year just commencing are as follows: Prof. T. W. Catlin, Principal, assisted by Miss E. M. Bean, Miss Margaret Hurst, Miss Theresa Bernell, Miss Nellie Wickizer, Miss Kate Paul, Miss Jennie Crane, Mrs. Sallie Heninger, Miss Effie Pierce and Miss Fannie Walker. The present is Prof. Catlin's fourth year as Principal. The schools of Havana have kept pace with the other institutions of this vicinity, and the citizens have good reason to feel proud of their excellence. Besides the graded system at the large brick schoolhouse, the city maintains primary schools in other portions of it, as stated above.

VILLAGE AND CITY INCORPORATION.

A local history of Mason County, published a few years ago, says that the town of Havana was incorporated in 1848, with E. B. Harpham, President of the Board of Trustees, and Fred Krebaum, Clerk, and that the first ordinance was dated March 2, 1848, and signed by them. We, together with Mr. Kettell, the present City Clerk, took a look through the city records, and, as a result of our investigations, found an act of incorporation dated 1853, in which the following were named as Village Trustees: N. J. Rockwell, S. E. Rogers, William Higbee, James Boggs and Joseph F. Benner. Of this Board, Boggs was elected President, Benner, Secretary, and Higbee, Treasurer. A. T. Low was elected Constable, and J. H. West, Street Commissioner.

In 1873, it was incorporated under the general law as a city, and an election held April 15, for Mayor and Aldermen. The city was divided into three Wards and two Aldermen allowed to each Ward, who are elected for two years. That each Ward, however, may elect an Alderman each year, at the first election they were elected for one and two years. The Mayor, also, is elected for two years. The following is a statement of elections from the incorporation of the city to the present time:

1873—Hugh Fullerton, Mayor: O. H. Wright, City Attorney; Isaac P. Price, Clerk; Alex. Stuart, Treasurer. Aldermen—R. R. Simmons, August Schill, First Ward: Anson Low, O. C. Town, Second Ward; J. L. Randall, Jabez Dunbar, Third Ward.

1874—O. H. Wright, City Attorney; Isaac P. Price, Clerk: Alex. Stuart, Treasurer; W. H. Caldwell, Marshal. Aldermen—J. F. Coppell, First Ward; W. G. Stone, Second Ward; W. H. Fenton, Third Ward.

1875—Isaac N. Mitchell, Mayor; O. H. Wright, City Attorney; C. D. Lindley, Clerk; J. H. Knobbe, Treasurer; John W. Patton, Marshal. Aldermen—L. R. Haack, First Ward; Peter Lindburg, Second Ward; J. W. Boggs, Third Ward.

1876—O. H. Wright, City Attorney; H. H. Hanrath, Clerk; J. H. Knobbe, Treasurer; J. W. Patton, Marshal. Aldermen—Max Meyer, First Ward; W. S. Dray, Second Ward; Jabez Dunbar, Third Ward.

1877—J. F. Coppel, Mayor; E. A. Wallace, City Attorney; H. R. Nortrup, Clerk; N. Siebenaler, Treasurer; J. M. Hillyer, Marshal. Aldermen—Fred. Fette, First Ward; Peter Lindburg, Second Ward; J. L. Randall, Third Ward.

1878—E. A. Wallace, City Attorney; H. R. Nortrup, Clerk; N. Siebenaler, Treasurer; J. M. Hillyer, Marshal; I. S. Kirk, Police Magistrate. Aldermen—J. H. Kessen, First Ward; W. S. Dray, Second Ward; G. H. Meyer, Third Ward.

1879—W. H. Campbell, Mayor; H. R. Nortrup, City Attorney; T. B. Kettell, Clerk; Max Meyer, Treasurer; O. H. Shearer, Marshal; I. S. Kirk, Police Magistrate; Philip F. Smith, Street Commissioner. Aldermen—Jesse Pipkin, First Ward; Anson Low, Second Ward; J. F. Kelsey, Third Ward.

Havana City and Township, taken together, are Democratic in politics. In city and county offices, the spoils are usually divided, thus promoting peace and harmony in the political family. While the Mayor, and, probably, all of the present city officers are Democrats, the Board of Aldermen are equally divided, there being three Democrats and three Republicans. In the county officers, the Circuit Clerk is a Republican, the County Clerk is a Democrat; the County Treasurer is a Republican; the County Judge is a Democrat; the Superintendent of Schools is a Democrat; the County Surveyor is a Republican; the Sheriff is a Democrat and the Coroner is a Republican.

By a provision of the act of the Legislature forming the county of Mason, a vote was taken at the first election, for the purpose of determining the location of the seat of justice. The two towns competing for the honor were Havana and Bath, and, after a very exciting contest, Havana won the victory. It was also decreed by the Legislature, in the original act, that the friends of each place voted for should first place in the hands of the judges of the election a note drawn to the order of the County Commissioners for $1,000, and also a bond making a donation of one block of lots or twenty acres of land for the use of the county. The required note of $1,000 was drawn by N. J. Rockwell, Pulaski Scoville, Lewis W. Ross and H. L. Ross, and a bond was executed by L. W. and H. L Ross, donating a block of lots adjoining the public square. The inhabitants of Bath were very much dissatisfied with the result of the election, and finally got an act passed, in 1843, authorizing another election. This election took place in February, and

resulted in making Bath the county seat, an honor it retained till 1851, when Havana succeeded in obtaining the necessary legislation to bring the question again before the people, and again Havana won the day. This probably settled the question for all time. With the railroads centering at this place, it is not likely that the county seat question will ever be again agitated. But a more complete history of the county seat war will be found in a preceding chapter.

Although Havana as the capital of the county is a settled point, it is an established fact that its Court House is rather a dilapidated old rookery. The dingy building is bronzed with age and "tottering to decay," and, as seen from the street, its "gloomy and frowning walls" have more the resemblance of a prison than a Court House. But a redeeming feature of the place is the public square. It is well set in grass, and is filled with beautiful trees, which, when clothed in summer luxuriance, renders it not only a lovely but very attractive place.

The legal fraternity of Havana embraces a corps of gentlemen of marked ability. Among them are Dearborn, Fullerton, Lacey, Conwell, Campbell, Mallory, Wright, Wallace and others, all of whom stand high in the profession, and some of them have served with distinction in exalted positions. The medical profession is also ably represented, and a number of highly educated and experienced physicians zealously guard the health of the city and surrounding country. The merchants, too, are a class of enterprising, upright, energetic business men, and withal jolly good fellows. The city does not aspire to a wholesale trade, but enjoys an excellent retail business.

Company F, stationed at Havana, and attached to the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guards, with regimental headquarters at Peoria, was organized August 17, 1877. The following are the present officers: W. H. Webb, Captain; J. C. Yates, First Lieutenant; S. F. Kyle, Second Lieutenant and S. A. Murdock, Orderly Sergeant. The company is about sixty-five strong, and composed of the young men of the city. The Captain, First Lieutenant and Orderly Sergeant served in the late war, and are the only members who have seen service. The remainder of the company are "fresh fish."

The city press consists of two sprightly newspapers, viz.: The *Democrat* and *Republican*. The former is a four-page paper, conducted by Mounts & Murdock, and is all printed in Havana; in other words, it has no patent side, as is the custom with so many country weeklies. The *Republican* is also a four-page paper, with "patent outside," and is owned and published by F. Ketcham & Son. Each paper is devoted to the political party, whose name it respectively bears. As the history of the county press has been fully written up by Gen. Ruggles, we will not repeat that portion pertaining to Havana. We would, however, drop a gentle hint, to the effect that the newspapers of towns and counties usually are not treated with the importance they merit. The county newspaper is the county's history. Even the advertisements it contains, in after years become matters of historical interest, and are of themselves historical

facts. It is, in our opinion, an oversight that a copy of every newspaper published in a county is not filed away in the county offices for future reference.

The city of Havana is connected with the "State of Fulton" by a magnificent wagon bridge spanning the Illinois River at this point. It was built eight or ten years ago on substantial stone piers at intervals, and cost originally about $60,000. A few years ago, it was sold under mortgage, and bought by McHarry, who now owns it, with the exception of a few shares of stock owned by Capt. Bivens and others. This bridge is an important link between Mason and Fulton Counties, and brings to Havana thousands of dollars of trade that but for it would go elsewhere.

The city cemetery of Havana is an excellent and beautiful location for a burying-ground, but has the appearance to us of receiving less attention and beautifying than many similar places we have noticed in other cities. It contains the moldering remains of many of the pioneers of Havana City and Township, and also many fine stones and monuments, and a few hundred dollars spent upon it would considerably enhance its beauty and improve its appearance.

The little hamlet of Peterville, located in the southern part of Havana Township, was laid out in 1868 by Peter Thornburg, on Section 34, and contains a church, two or three shops, and perhaps a half dozen dwellings. A store was opened here about 1865–66 by Samuel Porter, and continued for several years, but at present the place boasts not of a single store. Thornburg & Decker carry on a blacksmith and wood shop. A similar establishment is operated by Benjamin Pulling. A church was built by the Baptist denomination about 1862–63 under the pastoral charge of Rev. P. G. Clarke, and cost some $1,400. At present, it is not used as a temple of worship, nor has it been for a number of years past, the original members having united with other congregations. The house stands alone and deserted, a monument of departed glory.

Sedan Station is a shipping point on the Springfield & North-Western Railroad, in the southern part of the township, and consists merely of a side track for shipping purposes. It has never been laid out as a town, nor even a house built on the spot.

MASON CITY TOWNSHIP.

BY J. C. WARNOCK, ESQ.

The history of this township, contained in the following pages, is gathered from those who lived cotemporaneous with the events recorded, and, by personal observation, have become living witnesses to the present generation of the history of the past, and from these recesses of memory the traditional history of this township may now be put upon perpetual record as the first link in the chain that shall be continued as ages and generations succeed each other. In attempting the task, we are met on the very threshold with the fact that the devastating

hand of time and the progress of art are remorseless and unsparing of primitive landmarks, however dear they may have been to a former generation and however sacred the memories that cluster around them. With these facts before us, we have attempted to surmount the barrier by obtaining the facts and incidents from old residents who were personal witnesses of them, and whose recitals, corroborating each other sufficiently, establish the truth of the historical events herein recorded.

This township did not receive its present name until the county was organized under the township organization law, in 1862, but up to that time was designated as by the surveyor's record, Township 20 north, Range 5 west of the Third Principal Meridian, and included within its boundary on the south side about seven and one-half miles of Salt Creek, that is, by following the course of the stream in its curvings and windings, and about three-quarters of a mile of Sugar Creek, and on the east about four miles of Prairie Creek. Toward the north, this stream takes a southwesterly course for about one-half mile, then a winding course south for about the same distance, when it turns east and leaves the township to return one mile farther south, now taking a southwesterly course until it reaches Salt Creek. The original survey, as appears from the "field notes," was made in the fall of 1823, and in conformity with an act of Congress, Section No. 16 was set apart for school purposes, and was and is yet known as the "school section," the proceeds of which became a township school fund, from the interest of which the several districts now receive an annual income for the support of their public schools.

At the time of the original survey, there was not a resident or habitation in the territory of the township, nor for several years after. The primitive blue-stem prairie grass was a marvel of luxuriant growth to persons unfamiliar with such scenery, and to place a man on foot out in this unbroken and untrodden wilderness with no other outlook than the far-away heavens above, was to place him in a position from which it was almost as difficult to extricate himself as from mid-ocean without rudder or compass, though not so perilous. Late in the fall, when the frosts had killed the grass, the great prairie fires would occur, which would be started by hunters shooting into the tinder-like material, or with the flint, for matches were a commodity of civilization and inventive genius that had not yet reached these Western wilds. The grandeur of those prairie fires can only be fully appreciated by being seen. The flames, at times reaching high up toward the star-decked dome, and then, swooping down, gathering in their devouring grasp the grass fifty feet in advance of the main column, were to be admired and apotheosized from the rear, but to be feared and dreaded from the front as a fierce and powerful agent, dealing destruction to all that came within its reach. In the north half of the township, the surface of the land takes a gentle and regular decline toward the south, and from this to the south line, it is somewhat broken by bluffs and ravines, but only a small portion so much broken as to be untillable. Salt Creek bottom was once considered a

geological mistake of nature, and counted a perpetual and irredeemable waste because of its frequent inundation by the overflowing waters of Salt Creek; but, by leveeing, the last few years have demonstrated their safe and profitable cultivation, and a few more years will find the most prolific farms in the township on these once discarded lowlands. Corn, wheat and oats are the principal agricultural products, but nearly all the cereals, as well as the various fruits indigenous to the climate, are produced in great quantities.

Coal exists in great quantities at a depth of 200 feet, in the north part of the township, and, at one point on the bluffs in Swing's Grove, there is every evidence of coal near the surface.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in the township was by Isaac Engle, in 1830, at what is now the S. C. Donevan place, at the northeast side of Swing's Grove, and, during the same year, John Powell built a round-log house on the west side of the place now owned and occupied by C. L. Stone, about one hundred yards southeast of W. S. Hardin's present residence. This rude hut was succeeded by a hewed-log house built by Austin Melton in 1840, Powell having moved to Oregon. Here Melton lived until 1847, and kept a ferry on Salt Creek, and for him Melton's Ford was named. From here, he moved to Mackinaw, and, after several years' residence there, went to Walker's Grove, in Crane Creek Township, where he died in the spring of 1877. Mr. Melton was succeeded as a resident at Swing's Grove, in 1847, by John Alkire, who built a frame house, which has long since been removed, and the site being cultivated, hardly a trace of this landmark of early habitation remains visible.

Isaac Engle, who, as before stated, settled on the Donevan place, sold out to Michael and Abram Swing, in 1838, when he moved to Fulton County, and died there some years ago. The Swing brothers were both unmarried at that time, and, by a trade between them, Michael became sole owner of the land which, up to 1840, they had held in partnership. The year 1846, Michael Swing was elected to the Legislature, and was the first member ever elected to that body from this county. He served one term of two years, and while at Springfield attending the session made the acquaintance of the lady who soon afterward became his wife. Their wedded life was but a few years, for Mr. Swing died of the measles, the latter part of December, 1852, at that place, although he had sold it to the Donevan brothers a couple of years before, still occupying it, however, by renting. Mr. Swing was a surveyor, and taught school occasionally in addition to his other somewhat diversified business. The winter of 1851–52, he taught the district school at Big Grove, going on horseback and returning home each day, a distance of six miles, for the compensation of $1 per day. The present editor of the Mason City *Independent* was one of his pupils at that school. At his death, he left his widow with one child, a daughter, who, upon reaching womanhood, married T. M. Beach, Esq., a

prominent lawyer, of Lincoln, Logan County, but she died a month or two ago, after only a few years of wedded life. The widow married a gentlemen named Cass, near Mount Pulaski, Logan County, some years ago, and he died. She was living with her son-in-law, Mr. Beach, at Lincoln, at the time of her daughter's death, and is still keeping house for him and taking care of her little grandchildren.

The year 1840, Ephraim Brooner built a round-log house on what is now the Cease-Hubly place, about a quarter of a mile west of the old "Beebe place," now owned and occupied by John Appleman. Mr. Brooner died in 1841, and his widow married Rezin Virgin, one of the pioneers of Salt Creek Township, as will appear in the history of that subdivision of the county. Mr. Brooner was succeeded at that place by Robert Melton (brother of Austin, before mentioned), and lived there until 1853, when his wife, himself and daughter died within the space of only a few months. From the death of his wife, Mr. Melton seemed to have lost all interest in this world, and gradually his life ebbed away in silent grief, and, in a few months, he, too, was no more. He held the office of Justice of the Peace several years during his residence there, and many amusing incidents of this early court are remembered by the proverbial "oldest inhabitant," some of which will appear in their proper order. This place of primitive habitation is now marked only by a few storm-wrecked and venerable apple-trees, which can be seen by the traveler as he passes along the public road to and from the Iron Bridge over Salt Creek.

The year 1840 seems to have been favorable to the immigration of pioneer adventurers and home-seekers. Robert Melton and S. D. Swing, at Swing's Grove, and Stiles and Homer Peck, on Prairie Creek, settled in the township that year. S. D. Swing, now, and since 1860, a resident of Mason City, improved the greater part of the farm now owned and occupied by C. L. Stone. Having married Mary A. Sikes, daughter of Edward Sikes, Sr., an old settler of Salt Creek Township, Mr. Swing and his young wife settled there in 1840, where, by years of toil and privation unknown to the beginners of life's matrimonial voyage now-a-days, they built up a beautiful home and valuable farm. Swing's Grove Cemetery, a beautiful location on a high point of Salt Creek Bluff, about one-eighth of a mile southwest of the house, was set apart for that purpose by them, and consecrated to the dead by the burial there of their first-born, in 1846, since which time the public has used it as a repository for the remains of the departed, until this "village of the dead" now numbers its inhabitants by the hundred. Earlier burials were made at the place now owned by Malcom Robertson, and on a knoll in the west part of the grove; but only a few were buried in each, and they were entirely abandoned after the one given by Mr. Swing was started. Stiles and Homer Peck, brothers, made a settlement on Prairie Creek, in 1840, about a mile northwest of where the village of New Holland now stands. They erected there a water-power, saw-mill, and the mill-dam was used as a public wagon road in crossing the creek.

Although this saw-mill was a very small affair, it was by common usage and general consent a "signal station" from which "bearings" were given and taken to all surrounding points for many miles distant, and is yet relatively referred to by old residents. As there were no means of estimating distances, the traveler in those days was given the course from one point to another. At this saw-mill, the pioneer obtained the sawed lumber with which to make the doors, door and window frames of his crude dwelling, and from which they obtained, after a few years' progress in aristocracy, the lumber to take the place of the primitive puncheon floor. A. S. Jackson, of Mason City, made a walnut table from lumber sawed at that mill in 1843, which relic is now in possession of Mr. Cooper, of that place.

The reader will pardon the digression for a moment while we give a brief description of the dwelling-house of this early day. The usual size was 18x20 feet, made of round logs, notched at the corners so as to make the logs fit as closely as possible together, and give strength to the building to withstand the frequent storms of wind which swept over the prairies with the violence of a hurricane. Chimneys were constructed of split sticks and clay, and were invariably placed on the west end or side of the house, so that the strong winds which nearly always came from a westerly direction, would be the better resisted. Those primitive domiciles all had a kitchen, sitting-room, parlor and bedroom—but all in one. At the usual mealtimes, it was all kitchen; on rainy days, when the neighbors of four or five miles away came in to have a chat about the number of deer and wild turkeys killed since they last met, it was all sitting-room; on Sundays, when the itinerant preacher was around, and the young men, with their "new jeans," paid their tender respects to the young ladies in their best "tow dresses," it was all parlor; at night, when the "wee, sma' hours" passed imperceptibly over a sleeping world, it was all bedroom. The crevices between the logs (the best that could be done to fit them) were large, and, with all the chinking and daubing, afforded ample ventilation: a laughable illustration of which means of a "free circulation," is given by John Powers—"Irish John," as he was universally cognomened in the days of this incident. He now lives in a beautiful and substantial farm house about a mile south of Mason City; but when he first went to housekeeping, about twenty-five years ago, he lived in a round-log house of the primitive pattern, a quarter of a mile south of his present residence. This house was not in any inclosure of fence, and was protected from cattle making too free of the premises, by dogs. One Sunday, he and his young wife went to spend the day with a neighbor; and, while they were gone, the cattle gathered about his house and, with their tongues, they pulled out of his bed, through the crevice between the logs, the straw of his bed, and finished up the day's sport by chewing the tick into the consistency of a cud, in which condition he found his dormitory department on his return. These log huts were covered with "clapboards" about three feet in length, and held to place by "rib poles" underneath and "weight

poles" on the top of each course of boards. The floors were laid of puncheon slabs, split from three to four inches in thickness, and from six to eight feet in length. The top side and edges were hewed so as to make them as nearly level as possible, and fit close enough together to prevent the foot from going down between them in walking about the house. The fire-place was from four to eight feet wide, and supplied cooking facilities, heat to keep the inmates comfortable, and light to do the night indoor work by. The jambs, in the proper season of the year, were decorated with strands of apples, cut in quarters with the peel on, and the joists bore a heavy burden of pumpkins, cut in rings and hung on poles. The bedsteads were improvised by boring holes in the logs and driving in wooden pins supported at the inner end by upright pieces. This rude frame was interwoven with buckskin rawhide or bedcord, if the latter could be had; and with a tick of prairie hay and one of wild-goose feathers, our ancestors slept soundly and snored as contentedly as the people now do on veneered bedsteads, woven-wire mattresses and all the gaudy surroundings of a high-toned bed-chamber.

In 1846, John Douglas built a log house in the prairie, about a mile and a half west of Peck's Mill. This was the first house out in the prairie, and his venture so far from timber was looked upon as a daring one. The site of this habitation is now marked by a few dilapidated apple-trees, which are desolate monuments of the first settlement of this prairie. Mr. Douglas died a few years ago, and two of his sons, Ebenezer and William, now reside on good farms with their families, near the wild scenes of their boyhood days. A man named Tullis also settled on the place now owned and occupied by Alexander Appleman, about the same time that Douglas settled there.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER DAYS.

The first school ever taught in this township was in the winter of 1846–47, in a log hut, near the county line, about a half-mile north of the site of New Holland. The name of the heroine who was destined to become immortal in history by this circumstance was Miss Sarah Ann Stephens, who afterward became the wife of Randolph Robins, and died in Kansas a few years ago. However insignificant and crude this school, it was the beginning of what is now justly and really the grandest and most prominent feature of our society, and of which we shall write in full and detail in its proper order. But at this time it is due the pioneer school teacher to say that he, she or they will be remembered in history with unfeigned gratitude for the labors and toils of these early days. The pioneer teacher who had to contend with the almost untamed spirit of the wild girls and boys of this wilderness, submit to being barred out of the schoolhouse on Christmas and New Year's mornings, until compromised with a "treat," trudge through the snow and driving storm for miles, in "boarding around among the scholars," collect his money after his term was ended, in such installments as he could get, is deserving a prominent place in history.

Settlements now began to increase rapidly, and the log huts dotted the prairie with the habitations of the aggressive pioneers farther and farther out into the boundless wilderness of grass, hitherto the undisputed home of the deer and wolf. The former ranged together in herds of sometimes over a hundred, and the latter had cities of dens in the favorable locations, where they held their nocturnal orgies of yelps and howls. Those prairie wolves were usually harmless, except as to domestic animals, for which they manifested a disastrous fondness, and they were especially partial in the selection of the tender meat of lambs and pigs, when it was a matter of choice with them. But, under certain conditions of hunger, and favorable circumstances of advantage, they would show a disposition to attack the human family, illustrative of which is the following incident, which occurred about the year 1848: "John Auxier, who had been to Pekin with a drove of hogs made up by himself and several of his neighbors, and who had remained behind, as was the usual custom, until the hogs were slaughtered and weighed, started home on foot late in the afternoon. In assisting in the slaughter, he had received a cut in the arm, which bled considerably, and in crossing the sand ridge, which is now High street, Mason City, the wolves scented the blood, and immediately set up their characteristic howl, which was well understood by the pioneer to "mean blood" of some kind. This midnight declaration of war and no quarter, served to quicken Mr. Auxier's steps, and until he reached home on Salt Creek bluff he could hear the yelps and howls of his bloodthirsty pursuers as they gained upon, but, fortunately did not overtake him.

Those hog-driving expeditions to Pekin, and Bath in the west part of this county, were always made in the winter, and usually at the coldest and most disagreeable time of winter, but, notwithstanding the excruciating suffering from the cold, when the party got "thawed out" by the log-heap fire in the pioneer's cabin at night, they were as jolly a set as ever "cracked a joke or played a trick." All the innate mischief and pent-up devilment of their inherent and individual natures came to the surface on such occasions, and the nightly convivialities of the party would surpass the wildest conceptions of this sedate and long-faced generation.

In those days, going to mill was one of the dreaded burdens of our people. With the exception of a small horse-power corn-cracker, owned by Alexander Meadows, at Sugar Grove, there was no mill nearer than the Mackinaw, in Tazewell County, about twenty miles distant, and its regularity being dependent upon the stage of water, and its capacity deficient, a trip to mill meant any space of time from two days to a week. The people would borrow breadstuff of each other until the whole neighborhood was exhausted of the supply, and then they would each put in a "grist," and two or three teams would go together to mill, taking turns.

The administration of justice and execution of the laws in those days were done with the best intentions, but in a way that would be regarded very

"irregular" nowadays. The Squire usually made up his decisions from his ideas of equity, and did not cumber his mind much with the statute law. Robert Melton's court was the scene of many amusing legal contests, and during the residence of Dr. J. G. H. Smith at Swing's Grove, from 1848 to 1850, who was notorious for litigation, this court was kept in almost constant session. One ludicrous incident is thus related: The prominent Constable in this section at that time was William Taylor, "Crooked-Necked Bill Taylor," as he was familiarly known. One day, while he and Dr. Smith were riding across the prairie together, the Doctor proposed to straighten Taylor's neck, and without the use of knife or any operation that would cause him pain. Taylor told him if he would do so, he would give him the pony he was riding, which offer was accepted by the Doctor, and the pony delivered into his possession that evening, and the time, a few days on, was fixed for the operation. When Taylor presented himself at the appointed time, the Doctor took out his knife and was preparing to restore the perpendicularity of his patient's head, by cutting into the contracted side of his neck. This Taylor objected to, and a wordy and stormy conflict between physiological and anatomical science and the legal points of a contract ensued. Taylor preferred a crooked neck to one half cut off, and demanded his pony. This demand was peremptorily refused, and Taylor went to Squire Melton's and commenced a replevin suit against the Doctor to recover his pony. On the day set for the trial, the whole neighborhood turned out to hear the case, for they knew there was "music in the air," from the known character of the contestants. Preliminary to going into trial, the parties went out and engaged in a pitched battle with such knives and clubs as were conveniently at hand, after which they compromised the matter.

However wild the country and those pioneers, those people, with but few exceptions, were actuated by a spirit of justice and right as between man and man, and with these few exceptions, appeals to the law were unknown in their business transactions and settlements. Sometimes, unavoidable and honest differences arose with reference to the ownership of cattle, but these were usually amicably and satisfactorily settled without the intervention of courts. These disputes were unavoidable from the fact that when grass came on in the spring, everybody would turn his cattle out to roam and grow, and, as was often the case, the owner would not see them again until feeding time in the fall. In this interval, young cattle would grow and change color almost beyond recognition.

In those days, and even down to the first half of the decade from 1850 to 1860, wild game was plentiful. Deer and turkeys were here in large numbers, and wild geese and sand-hill cranes abounded in immense numbers, and were a devouring pest to the farmers, whose crops, the young wheat and ripening corn, in the fall, afforded food for countless thousands of these feathered foragers. They would retire to the ponds and creeks at night, and in their flight to the fields in the morning, and return to the "watering places" in the evening, the very heavens would seem to lower with a massive feathery cloud, and the

quawking and screeching made a discord that could not be surpassed by a united convention of all the bedlam inmates on the continent.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The professed religious devotees were in a decided minority in those days, but there were enough to establish the foundation of the numerous religious societies which distinguish us as a moral people to-day. Private houses were used for religious services until schoolhouses afforded the accommodations. While these religious services were not conducted with the clock-work precision and machine worship of our later and more systematically refined worship, they had the merit of heart and soul devotion, which defied the adverse criticism of the world. The preachers were not college graduates, nor theological prodigies, but what they lacked in mental force they made up in physical power, and they could be heard a mile away in favorable conditions of the atmosphere. Peter Cartwright, whose eccentric and "bull-dozing"* propensities gave him a continental reputation and notoriety, dispensed the Gospel to our pioneers frequently, and some of the incidents and anecdotes related by him in his autobiography find a location in this vicinity. Cotemporaneous with him was Peter Akers, now superannuated and retired, at Jacksonville, who was the very antipode of Cartwright in mental characteristics. He was a man of great ability, learned in theology, science and literature, and a master of elocution and oratory. Thirty-minute sermons were not fashionable in those days, and often this eminent divine would storm the citadel of Satan, and expatiate upon the beatitudes of heaven for four hours at a time. So matchless was his eloquence, and invincible his logic, that his audience never tired or manifested restlessness during his discourses. To make it known that "Old Pete Akers" (for he was even then considered old) would preach at a given place on such a day, was to guarantee nearly the whole county as an audience, if the weather proved favorable. A little later, John L. Turner, a Baptist minister, settled west of Crane Creek. He was a man of good abilities, and held a place in the hearts of the people here that has never been supplied by any other minister. When the angel of death visited a household, John L. Turner was called upon to preach at the funeral, and, although a man of rather frail frame, he exposed himself to inclement weather, and faced storms of rain and sleet and snow in answer to the call of distress by his stricken fellow-pioneers. Of him it may may be truly said, "He went about doing good." Levi Engle, of the Christian (Campbellite) faith, occasionally preached at Swing's Grove, at some private house. These irregular services were held at such time and places as the combination of circumstances would permit, until about 1850, when the settlement had become numerous enough to organize church societies, which will be more definitely and systematically arranged under that special department of this historical sketch of the township.

* Bull-dozing, as a common term, was not invented then, but it is applicable to the old pioneer preacher all the same.

The population increased steadily, but not very rapidly, until 1856, when the project of the Tonica, Petersburg & Jacksonville Railroad assumed an earnest aspect by the survey of a random line during the month of July. This line barely touched the northwest corner of this township. The same year, in the fall, another line was surveyed, running almost parallel with, and less than a mile east, of the first. People were led to believe that this second line would be the permanent and fixed one for the railroad, and subscriptions were lavishly given, and bartering of lands among individuals was the order of the day. Imaginary towns dotted the line on almost every section, and the owners of the sites reveled in their sudden transition from poverty to affluence. But these fickle dreams of fortune were dispelled a few months later, when the third line was run, and the road located thereon—where it now is, and is an important branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway. This line was, at this point, about a mile and a half east of the second line surveyed. Grading was commenced the summer of 1857, a number of farmers working out their subscription of stock in that way. The work progressed as well as the limited means and many unfavorable circumstances would admit, until the financial crash of 1859, when the work was suspended, except the completion and putting in operation that part of the road between Petersburg and Jacksonville, and was not resumed again until after the close of the war of the rebellion. But the certainty of its ultimate completion gave an impetus to immigration, that neither the financial crash nor the paralyzing influence of the war could very materially check. The heretofore vast expanse of unoccupied prairie was rapidly converted into corn-producing farms, and became one of the most prolific townships in the county for that king staple product of the west.

THE CITY OF MASON CITY.

The land upon which Mason City now stands was entered at the United States Land Office in Springfield, the year 1849, by an Irishman named William Maloney, who improved and settled on a forty-acre tract of his purchase adjoining the present corporation line on the northwest. He built a log cabin thereon, the dilapidated remains of which are still standing, surrounded by a cluster of forest trees. To protect his crop from stock running at large, he surrounded his forty-acre field with a sod fence, having no fencing material within his reach. Those sod fences, which were very common in the first prairie settlements, were made by digging a trench about two feet wide and two feet deep, throwing the dirt into a narrow and high ridge close on the inside, and then placing the sod removed in opening the trench carefully on top of the ridge, so that the grass would grow, and soon make a sod over the whole of it, thereby preventing its being beaten down by the rains. Before the railroad was located, however, George Strant, a man of wealth, an influential member of the Board of Directors, and with an eye to business, bought out Mr. Maloney's land possessions, and laid out this town, embracing within the original plat 240 acres, in

an oblong square of three-fourths of a mile in length, from north to south, and one-half mile in width, from east to west. The survey was made in September, 1857, by E. Z. Hunt, assisted by John M. Sweeney, the plat of which was filed of record in the Circuit Clerk's office the 29th of that month. There are thirty-seven full, and twenty-two fractional blocks in the original town. The blocks are 320 feet square, and divided into fourteen lots each, twelve of which are 50 x150 feet, and two are 20x150, in the center of each block and extending east and west, to correspond with the twenty-foot alley extending through each block north and south. The streets are eighty feet in width. The alley running through the blocks between Tonica and Main streets, and extending from Court to Pine streets, however, is an exception to the rule in that it is forty feet wide, the additional twenty feet of width being taken from the east half of those blocks, which leaves the lots on that side 130 instead of 150 feet in length. This wide alley serves as a very convenient thoroughfare and by-way when the streets are crowded. The lots are numbered from north to south in each block, commencing at the northwest corner, which brings Lot 7 in the southwest corner, Lot 8 in the northeast, and Lot 14 in the in the southeast corner. An exception to this rule of numbering are the lots fronting Tonica street, on either side, between Court and Pine. The half blocks fronting this street, in the limit just described, are divided into lots as follows: The east half of Blocks 13 and 16 divided into twenty lots each; the east half of fractional Block 13 is divided into thirteen full, and four fractional lots; the west half of fractional Block 15 is divided into six fractional and two full lots; fractional Blocks 8 and 12, and the east half of fractional Block 14, divided into ten lots each. These lots and blocks are made fractional, because of the grounds reserved to the railroad company, upon which the depot and grain elevators are located. Block No. 30 was dedicated to the public by Mr. Strant, as a public square, and Block No. 36 as a park. The east and south sides of Block 13, east, north and west sides of Block 16, and the east side of Block 17, contains all the mercantile business houses in the city now. Strawn's addition was surveyed by J. C. Warnock and plat filed of record August 8, 1866, Henry T. Strawn, proprietor. This addition consisted of six blocks, laid off in conformity to the plan of the original plat. It is three blocks in length from west to east, and two blocks in width, from north to south, and lies on the north side of the original town, commencing at the northwest corner. Work having been resumed on the railroad, called forth this addition. Elliott's Addition was also surveyed by J. C. Warnock, the same year, and the plat filed of record September 25, 1866, Collin J. Elliott, proprietor. This addition consisted of three full and two half blocks, extending three and a half blocks in length from east to west, and two blocks in width from north to south. The streets and alleys correspond with those of the original plat, but the blocks are divided into four lots each, especially designed for residences, with which it is most all now occupied. It lies on the north side of the original town,

extending in length from Strawn's Addition east to the northeast corner of the original town.

Rosebrough's Addition was surveyed by Bentley Buxton and plat filed of record October 18, 1867, Benajah A. Rosebrough, proprietor. This addition consisted of two full, two half and one small fractional blocks, laid out on the plan of Elliott's Addition, and is situated on the south side of the original town, bounded on the east by the C. & A. Railroad.

Northeast Addition was surveyed by Bentley Buxton in the autumn of 1867, and the plat was filed of record February 29, 1868, William G. Greene, of Menard County, Gov. Richard Yates and John Mathers, of Morgan County, proprietors. This addition contains an area of eighty acres, and is divided into twenty full, four half and one fractional blocks. Its streets running east and west correspond with and are a continuation of those of the original town; but its streets running north and south are only fifty feet wide. The alleys run east and west through the blocks. The blocks are divided into twelve equal lots each. The lots are numbered from east to west on the north side of the blocks, and from west to east on the south side, which brings No. 1 in the northeast corner, No. 6 in the northwest corner, No. 7 in the southwest corner and No. 12 in the southeast corner. This part of town is wholly occupied, so far as improved, by residences, except Block 11, upon which the beautiful new brick schoolhouse is located. This addition extends from the section line on north side of Elliott and Strawn's Additions south, along east end of Elliott's Addition and east side of original town, to the quarter-section line midway between Elm and Arch streets.

West Addition was surveyed by John R. Faulkner, and the plat filed of record September 29, 1868, George Straut, proprietor. This is laid out on the same plan as the Northeast Addition, except that the blocks are divided into fourteen lots, which are numbered as those of the Northeast Addition. The east half of Block No. 7 was given by Mr. Straut for a schoolhouse site, and upon it stands a large three-story brick schoolhouse. The west half of the block has since been purchased by the School Board, and the entire block is now used for that purpose. This addition lies on the west side of the original town, commencing at the northwest corner, extending west three blocks, and south along west boundary of original town five blocks, containing fifteen full blocks.

Mason City now embraces about three-fourths of a section, laid out in lots, and is divided near the center by the section-line running north and south, between Sections 7 and 8.

We will now return to the early settlement of Mason City, and its subsequent growth and prosperity. The inaugural steps to found a town, after laying it off in lots, was the sale of the lots. A public sale of lots was advertised to commence September 27, 1857, which was continued for two days, and which sale was attended by a large number of buyers and curious spectators, aggregating

in number over a thousand. The whole county was agog with excitement over the novelty of a town "so far from no place," as they expressed it. Notwithstanding the uninviting, wild location, lots sold at from the high figure of $75 up to the extravagant price of $300—the latter price for choice lots in the supposed-to-be future business center of the town. Soon after the sale, David Dare put up the first building in the new town—a blacksmith-shop—in the east part of the laid-out town, on Lot 14, Block 14, now owned by David Powell, on which is a neat dwelling, occupied by E. J. Eggleston. The next was a frame building for mercantile business, erected by Henry Keefer (who is now an agricultural implement dealer in Lincoln, Neb.), the same fall, near the laid-out line of the railroad, in Fractional Block 13, which, as soon as completed, was occupied by A. A. Cargill (now senior member of the firm of Cargill & Swing) and W. L. Woodward, who opened and operated the first store in town. After some years and several changes in the business firms occupying it, this house was wholly abandoned as a mercantile establishment. But this building is of historic interest in numerous other ways. Here was centered the first recognition of our town by the Government of the United States, by establishing in it a post office; and President Buchanan conferred upon A. A. Cargill the distinguished honor of the appointment as its Postmaster—the first Postmaster of the town. Another is that the upper story was used as the initiatory step and nucleus of the crowning glory and pride of our town to-day —our public schools; and Miss Rhoda Allen (now Mrs. J. L. Hastings) was the teacher who taught the first school. Here, Mason City Lodge, No. 403, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, early in the year 1864. Here, also, in the spring of 1866, the nucleus of the first newspaper in the town was founded, in a small job office, by Elder J. M. Haughey and Sheridan Eulass, who, at the time, were engaged in the picture business at that place. Here, also, the first religious services were held, Rev. Mr. Holtsclaw, a Baptist minister of Crane Creek, officiating.

The second store was that of C. Hume, on the corner of Tonica and Chestnut streets, but this building was removed some years ago, and its site occupied by the handsome brick buildings known as La Forge Block. The old frame building was erected by Joseph Elliott late in the fall of 1858, and, in the upper story of which was organized early the following spring the Presbyterian Church of this city, with Rev. John Andrews as Pastor.

The third store was that of Abraham and S. D. Swing, the building which now stands a short distance northeast of the La Forge elevator.

The first hotel was a small frame, erected by William Hibberd, which still stands on the north side of the Sherman House. This house was built late in the fall of 1857, on a lot donated by Mr. Strait for that purpose, and was dedicated on Christmas night by a dance, which was attended, for the novelty of the thing, by parties from all the surrounding towns. The summer of 1858, Henry Keefer erected the building which is now the wooden part of the St. Nicholas

Hotel, which, as soon as completed, commenced business with Jeremiah Deitrich as proprietor. The same year, John Sutley built the house which now stands on the northeast corner of Tonica and Chestnut streets, and commenced hotel business in the name of the Sutley House, but which was given the name of Lion House by the town wags because the sign bore the figures of two lions. In those days, and up to 1867, all building material, merchandise and every other imported commodity had to be hauled with teams from Pekin, Lincoln and Havana, and that was a very profitable though laborious business, and necessitated exposure to all kinds of weather. The first and still the largest steam grain-elevator was erected in 1868, by Jefferson Brown and Nicholas Travis, and is now know as the La Forge elevator.

The first wedding of resident parties in town, was that of Sheridan Eulass and Miss Emma Hibberd, daughter of Squire Hibberd, October 12, 1859, the ceremony being performed by Rev. S. Wheadon, of Havana.

The first child born in town was Charles M. Keefer, son of Henry Keefer, in December, 1857.

Although, in 1858, our people were few in number, the "fire of '76" burned deeply and fervently in their patriotic hearts, and they decided to have a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration and public dinner, which they did in no half-way manner. Every man, woman and child in the town staked their reputations and fortunes upon the success of the enterprise, and with one accord expunged the word failure from their vocabulary. With these fundamentals to commence with, it is almost superfluous to say the celebration and all of its concomitants were an immense success. That was a year in which this section was visited by frost every month of the year, and the July frost came on the morning of the 4th. At an early hour in the morning, long processions of teams came in from all directions, and by 10 o'clock an immense crowd, for this sparsely settled country, had gathered in. A platform had been erected, and seats, temporarily constructed of such building material as could be found loose, were provided. R. A. Hurt, one of the early merchants and the village lawyer, read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. William Walker, a prominent lawyer of Havana, delivered the oration, after which the hosts were martialed and conducted in good order to the extensive and burdened tables, where all were sumptuously fed from the lavish contributions of the people.

The 4th of July, 1867, witnessed the advent of the first locomotive engine in Mason City, and was hailed with great demonstrations of delight by the people, which wound up with a free fight between the railroad construction hands and our town bloods. The completion of the road to Bloomington that same fall opened a new era in our commerce, both in produce and merchandise. Chicago, which had before been looked upon as a far-away and almost inaccessible metropolis, suddenly was brought near, and a very small amount of business was a sufficient inducement to make a visit there. Business enterprise of all kinds ran

wild with excitement, and all the mechanical labor within reach was brought into requisition to supply the demand in the construction of new buildings, both of mercantile houses and dwellings. Improved and unimproved lots commanded almost fabulous prices, and the demand for residence locations induced the laying-out of the Northeast and West Additions, the former of which was soon dotted with handsome dwellings. For a few years, the prosperity and growth of the town was the wonder and the admiration or envy, as interests might inspire, of all the country and adjoining towns.

Our own people were not indifferent to their growing importance as a town, and the village government under which their public affairs were administered began to look too small in name to some of our more pretentious citizens: so, late in the session of the Legislature, the winter of 1868–69, a few of these high-toned gentry of city ambition went down to Springfield and procured the passage of a special charter act, incorporating our village as a city. A large majority of our citizens were thunder-struck with surprise when they learned the fact, and denounced it as an imposition and a fraud; but the edict had gone forth, and there was no alternative but to submit to the new order of things, under protest. The parties who procured this charter have never been certainly known to the public up to this day, and probably never will be until some one of them discloses it in a dying confession. By this charter, the city was divided into four wards, and the first election was held in April, 1869, the result of which will appear in its proper order.

Mason City was organized as a village by an ordinance approved April 7, 1866, signed by J. P. Walker, President of the Board of Trustees, and attested by J. A. Walker, Clerk of the Board, including in the corporate limits the original plat. This form of government continued until the spring of 1869, when the first election under the new charter took place, as above stated. At the city election, the following officers were elected: T. J. Watkins, Mayor; Thomas Lamoreux, City Judge; S. N. Hornbuckle, City Marshal; William Warnock, Jr., City Collector; Dr. I. N. Ellsberry, Alderman, First Ward; J. C. Montgomery, Alderman, Second Ward; S. D. Swing, Alderman, Third Ward; Dr. J. A. W. Davis, Alderman, Fourth Ward. Officers appointed by the new Council: Dr. J. A. Walker, Treasurer; S. N. Hornbuckle, Assessor; G. W. Ellsberry, Clerk.

City election April 4, 1870: H. T. Strawn, Mayor; Well. Housworth, City Marshal; D. M. Childs, City Collector; D. E. Le Sourd, Alderman, First Ward; J. A. Phelps, Alderman, Second Ward; John Pritchett, Alderman, Third Ward; George Young, Alderman, Fourth Ward; R. C. Dement (appointed), City Clerk. Judge Lamoreux and Marshal Housworth having resigned, a special election was held December, 1870, to fill the vacancies, which resulted in the election of J. S. Shuck, City Judge, and George Tippey, Marshal.

City election April 5, 1871: Luther Naylor, Mayor; M. C. Vanloon, City Marshal; F. N. Smith, City Collector; H. M. Anderson, Alderman, First Ward; George A. Withers, Alderman, Second Ward; N. Travis, Alderman, Third Ward; J. S. Gates, Alderman, Fourth Ward. Officers appointed by the Council: J. F. Culp, City Clerk; John Lazell, Treasurer. F. N. Smith having failed to qualify as Collector, and Judge Shuck having resigned, a special election to fill the vacancies was held August 1, 1871, at which J. H. Wandle was elected City Judge, and Jeremiah Riggins was elected Collector.

City election, April 1, 1872: Luther Naylor, Mayor; Joseph Statler, City Judge; A. S. Jackson, City Marshal; Rev. S. S. Martin, City Collector. Aldermen—H. M. Anderson, First Ward; Andrew McElhany, Second Ward; N. Travis, Third Ward; J. S. Gates, Fourth Ward.

J. F. Culp was re-appointed City Clerk, and John Lazell, Treasurer.

A petition, as provided by law, having been presented to the City Council, an election was ordered to take place August 5, 1872, to vote upon the question of organizing under the general incorporation act, which was carried by a large majority of the voters, who were glad of an opportunity to "set down on" the old "Tweed charter," as they contemptuously called the one which they were then under. This required a change in the boundaries of the wards, as it was found, by a census, that we were entitled to but three wards and two Aldermen from each ward. The Clerk and Treasurer now became elective officers, and a City Attorney was added to the list. The city government went into operation under the general incorporation act at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

City election, April 15, 1873: T. J. Watkins, Mayor; J. C. Warnock, City Clerk; John Lazell, City Treasurer; W. P. Freeman, City Attorney; Jacob Benscoter, Police Magistrate; Dennis Pride (appointed), City Marshal. Aldermen—A. A. Cargill, J. S. Gates, First Ward; W. I. Kincaid, J. C. Ellsberry, Second Ward; W. S. Chenoweth, L. D. Case, Third Ward.

City election, April 21, 1874: Aldermen—Dr. J. A. Walker, First Ward; W. I. Kincaid, Second Ward; M. C. Vanloon (to fill vacancy), Second Ward; S. D. Swing, Third Ward. John Lazell, City Treasurer; J. C. Warnock, City Clerk; G. W. Ellsberry, City Attorney; John B. Wilson (appointed), City Marshal.

City election, April 20, 1875: T. J. Watkins, Mayor; J. C. Warnock, City Clerk; John Lazell, City Treasurer; I. R. Brown, City Attorney. Aldermen—J. S. Gates, First Ward; M. C. Vanloon, Second Ward; W. S. Chenoweth, Third Ward. John B. Wilson (appointed), City Marshal.

City election, April 18, 1876: J. C. Warnock, City Clerk; John Lazell, City Treasurer; I. R. Brown, City Attorney. Aldermen—Augustus Green, First Ward; John Dietrich, Second Ward; S. D. Swing, Third Ward. D. E. Lessourd (appointed), City Marshal.

City election, April 17, 1877: T. J. Watkins, Mayor; J. C. Warnock, City Clerk; John Lazell, City Treasurer; W. A. Bartholomew, City Attorney; D. E. Lessourd (appointed), City Marshal. Aldermen—J. S. Gates, First Ward; F. N. Smith, Second Ward; Luther Naylor, Third Ward.

J. C. Warnock having resigned the office of City Clerk, an election was ordered by the Council to take place October 16, 1877, to fill the vacancy. The election was held, but was decided to be unwarranted by the charter, consequently null and void, and the vote was not canvassed. At the meeting of October 27, 1877, the Mayor appointed W. H. Weaver to fill the vacancy.

City election, April 16, 1878: J. C. Johnson, Police Magistrate. Aldermen—Nelson Warnock, First Ward; John Dietrich, Second Ward; S. D. Swing, Third Ward. D. E. Lessourd (appointed), City Marshal.

Mayor Watkins having died soon after this election, Alderman J. S. Gates was unanimously appointed Mayor for the unexpired term, by his colleagues in the Council.

In consequence of the continued absence of W. H. Weaver in business, the office of City Clerk was declared vacant at the meeting of April 5, 1879, and Frank M. Conehay was appointed to fill the vacancy.

City election, April 15, 1879: J. C. Warnock, Mayor; F. M. Conehay, City Clerk; J. H. Faith, City Treasurer; I. R. Brown, City Attorney. Aldermen—Dr. A. M. Bird, First Ward; Henry Wakeman, Second Ward; J. C. Ambrose, Third Ward. D. E. Lessourd (appointed), City Marshal.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

In this connection we will give a list of the principal township officers elected at the annual town meetings since the adoption of township organization. We will state, however, that the two Justices of the Peace elected in this township after it was organized a voting precinct and thereby separated from Salt Creek Township were William Hibberd and William Pollock in 1857. In 1861, William Hibberd was succeeded by his brother Israel Hibberd, who, with the exception of one short interval, has held the office by re-election from that time until now.

The first election under township organization was held in the old frame schoolhouse (which was recently removed and converted into a machine-shop), April 1, 1862, at which town meeting Rev. John Andrews presided as Moderator, and George Young acted as Clerk.

The full list of officers elected at that meeting was as follows: R. A. Hurt, Supervisor; John H. Duvall, Town Clerk; John S. Wilburn, Assessor; William Warnock, Jr., Collector; C. Hume, Overseer Poor; J. C. Temple, W. H. Mitchell, E. M. Douglas, Commissioners of Highways; Israel Hibberd, Dr. W. J. Chamblin, Justices of the Peace; J. L. Hastings, William McDown, Constables.

Year.	Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1863	B. A. Rosebrough....	Abram Swing.....	W. J. Chamblin.....	William Warnock, Jr.
1864	J. S. Wilburn	Abram Swing.....	Joseph Taylor.....	William Warnock, Jr.
1865	J. S. Wilburn.....	Samuel Sites.....	Joseph Taylor.....	William Warnock, Jr.
1866	J. L. Hastings.....	Dr. J. A. Walker.....	S. D. Swing.....	William Warnock, Jr.
1867	Cortes Hume.....	Israel Hibberd.....	Joseph Taylor.....	J. S. Wilburn.
1868	J. S. Baner.....	William Hibberd.....	Nelson Warnock.....	William Warnock, Jr.
1869	Edward Copland.....	G. W. Ellsberry.....	D. W. Wilson	William Warnock, Jr.
1870	D. E. LeSourd	S. M. Badger.....	Joseph Taylor.....	J. A. Phelps.
1871	D. E. LeSourd.....	J. C. Ellsberry.....	Joseph Taylor.....	S. M. Badger.
1872	W. H. Mitchell.....	J. J. Strome.....	Joseph Taylor.....	S. M. Badger.
1873	D. E. LeSourd.....	Dr. J. A. Walker.....	Joseph Taylor.....	J. C. Ellsberry.
1874	Augustus Green.....	U. Naylor.....	Joseph Taylor.....	Dr. J. A. Walker.
1875	P. Norton.....	J. C. Ellsberry..	Joseph Taylor.....	B. A. Rosebrough.
1876	B. A. Rosebrough....	J. C. Ellsberry..	A. L. Clary.....	J. C. Johnson.
1877	B. A. Rosebrough....	J. C. Ellsberry.....	A. S. Jackson.....	J. H. Faith.
1878	B. A. Rosebrough....	J. C. Ellsberry.....	A. S. Jackson.....	George Brooker.
1879	B. A. Rosebrough....	J. C. Ellsberry.....	A. S. Jackson.....	W. H. Tooker.

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

While Mason City has much to be proud of in general improvements, business facilities and beauty of location and surrounding country, none of these transcends in importance and influence her public schools, for here her children are provided a good and substantial education, thorough in every department, from the fundamentals well up into the classics and the higher mathematics.

In 1860, a frame school building was erected in the east part of town, which served its purpose well until the population rendered a more commodious building necessary. After renting such additional rooms as could be obtained to accommodate the pupils, a large three-story brick building on the west side was projected, and, after considerable contention, it was decided at an election to build a $20,000 schoolhouse on the half-block donated for that purpose by Mr. Straut, in his West Addition. This building is three stories in height, with two schoolrooms on each floor. It was built the year 1868, and, as soon as completed, a graded school was organized, with Prof. F. C. Garbutt as Principal.

In 1877, our school population had further increased until another school building was demanded, and, to meet that demand, the beautiful new brick schoolhouse on the east side was built, at a cost of about $7,000. This is a substantial two-story brick, with two schoolrooms on each floor.

The names of the Principals who have presided over our graded public schools, since their organization as such, are as follows, in the order of their succession: F. C. Garbutt, three years; G. W. Dominique, three years; W. H. Williamson, two years; C. L. Raymond, one year; W. H. Williamson, one year; O. T. Denny, one year. We give a list of teachers employed each term since 1876, in the order of their respective grades:

Term commencing September, 1876: Prof. C. L. Raymond, Principal; Miss L. Effie Peter, Mrs. Sara E. Pierce, Miss Hettie I. Hamilton, Miss

Nellie E. Wickizer, Miss Belle May, Mrs. M. A. Slade, Miss Josie Yost, Miss Lilla Cook.

Term commencing September, 1877: Prof. W. H. Williamson, Principal; Mrs. Sara E. Pierce, Mrs. M. A. Slade, Miss Nellie E. Wickizer, Miss Josie Yost, Miss Emma Patterson, Miss Belle May, Miss Rinta Lamoreux, Miss Lilla Cook.

Term commencing September, 1878: Prof. O. T. Denny, Principal; Mrs. Sara E. Pierce, Miss Agnes A. Gamble, Miss Olive A. Hudson, Miss Nellie E. Wickizer, Miss Belle May, Miss Ida Patten, Miss Rinta Lamoreux, Miss Lilla Cook.

Term commencing September, 1879: Prof. O. T. Denny, Principal; Mrs. Sara E. Pierce, Miss Agnes A. Gamble, Miss Olive A. Hudson, Miss Adelia Henry, Miss Belle May, Miss Gertie Chase, Miss Rinta Lamoreux, Miss Lilla Cook.

The country district schools throughout the township are all in good condition, and each district is provided with a good schoolhouse. The ladies are to be especially commended for the heroism with which they have contended against and effectually broken down the old pioneer prejudice against them as school teachers, until now their abilities are recognized and appreciated in this grand and noble avocation, and, by dint of inexorable perseverance, they are largely in the majority as teachers in this township.

The names of the School Treasurers of the township from its organization down to the present time are as follows, in the order of succession; First, Michael Swing; second, Rev. L. R. Hastings; third, William Warnock, Jr.; fourth, Henry Cease; fifth, John Lazell, present incumbent.

The report of the Township Treasurer for this year shows the following statistics:

Number males under twenty-one years of age	579
Number females under twenty-one years of age	513
Total under twenty-one years of age	1,092
Number males between the ages of six and twenty-one	372
Number females between the ages of six and twenty-one	322
Total between the ages of six and twenty-one	694
Number School Districts in township	4
Number districts having school five months or more	4
Whole number public schools in township	4
Whole number months of school	30
Average number months of school	7½
Number male pupils enrolled	264
Number female pupils enrolled	245
Total pupils enrolled	509
Number male teachers employed	3
Number female teachers employed	9
Total teachers employed	12
Number months taught by males	24
Number months taught by females	72
Total months taught	96

Grand total days' attendance	63,355½
Number graded schools in township	1
Number months taught in graded school	8
Number public high schools in township	1
Whole number schoolhouses in township	5
Principal township fund	$1 291 28
Amount of township fund invested or loaned	1,291 28
Highest monthly wages paid any male teacher	100 00
Highest monthly wages paid any female teacher	45 00
Lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher	30 00
Lowest monthly wages paid any female teacher	27 50
Average monthly wages paid male teachers	59 72
Average monthly wages paid female teachers	39 53
Amount borrowed for building purposes	9,600 00
Amount district tax levy for school purposes (1878)	7,250 00
Estimated value of school property	18,000 00
Estimated value school apparatus	100 00
Paid male teachers last year	1,433 50
Paid female teachers last year	2,846 82
Paid for repairs and improvements	9 90
Paid for school furniture	6 40
Paid for fuel and incidental expenses	664 73
Paid Township Treasurer for services	121 25
Paid interest on district bonds	536 75
Paid on outstanding indebtedness	500 00
Paid Treasurer Township 21, Range 5	132 68
Total expenditures during year	6,252 03

The County Superintendent of Schools is a resident of this city, and the above is from the last report of the Township Treasurer, on file in the County Superintendent's office.

The first Board of School Directors in this town was composed of Messrs. William Hibberd, Dr. A. R. Cooper and L. D. Cox. The present Board is composed of A. A. Cargill, L. B. Eulass and Mrs. T. C. Chamblin. The latter is the first lady upon whom the official honor of an elective school office was ever conferred in this county.

TRAGEDIES.

While this city has always maintained a high moral standard, it is not wholly exempt from those shocking tragedies into which perverse humanity often develops. The first was in the fall of 1864, a few days after the Presidential election, when political bitterness and strife had reached and assumed its most desperate depth. Frank M. Jones, who came into this vicinity from Virginia about a year before the tragical event now under consideration, had, from the accident of his nativity, coupled with his undisguised and outspoken sentiments on the political question of the day, incurred the hostility of several parties of the opposite political belief, which was fully reciprocated by Jones, and the bitterness soon ripened into a crisis. Jones was teaching school at the time, a mile and a half south of town, and, learning that a man from Salt

Creek Township, named Moses Thompson, had been in town several days watching for him, to "settle a grudge" that had been engendered on election-day, about a week before, he armed himself with a double-barrel shotgun, and, in the evening, after school was dismissed, proceeded to town. He saw Thompson out on the south side of a saloon which was kept in a building a short distance northwest of where the La Forge grain elevator now stands, and heard his threats against him (Jones), upon which, from the rear of A. & S. D. Swing's store, through which he passed, he fired upon Thompson, mortally wounding him, from the effects of which he died next day. Jones leisurely departed, and was never captured and brought to trial. It is reported that he went to Missouri, and, a few years after, was himself shot and killed.

The next was the tragical death of Dr. W. J. Chamblin, in the spring of 1871, at the hands of Zopher Case. This grew out of a land title contest with reference to a beautiful quarter-section adjoining town, on the southeast. Case moved a house on to one forty-acre lot of the disputed land, claiming title from one Tunison, Chamblin's contestant. Case moved his house on the premises in the night, and moved his family into it, which brought about an ejectment suit. In plowing, in the spring of 1871, Dr. Chamblin ordered his men to plow across Case's front yard, in the forenoon of the day of this tragical event; but Case would not allow them to do so. The matter was reported to Dr. Chamblin by his men at noon, and, when they went out to work in the afternoon, he took a shotgun and bade his plowmen follow him, which they did. He proceeded a short distance in advance of the teams toward Case's premises, and, when he reached the disputed line, Case, who was watching him from his door, took up his shotgun and fired upon the Doctor, killing him instantly. Case surrendered to the authorities, and, after a tedious drag and continuance from time to time of the case in the Circuit Court, was finally acquitted, and he, too, in July, 1876, met a violent death at the hands of the night-watchman, John B. Wilson, who was acquitted by the grand jury.

In the spring of 1873, Charles H. Linticum, who was then a farmer, out near the mouth of Prairie Creek, made a deadly assault upon Joseph Cowperthwaite, another farmer of that neighborhood, they having met in town. This tragedy occurred in what is now J. D. Hawes & Co.'s harness-shop, on Tonica street. The assault was made with a revolver, Linticum shooting at Cowperthwaite some three times, the last taking effect in the side, glancing off on a rib. This created intense excitement, and, for the first time, lynch law was freely talked; but the injured party proved to be not dangerously wounded, and better counsel prevailed. Linticum was arrested, and sent for Col. R. G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, to conduct his defense in the preliminary examination. After dragging along several terms, the indictment was quashed, and the matter dropped out of court.

The next was in the spring of 1874, and was an attempt by one Alonzo Winn to murder his wife. The attack was made about 8 o'clock at night,

April 21, at the residence of Samuel Wilson, on Main street, with a pistol, the shot taking effect in the eye, totally destroying it; but, after much suffering, the lady recovered. Winn made his escape, but was captured over near Decatur, and imprisoned. This tragedy created the most intense excitement, and, if Winn had been brought through this place on his way to the County Jail at Havana, he would surely have been hung. A great crowd gathered at the depots at the arrival of every train, and the undercurrent of suppressed feeling unmistakably indicated determined vengeance. He was tried at the term of court following, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of seven years.

In 1873, early in the year, the I., B. & W. Extension Railway was completed through this city and county. The new road had been estimated of incalculable benefit to our town, but the reverse was the result, for, upon its line east and west, grain shipping and trading stations were built, which materially diminished the trade in this place.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In this region, perhaps, the Methodist Church can justly claim priority, for its ministers have ever been in the vanguard of civilization, and not unfrequently in the advance "picket line," yet, in this vicinity, the Baptist and Christian (Campbellite) sects had their representatives in the new and wild vineyard, at about an equally early day. It is impossible to obtain reliable data of the first "class" organized in this township, but it was far back in the forties, though the entire county was included in one circuit until 1856. Up to this date, the "circuit-rider" resided in Havana, and made his indefinite rounds on horseback. The organization from which the Methodist Episcopal society in this town was formed, was at the Pollock Schoolhouse, about three miles east of Mason City.

This was made one of the "appointments" in the circuit as early as 1858, and religious service was held at such places as could be obtained until the frame schoolhouse, east of the railroad, was built, after which, meetings were held there until the erection of the present church building in 1863, during the pastoral charge of Rev. W. P. Paxton, who was succeeded, in the order named, by Revs. Barthelow and Rutledge. The Church in town was constituted a charge in 1868, and Rev. Simmons appointed Pastor, who was succeeded, in the order named, by Revs. Warfield, Parkhurst, Carroll, Armentrout, Sinnock and Moore, the latter now Pastor in charge. The Methodist congregation in this city has a goodly membership, both in number and quality, and sustains a good Sunday school.

Next, in order of age, is the Baptist society. The organization in town had its origin in the Church organized at the Pollock Schoolhouse, east of town, in 1856, which was bodily transferred to Mason City, in November, 1859. Elder L. R. Hastings was the first resident Baptist minister of this township, having settled on and improved a farm about two miles east of town in 1851, and it

was mainly through his efforts that the organization at the Pollock Schoolhouse was formed in 1856. He now resides in town, and is a veteran, faithful servant of the Master, and is universally honored and esteemed for his upright life. The meetings of this Church were principally held in the frame schoolhouse, which was the "meeting-house" of the day for all religious sects and opinions, until 1867, when the present Baptist Church was built. Since its organization, the following ministers have officiated as Pastors, in the order named: Elders Hastings, Hartley, Holtsclaw, Curry, Haughey, Blunt, Martin, Scott and Hobbs, the latter now in his tenth year. This society now numbers nearly two hundred members.

The Presbyterian society dates its organization from 1857, when a society was organized by Revs. Templeton and Andrews—the latter, Rev. John Andrews, presiding as Pastor until 1867, when the present Pastor, Rev. Stephen J. Bogle, assumed pastoral charge. Service was principally held in the schoolhouse until the building of the frame church (now the Catholic Church), in 1864. This church house cost about $2,000, and was quite an enterprise for the prairie town at that time. In 1871, owing to the increase of membership and large attendance at the Sunday service, this house was found to be too small to accommodate the congregation, and it was decided to sell the old church house and build a larger one. The present fine brick edifice was then projected and successfully carried through to completion, ready for dedication in February, 1872. This society has a membership of about two hundred. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Bogle, owns the residence and grounds he occupies, and, as an exception to the rule with which ministers are regarded, he is looked upon as a permanent citizen.

The Catholic society was organized here in 1872, when it purchased the wooden church building of the Presbyterian society. They added to it and re-arranged it so as to meet the wants of their service. They have only part of the time had a resident priest, but have been provided service at regular times.

The Union Chapel had its origin in a somewhat dilapidated dwelling in the southeast part of town, where, in the spring of 1876, E. M. Sharp, Dr. J. M. Taylor, and others, organized a Sunday school, as members of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the special benefit of the poor of the city. A wonderful interest was soon aroused among those who, by their poverty, considered themselves shut out from the means of grace dispensed at the regular churches, where, unfortunately, a great many attend service more to display crinoline and millinery styles than the "beauty of holiness." This building was soon found inadequate to the demand for room, and an old billiard-room, of abundant capacity, was purchased, moved to a suitable location near the scene of the first effort of "leaven," remodeled and made pleasant and comfortable, and now maintains a good Sunday school and affords a comfortable place of worship for all who wish to avail themselves of it.

The first benevolent society organized here was Mason City Lodge, No. 403, A., F. & A. M. This Lodge was organized in January, 1864, and now contains a membership of about one hundred. The year 1869, this Lodge built a third story on the brick building now occupied as a drug store by A. Bradley, which was then being erected, which furnishes a handsome, commodious and secure lodge-room. The elective officers now serving are: H. C. Burnham, W. M.; S. M. Badger, S. W.; J. C. Warnock, J. W.; F. N. Smith, Treasurer; J. F. Culp, Secretary.

Mason City Lodge, No. 337, I. O. of O. F., was also organized the year 1866, and now contains a membership of about one hundred. The present incumbent elective officers are: J. F. Culp, N. G.; G. W. Ellsberry, V. G.; J. J. Cox, Secretary; H. M. Anderson, Recording Secretary; John Cameron, Treasurer; J. H. Faith, Deputy. This Lodge meets in a third-floor room, in La Forge Block.

Mason City Encampment, No. 175, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1876, and holds its meetings in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The present incumbent elective officers are: F. H. Cook, C. P.; H. M. Anderson, H. P.; C. W. Thomas, S. W.; S. Eulass, J. W.; A. E. Whitney, Scribe; G. W. Ellsberry, Treasurer; G. W. Ellsberry, Deputy.

Unity Lodge, No. 792, Knights of Honor, was organized in the fall of 1877, and now contains fifty members; holds its meetings in Masonic Hall. The present incumbent elective officers are: J. P. Canfield, Past Dictator; F. M. Swing, Dictator; H. C. Parker, Vice Dictator; D. E. Le Sourd, Assistant Dictator; Lafe Swing, Guide; J. F. Culp, Reporter; W. H. Tooker, Financial Reporter; B. D. Riner, Treasurer; I. A. Smith, Chaplain; O. S. King, Guardian; George Brooker, Sentinel; Dr. A. M. Bird, Medical Examiner; Lafe Swing, Marcus Kahn and I. R. Brown, Trustees.

Modoc Tribe, No. 14, Improved Order of Red Men (I. O. of R. M.), was organized in November, 1878, and now contains a membership of sixty-two. It holds its councils in the room over H. T. Lewin's grocery store. H. T. Lewin, of this city, is Grand Deputy Sachem for the State of Illinois, and Representative of the State in the Grand Council of the United States. The present incumbent elective officers of the Tribe are: S. M. Badger, Sachem; F. N. Smith, Senior Sagamore; W. A. Hoover, Junior Sagamore; Thomas Entwistle, Prophet; F. M. Conehay, Assistant Chief of Records; James D. Hawes, Keeper of Wampum.

Pioneer Relief Association, Division No. 12, was organized in this city in April, 1879, and has its regular meetings the last Friday evening in every month. Its officers are J. C. Warnock, President, and J. J. Cox, Secretary.

In this connection and under this head it is proper to state that a library association has just been formed in this city in the name of the Mason City Library Association, with forty-two members, and the first invoice of books,

numbering 100 volumes. The regular meetings of this Association are the second Monday evenings of every month. The Association was permanently organized August 25, 1879, and the following officers elected: Rev. S. J. Bogle, President; O. S. King, Vice President; J. F. Culp, Secretary; Miss Olive A. Hudson, Treasurer; Ira A. Smith, Librarian, and Miss Belle May, Mrs. E. Craig, N. S. Forsyth, James Stebbings and Dr. J. M. Taylor, Executive Committee.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS.

At first, as is usually and necessarily the case, the merchandising business was not classified, but each store kept a stock of general merchandise, not so extensive in quantity as in variety. Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, harness, saddles, plows, groceries, hardware, and all departments of the merchandise business, was conducted in the one house.

Mr. A. A. Cargill is the veteran merchant in town, and the only one of the pioneer merchants who has continued in business ever since and is now so engaged, as the senior member of the firm of Cargill & Swing, in an extensive dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, occupying three separate rooms on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets. C. Hume, another pioneer of the town, commenced business in 1858, but for several years of the intervening time since, was out on a farm, but is now engaged in the agricultural implement trade, east of the C. & A. Railroad, on the corner of Mason and Chestnut streets. S. D. Swing, now retired, still lives in town, but for a number of years has been out of active business. Dr. A. R. Cooper was the first resident physician in town, and built and occupied the house now owned and occupied by R. Proctor, near the La Forge Elevator. Travis & Brown built the first steam grain elevator, of which mention has before been made. Propst & Cottrell opened the first drug store in the brick building on the corner north of the St. Nicholas Hotel, who was succeeded by Drs. Patterson & Conover, they by Dr. J. S. Walker, and he by Kincaid & Bradley, who moved it from that place to the brick building now occupied in the business by Allen Bradley. Hume & Warnock built the drug-store room now occupied by Dr. W. A. Dunn, on Chestnut street, who bought it of Smith & Strome a few years ago. The drug store owned by John H. Hopkins, on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, was built for that purpose in 1871, and has been so used ever since. N. Cottrell opened the first picture gallery in town, up-stairs over the Propst & Cottrell drug store, in 1860. Before that, he traveled about in a car from place to place, and made pictures of the old-style daguerreotype pattern. The next was by Eld. J. M. Haughey, in the upper story of the old Keefer store building. Mr. Haughey was then the Pastor of the Baptist congregations in this vicinity, and often supplemented the matrimonial knot by taking a picture of the happy pair. Next in the picture business was S. M. Miller, who now occupies rooms over the First National Bank.

The first newspaper was the Mason City *News*, the nucleus of which was a small job printing office, owned by Haughey & Eulass. The first issue of the paper was July 4, 1867, the day the laying of the track on the Jacksonville branch of the C. & A. Railroad reached the corporation line from the south. The paper was published by Eld. J. M. Haughey and W. S. Walker, the latter having bought an interest in the office about a month before. In 1871, W. S. Walker sold his interest to J. C. Warnock, and the name of the paper was changed to Mason City *Independent*. Mr. Haughey has retained his interest and position as senior proprietor ever since the paper was started, except awhile the year 1869, and from September 1, 1877, to September 1, 1878, when he was sole proprietor by buying out his partner. J. C. Warnock has edited the paper since February 9, 1871, with the exception of one year he was away as editor and proprietor of the *Mason County Democrat*, at Havana. The *Independent* is now in its thirteenth volume.

The Mason City *Journal* was established late in the fall of 1871 by I. E. Knapp, by whom the material of the Havana *Reveille* office was bought and here moved for that purpose, and was edited by Capt. A. P. Stover until January, 1872, when Mr. Knapp sold out to W. S. Walker, who assumed editorial charge. In 1874, Mr. Walker sold out to Dr. J. A. Walker and Wells Corey, and soon after, the former sold his interest to the latter, by whom it has since been continued.

The first flouring-mill was built in 1868 by Hulshizer & Smith, which was destroyed by fire a few years afterward, and never rebuilt. The next was erected on the site of the present one by Warnock & Montgomery in 1870. This one was also destroyed by fire a few years afterward, and the present commodious building erected in its stead, and is now owned and operated by Ironmonger & Tibbetts.

The first bank was that of Warnock & Co., which went into operation in 1866, and failed in 1870.

The next was that of Campbell & Porter, in their store called the "Double Mammoth," now used as a restaurant and billiard hall. This bank went into operation in 1868, and was the nucleus from which the First National Bank was organized, in 1871, with a paid-up capital stock of $50,000, and has been in successful operation ever since. Otho S. King, formerly of Lewistown, Fulton County, was elected Cashier, and has retained the position ever since. G. H. Campbell was elected President, and held the position till 1877, when he was succeeded by R. W. Porter, and he by A. A. Blunt, the present incumbent, in 1879. This bank is located on Main street, in a building erected for the purpose a few years ago. In 1871, J. B. Massey, of Mount Sterling, Brown County, commenced the banking business here, under the name of Mason City Exchange Bank, but closed business after a few years. In 1875, the bank of F. N. Smith & Co. commenced business, and is still in successful operation, in a suitable brick building on Chestnut street. F. N. Smith, a former

druggist, and David Powell, a former merchant of this place, are associated together in this bank.

The public improvements in this city are not extensive as yet, but are permanent and substantial so far as they go. The schoolhouses have been treated of under the head of public schools. The Mason County Soldiers' Monument stands in the center of our park square, and was erected by voluntary contributions soon after the close of the war of the rebellion, at a cost of $5,000, and is a handsome and fitting tribute to the memory of those who gave their lives for their country's cause. It has been the unvarying custom of our people since the erection of this monument, to assemble there the 30th of May each year, and decorate it with flowers with appropriate ceremonies.

The public well and water-tank is a public improvement of great value and advantage. A large tank is built high above, into which the water is pumped by a wind-mill, from which an abundance of water is supplied for all the public wants of the town. The fire engine was purchased several years ago, and a fire company formed to operate it when needed. It is a Champion chemical engine. The streets are well graded and are beautiful and pleasant drives. The sidewalk improvements now in process of construction are being made of brick, and are good, substantial and permanent.

The first calaboose in town was made of sawed 2x6 oak timber, spiked together so as to make almost a solid wooden wall of six inches in thickness. At best, it was a decidedly dismal-looking place. It first stood on Pine street, but was moved to Tonica street, where, a few years ago, it caught fire one rainy night and was totally destroyed. A new brick calaboose was then erected and provided with cells, which is now the city prison.

The city cemetery is located about three-quarters of a mile east of town, and is inclosed by a neat fence, and considerable interest is manifested by the people who have purchased lots in beautifying them. It contains forty acres, about one-half of which is laid off in lots one rod in width and two rods in length, and two lots in each block.

A little more than two years ago, a company of militia was formed in this city and vicinity as Illinois National Guards, under the general militia law of the State, of which see roster in the general history of the county.

A vein of coal five feet and eleven inches in thickness was recently found by boring, a short distance north of town, at a depth of 217 feet, and it is probable that a shaft will be sunk there within a few years.

BATH TOWNSHIP.

This township has considerable river-front, and, excepting Lynchburg, is the southwest town of Mason County. It has an area nearly equal to two Congressional towns, embracing about seventy sections, and is some twelve miles long by six to eight miles wide. It is bounded on the north and northwest



J. B. Abbott

NATRONA

by Havana Township and the Illinois River, on the west by Lynchburg Township, on the south by the Sangamon River, and on the east by Kilbourne Township. The soil, like that of most of Mason County, partakes of a sandy nature, but is exceedingly fertile, producing corn, oats and wheat in great abundance. At the time of its settlement, about one-third of the land included in Bath Township was timbered, the remainder rolling prairie; well watered by the numerous little lakes here and there, among which may be mentioned Wolf, Wiggenton, Swan, Fish, Goose, Bell, and, perhaps, others, while it is drained by the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers, White Oak Creek and numerous sloughs. Artificial draining has also been added, by the opening of ditches at the public expense. One of these modern but valuable improvements extends through the eastern part of the town, and is known as the Ruggles' Ditch, carrying off the superfluous water, through Jordan Slough, into the Sangamon River; and another in the northeast, Black Jack Ditch, conveys the water, through White Oak Creek, into the Illinois. The "Main Branch" of the Illinois River, as it is termed, and which is the deeper channel, but the narrower, diverges from the broader stream about two miles north of the village of Bath, thereby forming an island west of the village, some six sections in extent, called Grand Island, and containing several farms and residences, to which reference will again be made. The Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, more particularly noticed in the general county history, traverses the entire length of Bath Township, entering the north part through Section 26 and running, in a southwest direction, to the village of Bath, when it takes a course due south, on the section line, crossing the Sangamon River between Sections 29 and 30. This road has been of great benefit to this section in transporting the large quantities of grain produced, and, with the competition afforded by the river, the farmers are enabled to secure reasonable rates of freight. The stations in this town are Bath and Saidora, the history of which will be given in another chapter.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The first dwellings reared by white men in the present town of Bath were built by John Stewart and John Gillespie in 1828. Gillespie erected his cabin on the old site of Moscow, and Stewart on Snicarte Island, a portion of which belongs to this township. They were from Tennessee, and though acknowledged the first actual settlers, did not remain long in the town, but in a year or two removed to Schuyler County. Gillespie left his claim "for better or worse," but Stewart sold out to Amos Richardson, and he, in turn, sold it to John Knight, who had entered the land. This was the first land entered in what is now known as Bath Township. Knight was from the East, and was what was called in those early days, by the Southern people, who composed the majority of the settlers, a "flat-mouthed Yankee." Knight settled here in 1829–30, but in a few years removed to Fulton County, where he died soon after. He

sold the place to James H. Allen, with whom he had an extensive law-suit. He sued Allen for the improvements made on the place, but, before the cause was decided, he died.

Henry Shepherd was the first settler in the north part of the township, locating on the spot where afterward rose the village of Matanzas. He was from Eastern Pennsylvania, and is acknowledged to have been the first settler in this immediate neighborhood, though no one now can tell the exact time of his settlement. He entered his land, however, in 1832, and probably came but a short time prior to that date. It is related of him that he would never allow a plow in his corn, but cultivated it exclusively with hoes, a mode of farming that would be looked on at the present day as decidedly peculiar. His death was a singular one, but as we are not sufficiently skilled in medical technicalities to describe it in fitting terms, we will refer our readers for particulars to some of the old settlers (Charley Richardson, for instance), who still remember the circumstances.

From Kentucky, the "dark and bloody ground" of aboriginal story and song, the township received the following additions to its population: Joseph A. Phelps, F. S. D. Marshall, Col. A. S. West, Dr. Harvey Oneal, Maj. B. H. Gatton and his brother, R. P. Gatton, John S. Wilburn, C. P. Richardson, Rev. J. A. Daniels, James Holland, Thomas F., Samuel, Laban and Richard Blunt, William H. Nelms, William, John G. and C. Conover, Samuel Pettitt, and perhaps others.

Joseph A. Phelps settled in the township about 1840, but shortly after moved into the village of Bath. He was the first Circuit Clerk of Mason County, and was at one time Probate Judge, and for a number of years a Justice of the Peace. He finally removed to Nebraska, where he died in 1878. Marshall came from Cass County to this settlement, but was originally from Kentucky. He was a young lawyer when he came here, was elected the first Master in Chancery, and, in 1845, appointed Circuit Clerk by Judge Lockwood; was also elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1847–48. His death occurred in 1854–55. He married a Miss Berry, who taught one of the early schools of Bath.

Col. West first came to the State in 1827–28, and settled near the present city of Virginia, in Cass County, and in 1844 came to this township, where he still owns a large farm, though for some time has been living in Kansas. He visits his former home and old neighbors occasionally, and still vividly remembers the privations of early times in this section of the country. After the county seat was moved to Bath, and before a court house was built, Circuit Court was held at his residence. He was one of the early merchants of Bath; served also with distinction in the Winnebago war. Dr. Oneal, an old settler of this township, married his daughter. He came from Virginia, Cass County, to this township, but, as already noted, was from Kentucky, and settled here about 1842–43, but lives at

present in Kilbourne Township, and will be further noticed in the chapter devoted to that town.

Maj. Gatton came to the State with his father, in 1824, and settled in Cass County (then a part of Morgan), when he was but sixteen years old. In 1831, having begun the battle of life, he located in Beardstown, where he resided until his removal to Bath, in May, 1841, soon after the formation of Mason County. When Maj. Gatton settled in the present village of Bath, there was but one little pole cabin then in the place, besides the house he had had built for his own use before his removal. His brother, R. P. Gatton, came on before him and attended to the building of it, that it might be ready for his brother's family. It was of hewed logs, and, with the exception of the pole cabin already alluded to, was the first residence in Bath Village. The body of this building is still standing, though moved from its original site, and modernized by being weatherboarded and lathed and plastered. R. P. Gatton lived in the village until his death, in 1873. Maj. Gatton is still living, enjoying fine health for a man of three score and ten years. He has been one of the solid business men of the place, one of the first merchants and grain-dealers, and still follows the latter business to some extent. To his active memory, we are indebted for much of the history of this township. He is noticed further in the history of the village. John F. Wilbourn first settled in Beardstown upon coming to the State, but came to Bath in 1843. He served as Circuit Clerk, and was the second Postmaster at Bath. He lives at present two and a half miles east of Mason City. Charles P. Richardson is one of the oldest settlers of Bath Township, now living, having settled here in 1836, and lived in the town ever since. He first settled on Grand Island, opposite Bath, and for ten or twelve years has been living in the village. He came to the State with his father in 1819, the next year after it was admitted into the Union, but did not settle in this county until 1836, as noted above. He was one of the chain-carriers to President Lincoln, when he surveyed the original village of Bath, as hereafter noticed. The surveying party made their home at Mr. Richardson's while engaged in the work, who, with true Kentucky hospitality, refused all offers of remuneration, but "honest Old Abe," determined to compensate him for the trouble his party had caused him, surveyed his land free of charge. Mr. Richardson is still living and in vigorous health, with a mind well stored with the history of the county and anecdotes of the pioneer days, some of which are given to embellish these pages. Rev. J. A. Daniels was born in Virginia, but removed with his parents to Kentucky when a child. He came to Illinois in 1835, and settled in Cass County, and, in 1845, came to this township, where he has resided ever since, most of the time in the village of Bath. He is one of the pioneer preachers of the Baptist denomination. James Holland was his father-in-law, and came to the town with Daniels. He died a number of years ago. The Blunts came here in the thirties. Thomas F. and Laban came first. Just here we give the following from A. A. Blunt, a son of Thomas F., as of

interest to his family and old friends: "Thomas F. Blunt was born in Kent County, Md., and removed with his parents to Kentucky in boyhood. He married Miss Alderson, of Hart County, Ky., and of eight children born to them, four are still living. In the fall of 1831, he removed to Missouri, and, in 1833, to Illinois. He came to the territory now embraced in Mason County in December of that year. In 1849, unaided and alone, he built a schoolhouse, for school and church purposes, and provided a teacher for the ensuing winter. He was one of the original members of Mount Zion Baptist Church (mentioned elsewhere), and the only one now living in the county. He owned the first threshing machine and the first reaper ever operated in Mason County. In 1872, he was attacked with palsy in his right side, with which he is still a sufferer." A few years later, Richard Blunt, a brother to Thomas and Laban, came to the settlement. He and Laban died in the township. Samuel Blunt, one of the brothers, lives at present in Kilbourne Township. William H. Nelms first settled in Cass County, and came from Beardstown to Bath in 1842. He and Maj. Gatton had the first store in Bath, a business continued for some time, and a son of Mr. Nelms now lives in Havana, and is engaged in the grain business. The elder Mr. Nelms was one of the original proprietors of the village of Bath. The Conovers came to the township and settled within a mile of Bath, about the year 1841. There were three brothers of them—Combs, William and John G., and their father settled in Morgan County in 1821, where the family lived until the sons came here as above. All are dead except John G., who lives in another part of the county—Sherman Township, we believe. Samuel Pettitt settled here about 1848, and some years later moved to Missouri, where he died.

From Tennessee, the home of Old Hickory, we have the following recruits: Joseph Adkins, Joseph Wallace, William and James Dew, Manning and Thomas Bruce, Nelson R. Ashurst, John Johnson, Matthew Wiley and son, Patrick W. Campbell, and his son, George H. Campbell, and probably others, whose names we have failed to obtain. The Campbells were among the early settlers of Bath Township, were prominent business and professional men, and accumulated a large property. George H. Campbell, a son of Patrick W. Campbell, came to the township as early as 1838, then a youth of but seventeen years; his father came in 1840, and settled down in the southern part of the town near Smith Turner's. He was the first Surveyor of Mason County, an office he held for a number of years, and was one of the highly respected citizens of the town and county. George H., upon whose shoulders the father's mantle worthily rests, was elected to office in early life, that of Assessor and Treasurer of the county, soon after attaining his majority. He married a daughter of Maj. Gatton, and their eldest son, William H. Campbell, is an able lawyer of Havana, and the present Mayor of that city. George H. Campbell is a lawyer of ability and has served his country at the bar, in the legislative halls of the State, and on the tented field. His record as County Judge is well known and needs no

comment. He was elected to the Legislature in 1858, and served with ability. During the late war, he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, of which he was made Lieutenant Colonel, but resigned in about a year on account of ill health. At present he resides in Mason City, where he is further noticed.

The Dews settled here about 1842, and consisted of four brothers, viz.: Joseph, Wallace, William and James, the latter being the youngest, and not coming until several years after the others. Wallace and William are dead, but Joseph and James are still living. The Bruces settled here about 1846–47. Manning removed to Logan County long ago, and Thomas has been lost sight of. Joseph Adkins came in 1840, and lived in the town until his death in 1878. He died near Saidora, and owned the land on which that station is located. Nelson R. Ashurst was one of the early settlers and located here about 1839. He died of cholera many years ago, but has two sons still living in the township. John Johnson settled just east of the village of Bath, as early as 1837–38, where he resided for a time, and then removed into Lynchburg Township, and is there mentioned further among the early settlers of that town. Matthew Wiley was among the early comers to this section, but what year he located here we could not learn. He had a son named Matthew, who lived with him. The old gentleman settled in Stewart's house, already mentioned as one of the first built in the township. The family finally moved to Texas.

William F. Bunton is a North Carolinian, and came to Illinois in 1840, and to Bath in 1842. His brother, John N. Bunton, came to the town with him, but died June 23, 1861. W. F. Bunton is still living, one of the respected citizens of Bath Village. When the county seat was located at Bath, and a temple of justice erected, Mr. Bunton put the roof upon the structure. Arthur Morrow, with two brothers, Thomas and Allen, settled in Bath Township about 1838–39. All of them are now dead. They were from North Carolina, and were highly respected citizens. Arthur Morrow has a son living in the village of Bath, who though but a boy when his father came here, has a vivid recollection of the early times; and to his excellent memory we are indebted for many facts pertaining to the early history of the township. A man named Thomas Hubbard settled in the south part of the township among the earliest. He came from Greene County to this neighborhood, and after a few years returned whence he came. He was a son-in-law of Allen Morrow.

George A. Bonney came from the Empire State to Illinois, in 1833, with his sister, mother and stepfather, locating in what is now Cass County. His ancestors settled in Massachusetts, in colonial times, and his grandfather, a Colonel of the State troops commanded a regiment at Springfield, Mass., in an engagement during what is known as the whisky insurrection. Some years after coming to Illinois, he was licensed to preach, though quite young, and

joined the Illinois Conference. He was transferred to Missouri, but remained but a few years, on account of poor health. After his return to Illinois, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Among other objects of enterprise, he built a large grain warehouse on the Snicarte Slough, which flowed through his farm; but this was burnt by incendiaries. He died a few years ago, lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Isaac Vail was a native of Ohio, and sprang from a solid old Buckeye family. He came to Illinois in 1843, locating in Vermont, Fulton County, and, in 1845, came to Bath Township. He was one of the energetic merchants and business men of Bath, and to him the village owes much of its prosperity. Having accumulated a large property, he retired from the cares of business, spending the last years of a busy life in comparative quiet, and died in February, 1878, upon the threshold of fourscore years. Warren Heberling, one of the leading citizens and stanch business men of Bath, married a daughter of Mr. Vail.

Smith Turner came to Bath about 1838 or 1839, and settled in the south part of the township. He married a daughter of Drury S. Field, an early settler of this section, and who entered a large body of land of the town. Mr. Turner was a lawyer of ability, and upon the removal of the county seat to Bath, he located in the village, where he practiced his profession, and was, for a term or two, Probate Judge. He finally removed to Missouri about the commencement of the war.

V. B. Holmes was one of the early settlers in the vicinity of Matanzas, and was a stately old Virginian. He entered 12,000 acres of land for Dr. Field, and for his services received a fourth interest in the land. He is remembered as a man of many peculiarities, but as he is more particularly mentioned in the county history, we will not speak of him further in this connection, but to note the fact that he moved to Tazewell County, where he died. He bought land near Matanzas from the elder Schulte, whose son, John H., lives in Havana at present, and is the Deputy County Clerk. Henry Wiggenton, also, was interested at Matanzas, with Holmes, but sold out and moved to Missouri prior to 1850.

Joseph F. Benner came from Ohio, and settled in this township. He assisted in building the Court House when the seat of justice was moved to Bath. Mr. Benner removed to Lincoln, Logan County, a good many years ago. Samuel Craggs came to this section in 1845 or 1846; was a carpenter by trade, and came from "Old Hengland." His wife was a sister to Smith Turner. Two brothers—William and Charles Craggs—at present live in Kilbourne Township. His father was also among the early settlers, but died many years ago.

William, Daniel, Francis and John Bell may also be numbered among the early settlers, though the exact year of their settlement is not remembered. After a few years they returned to Greene County, where they came from. They

were a chime of Bells that were perfectly harmonious in tone, as we were told that all four of the brothers married sisters (Morrows), and soon little Bells began to jingle. They married sisters to Thomas Hubbard's wife. William and Daniel were preachers; William entering the ministry as soon as he reached manhood. J. P. Hudson came from Massachusetts to Illinois, and settled in Macoupin County in 1838, removed to this town in 1845, and located at Matanzas, where he resided several years, and then removed to his farm about five miles east of Havana, and afterward to the city of Havana. About 1866, he removed to Mason City. He claims to have introduced the first McCormick's Reaper into this county, and sold it afterward to William Ainsworth, of Lynchburg Township.

The Clotfelters settled in Bath Township in 1839–40. They came from Morgan County here, but were natives of some of the older settled States. The family consisted of Jacob Clotfelter, Sr., and his sons Jacob and Michael. The old gentleman has been dead some ten years, having removed to Kansas with his son Jacob, where he died. Michael lives in this township. Kean Mahoney came from the "auld sod" and was one of the early settlers in Bath. He owned land near the village, and made an addition to it known as Mahoney's Addition. He went to California in 1853, and as he has never returned, if living, is probably laboring with Dennis Kearney to compel the "Chinese to go." The Beesleys were from New Jersey, and finding plenty of sand here, like their own little State down on the Atlantic coast, located in Cass County, and in 1845 came to this township. The elder Beesley lives at present with his son Frank in Jacksonville, while John, another son, lives in the city of Virginia. They were prominent merchants and grain-dealers at Bath, and did an extensive business. D. B. Frost, a down-east Yankee, settled here in 1843, and afterward sold out and moved to Wisconsin.

Drury S. Field came from "Old Virginny," and settled in Mason County in 183–, on what is known as Field's Prairie, where he died in 1838. He was a physician, and said to be the first practitioner in Mason County. He was a man of wealth, and entered considerable land, or had it entered by V. B. Holmes, as already noted in this chapter. A. E. Field was a son, and, like his father, a "doctor," also a man of intellect and influence in the community. Mr. Field raised a large family of children, most of whom are dead. As they settled in that portion of Bath which was taken off to form Kilbourne, they are further noticed in the history of the latter town. Edward Field, the father of Dr. Drury S. Field, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and served through the long and desperate struggle for independence. Stokes Edwards came here among the pioneers, and still lives in this township, or on the line between this and Kilbourne Township. John A. Martin, another pioneer, from the sands of New Jersey, came here about 1846 or 1847. He first settled in Morgan County, but came to Bath, as recorded above, where he resided until his death, about four years ago. Thomas Howard, a brother-in-law to F. S. D. Marshall, came about

1845, and died some years ago. Thomas Hardisty came from Peoria to this settlement, but was originally from Kentucky, and used to regale his friends with many stories and anecdotes of that famous old State. He settled here in 1847 or 1848, remained but a few years, and then moved away. J. W. Northern was also an early settler, and removed to Kansas, since which little has been heard from him. Israel Carman and James Gee, brothers in-law, came here together from New York, in an early day, and are both long since dead. John B. Renshaw came in 1845, and was one of the first blacksmiths in the settlement. He went to California, and whether living or dead his old associates do not know. J. A. Burlingame is from New York, and came to Bath in the forties. He is the genial agent for the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, at Bath, and is a fixture in that position, which he has held since the completion of the road. S. S. Rochester came from Greene County, this State, somewhere in the forties, and is still living in Bath Village. He was a strong Democrat, but, at the election of 1860, for certain reasons, voted the Republican ticket. After the election was over, the victorious party met in the saloon to glorify the result, which they did by drinking toasts. A Mr. Samuels, who was a zealous Republican, drank the following toast to Mr. Rochester, which, for years, was a byword among his friends: "Here is to 'Sydney Breese' Rochester, who voted the Republican ticket *late in the evening*," with a heavy emphasis on the last words. Many of Mr. Rochester's old friends will remember this with some amusement. A son, B. F. Rochester, also lives in Bath, and is one of the respected citizens of the place; another is mentioned as Lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry. Lewis Clarkson came in 1833, and was the first settler on Field's Prairie. He went to Missouri in 1837 or 1838.

Gen. J. M. Ruggles is a native of the old Buckeye State, and came to Illinois in 1837. He first came to Mason County in 1844, but did not locate until 1846. He settled in Bath in that year, and commenced the mercantile business with Maj. Gatton. He was elected to the State Senate in 1852, for the district composed of Sangamon, Menard and Mason Counties, Abraham Lincoln being a member of the Lower House. In 1856, he was appointed on a committee with Lincoln and Ebenezer Peck, to draft a platform and resolutions for the new party then forming upon the ruins of the old Whig party. The other members of the committee being otherwise engaged, the duty devolved on Ruggles, who drew up the first platform of principles of the Republican party. In 1861, Gov. Yates tendered him a commission as Quartermaster of the First Illinois Cavalry. He was soon promoted to the office of Major of the Third Cavalry, in which regiment he remained until mustered out of service in 1864, as noted in another part of this chapter. In all the positions held by Gen. Ruggles, whether civil or military, his duty has been discharged with faithful fidelity. He owns a fine lot of land in the county, mostly in Kilbourne Township, and resides at present in Havana. Franklin Ruggles, a brother of Gen. Ruggles, came to Bath in 1851, and took an interest in the flouring-mill

then building by Gatton & Ruggles. A saw-mill was also built, which was operated by the same power as the flouring mill, and did a large business for several years, under the superintendence of Franklin Ruggles. He finally wore himself out by hard work and exposure in his business, and died in 1855, leaving two sons, John and James, who now lie in the grave beside their father in Bath Cemetery. John was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

Isaac N. Mitchell is a native-born "Sucker." His parents were among the pioneers of Morgan County, and came there from Kentucky. When Isaac was seventeen years old, the family moved to Field's Prairie, in this township, where he worked on the farm until the age of twenty-one, when he came to the village of Bath. In 1867, he was elected Treasurer of Mason County, and, in 1869, County Clerk. He has held various other minor offices, in all of which he has given satisfaction. He is at present one of the respected citizens of Havana. Daniel R. Davis and Benjamin Sisson were from New England. The latter came to the settlement about 1842, and died several years ago. Davis was one of the first settlers on the prairie east of Bath, and came as early as 1838–39. He was an old sailor, and had been all over the world. In an altercation, one day in Bath, he was struck with a scale weight, from the effect of which he died. Leslie and George Lacy were from the old Quaker State of Pennsylvania and came to the settlement about 1842. Both are still living in the township. Henry McCleary was a jolly Irishman, and the life of the early settlers of Bath. He is recorded among the pioneers and many are the jokes traced to his authorship. One beautiful Sabbath morning about sunrise, he was slipping out with his gun, when some one asked him where he was going. With ready Irish repartee, replied, that he had an appointment to meet Messrs. Holland and Lefever (two very strict church members), down by the river and go hunting, and he was afraid he would be late." He was a carpenter, and when Dr. Oneal erected a new office in Bath, McCleary was engaged to do the work. Dr. Oneal had a partition put in the office, which seemed to puzzle the Irish man. One day he stopped work and told the Doctor if he would pardon his curiosity, he would like to ask "what he was having that partition put in for, anyhow?" The Doctor told him that a couple of young men, viz.: Toler and Atherton, were going to study medicine with him, and he wanted a back room where the young men would be secure against interruption. McCleary, scratching his head, replied, "Well, I don't know anything about Atherton, but that Toler boy is just — fool enough to make a doctor." Dr. John C. Calloway was an early settler of Bath and had a successful run of practice for several years, and then moved to Kansas. John R. Teney is an old resident of the county, living in Bath; also, B. C. Anton. James M. Robinson came about 1852, and was elected the first Police Magistrate of Bath. He had been in the Legislature from Menard County.

From "Bingen on the Rhine," the following sturdy citizens came to Bath Township: G. H. and J. H. Kramer, J. H. and Diedrich Strube, Peter Luly,

Adolph Krebaum, John Havighorst, and two brothers, John Rudolph Horstman and John Henry Horstman. The Kramers came to this country together, and are both still living, highly respected citizens of Bath. They are among the prominent business men of the place, and have accumulated a good deal of the world's wealth. J. H. and Diedrich Strube were also brothers, and came about 1844–45. J. H. Strube is still living, but Diedrich has been dead some time. Their father came to Illinois with them, but he too, died years ago. Adolph Krebaum was elected Circuit Clerk and moved to Bath in 1845, and remained there until 1851, when the county seat was moved back to Havana. Peter Luly is among the early settlers, but it is not known what year he came to the town. He went to Peoria and died there. John Rudolph Horstman came to Bath in 1836, and was a blacksmith by trade. His brother, John Henry Horstman, came about four years later. A peculiarity of these brothers was both bearing the name of John. They have been dead some time. Havighorst is among the early settlers, and located at Matanzas, but now lives in Havana, where the Havighorst family is more particularly referred to among the early settlers, as well as the Schultes and Krebaums. They have grown up with this great country, of which they had heard in their own land, and crossed the ocean to try their fortunes where all are free, regardless of the poet's pleading words to the contrary:

O sprecht! warum zogt ihr von dannen
Das Neckarthal hat Wein und Korn;
Der Schwarzwald steht voll finstrer Tannen,
Im Spessart klingt des Alpler's Horn

EARLY SCENES AND PRIVATIONS.

When the pioneers whose names are recorded above came to this section, Bath Township was not the highly cultivated farming district it is now. Wild prairies, timber-land, marshes and sloughs then, are now finely-improved farms. The timber has been cleared off, prairies turned upside down and marshes drained. By ditching and artificial draining, much land once supposed to be worthless may now be reckoned among the best in the town. In place of the elegant country residences of the present day, a cabin of black-jack poles, daubed with mud, sheltered the settler and his family. Wolves were plenty, with now and then a panther to relieve the monotony. The present generation know little of what their parents had to undergo in opening up the country.

In the early times, the people went to mill at Duncan's, on Spoon River, in Fulton County, until Simmonds built a mill on Quiver, which was more convenient, inasmuch as it was on the same side of the Illinois River that they were themselves. A few years after Simmons built his mill, McHarry erected one, also, on Quiver Creek. These supplied the people of this section until the erection of a mill in the village of Bath. There are no mills in the township outside of the village.

The first blacksmith in the township was Guy Spencer. He was an Eastern man and one of the early settlers of the county. He died twenty or twenty-five years ago. The first stores and post offices were in the villages, and are noticed in that connection.

The first school, it is believed, was taught by Miss Berry, who, some time after, married F. S. D. Marshall, noticed in this chapter as one of the pioneers. She was a stepdaughter of B. F. Turner, brother of Smith Turner.

The first death to occur in the settlement was Louis Van Court, an old hunter. He was a bachelor, and lived "around," staying first with one and then with another, and was very wealthy—owning a gun, a fiddle and an axe. He died in 1836, and, as an old settler informed us, was buried in the sand, near where the village of Moscow once stood. Since his day, many of the pioneers have followed him to the land of shadows.

Hiram Blunt, a son of Thomas Blunt, is supposed to have been the first birth in Bath. At any rate, he always claimed to have been the first born in the county—contesting that honor with Mr. Krebaum, who is elsewhere mentioned as the first in the county. The first marriage is lost in the mists of antiquity; but that there has been a first marriage, followed by many others, the present population bears indisputable evidence.

The first messenger to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to the people of Bath Township was the Rev. Mr. Shunk, a Methodist minister. He established the first class and church of that denomination, and used to preach at Maj. Gatton's before there was any church edifice erected in the town. He came originally from Pennsylvania about 1841, and died some three years ago from the effects of sunstroke. Another of the early preachers was the Rev. Mr. Daniels, of the Baptist Church, who is still living in the village of Bath, and occasionally preaches in the Christian Church of Bath. Rev. George A. Bonney was also an early preacher in this section, and of the Methodist denomination. There are two church edifices in the township outside of the village, viz.: Mt. Zion Baptist Church, on Sec. 35, some five or six miles southeast of Bath; it was erected twenty years or more ago, and is an ordinary frame building. The other is a German Lutheran Church, in the northeast part of the town. It is a neat frame edifice, built about 1864–65, and well attended by the German citizens, who comprise most of the population in this part of the town.

THE RAILROADS.

Bath Township is traversed by the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, which was completed through the town in 1859. A full history of this road is given elsewhere in this work, and will not be repeated in this chapter. It is the only railroad running through Bath, about twelve or thirteen miles of it being in the town. The Springfield & North-Western Railroad, which was completed through from Springfield to Havana in 1873, although not touching this

township, receives considerable freight from it, much of the grain in the eastern part of Bath being hauled to Kilbourne and shipped over this road. Thus it will be seen that Bath Township, with the benefit of two railroads and river transportation, is well supplied with shipping facilities.

Mason County adopted township organization in 1861, when some changes were made in the boundaries of the original townships, or election precincts. Bath formerly included in its boundary one half of the present town of Kilbourne, as noticed in the history of that town. Under the new order of things J. H. Allen was the first Supervisor of Bath Township, while J. H. Dierker represents it at present in the honorable County Board.

In politics, Bath Township has always been Democratic, and, since the organization of the Republican party, it has been more strongly Democratic than ever. During the late war, it was loyal to the core, and furnished troops in excess of all calls. No draft occurred in the town during the entire struggle, and it could have stood another call without having been subjected to one—pretty good evidence in support of Mr. Lincoln's assertion, that he could never put down the rebellion without the assistance of the War Democrats of the West. Bath turned out a number of shoulder-straps, as well as her full quota of muskets. Among the former, we may mention the gallant Ruggles, noticed in the list of early settlers in another page. He went into the war as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the First Illinois Cavalry, but was soon promoted to Major of the Third Cavalry, and, at the battle of Pea Ridge, to Lieutenant Colonel. At the close of the war, he was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services. Charles W. Houghton, Captain in the Eighty-fifth Regiment of infantry; T. F. Patterson, Captain in same regiment; Charles H. Chatfield entered as a private, was wounded, came home and veteranized, and was elected Captain in same regiment, and was killed at Chickamauga; Samuel Young was Lieutenant in same regiment; C. H. Raymond, First Lieutenant in same; George O. Craddock, entered as private, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in same regiment before close of war; A. J. Bruner (killed in Missouri), J. H. Mitchell and A. T. Davis were Lieutenants in the Seventeenth Infantry; J. H. Schulte, Captain, and W. W. Nelson, Lieutenant, in the One Hundred and Eighth Infantry; W. H. Rochester, Lieutenant in Twenty-seventh Infantry; J. W. Chatfield, Second Lieutenant in same regiment; A. H. Frazer, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and then Captain in the Fifty-first Infantry; Robert Huston, Lieutenant in same regiment; Charles Reichman, Second Lieutenant in Twenty-eighth Infantry; F. S. Cogshall and W. W. Turner, Lieutenants in Eighty-fifth Infantry; Frank A. Mosely and John B. Brush, Lieutenants in One Hundred and Thirty ninth Regiment (one hundred days). The rank and file, too numerous to be mentioned in this limited space, were of the stardy "sons of the soil," who bore themselves bravely in the front of the fray. To those who laid down their lives upon Southern battle-fields, *Requiescant in Pace*.

THE VILLAGE OF BATH.

Bath was laid out in 1836 for John Curtain, who owned the land. It was surveyed by Abraham Lincoln, Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County; and the plat of the original fifteen blocks, surveyed by the martyred President, is now in the possession of Maj. Gatton, but so defaced that little is to be learned from the document. The plat was acknowledged before Thomas Moffatt (afterward Judge Moffatt, of Springfield), and recorded by Benjamin Talbot, Recorder of Sangamon County, under date of December 13, 1836. Maj. Gatton bought out Curtain, and thus became one of the proprietors of the town. There have been several additions made to the original fifteen blocks of Bath, among which we may notice those of Dummer & Mahoney, Ross, Gatton, Bunton & Martin, and Ruggles' Addition.

Mr. Lincoln and his surveying party, during their work at Bath, boarded with Charley Richardson, who acted as one of the chain-carriers. The following good story is told as having occurred, while the surveyors were domiciled at Mr. Richardson's. A party of sportsmen from Schuyler County came over on a hunt, and, as the hotels were all full at the time (with Sunday-school and temperance excursionists), they were "taken in" by Mr. Richardson, and provided for as well as the nature of the case would permit. "Billy" Brown, one of the Schuyler County "tads" (who had partaken bountifully of deer meat and wild honey), like John on the Isle of Patmos (Richardson lived then on Grand Island) had a vision during the night, in which he saw the world on fire, an event he seemed desirous to evade. Rising from the soft side of one of the puncheons of Mr. Richardson's cabin floor, still half asleep, he looked through a crack between logs of the wall, and saw the blazing furnace of an Illinois River steamer with her prow turned shoreward, near where the cabin stood. Her shrill whistle, for the purpose of awakening the men at the woodyard, was mistaken by Brown for Gabriel's trumpet. Dropping upon his knees, he engaged in fervent prayer, much to the amusement of Mr. Lincoln and the others of the party. Brown did not hear the last of his devotional exercises while the hunters remained, and perhaps not for many a day after their return home.

The first house erected in the present village, deserving the name of dwelling, was built by Maj. Gatton, or rather he had it built. His brother, R. P. Gatton, came up and superintended its erection, and when it was completed Maj. Gatton moved into it. When his house was erected, there was a little pole cabin standing in the precincts of the present village, which had been built by a man named Carey. Gatton's house was of hewed logs, as already noticed in the township history, and is still standing.

The first store was opened by Nelms & Gatton in 1842, and soon after them Col. West began merchandising, and kept the second store in Bath. The first blacksmith is the same as mentioned in the township history. The mercantile

business steadily increased until Bath became a successful competitor of Havana, the oldest town in the county.

The first post office was established in 1842, and B. H. Gatton appointed Postmaster. He carried the mail himself from Havana to Bath for six months, for which Uncle Sam neglected to pay him, notwithstanding the old gentleman has always been considered good for his debts to his public servants. His first quarter's pay as Postmaster amounted to the rousing sum of 43¾ cents, principally cash. John S. Wilbourn succeeded Mr. Gatton as Postmaster. After various changes in this department, U. B. Lindsley has succeeded to the office.

Gatton & Ruggles built the first mill in Bath, about 1850–51, at a cost of about $12,000, which had two run of buhrs. After several years' operation, it became the property of a man named Robinson, who took out the machinery and moved it across the river, and the frame was moved down on the railroad and converted into a grain elevator, which purpose it still serves. Craggs, noticed among the early settlers, built a saw-mill in the bottom, some years after the one mentioned above, which was bought by Marshall, and was afterward moved into the village. He made several additions to it, changed it into a flouring mill, and finally made a fortune out of it during the war. He sold it to Cameron & Fletcher. Some years ago, it was burned, and the present "Bath Mills" built. The structure is a substantial frame, with three run of buhrs, and cost about $6,000. The first tavern was kept by Col. West, in what is now the Central Hotel, though it has been enlarged and improved since its first occupation as a place of public entertainment. It is now kept by Mr. Barr, and is the only hotel in the village. Before it was opened by Col. West, Maj. Gatton used to entertain the wayfaring men who chanced to come this way.

The grain trade at Bath was, at one time, the most extensive in the county, except Havana. The first dealer was Maj. Gatton, who commenced the business very early. He bought grain here for about four years, when J. M. Ruggles became his partner. This partnership continued at intervals from 1846 to 1860. The first was under the firm name of Ruggles & Co., and extended from 1846 to 1849, when Gatton had a violent attack of gold fever, sold out and crossed the plains to California. On his return, business was resumed with Ruggles, under the firm name of Gatton, Ruggles & Co., when Gatton took a relapse of the gold fever, and again made an overland trip to California. When he again came back to Illinois, the old partnership was renewed, as Gatton & Ruggles. The first elevator was built by Gatton, but the most of the shipping by him and his firm was by river, in barges and canal boats. Barges were often loaded at their wharf and shipped direct to New York, Boston and New Orleans. There are two large grain elevators and grain warehouses on the railroad, with large storage capacity. Mrs. Simmons now owns the one built by Gatton. The other is owned by the Havighorst estate. The

grain trade at present is carried on by Gatton,* Low & Foster, of Havana, and Wilson, Garm & Co., of Beardstown. The latter firm do the largest business, and ship by the river exclusively, owning their own boats and barges, and will, eventually (Mr. Gatton says), absorb the entire grain trade of the place. Before the completion of the Springfield & North-Western Railroad, the business at this point reached an average of 500,000 bushels annually, but has been diminishing ever since its completion, owing to the fact that those in the eastern part of the township, who used to come to Bath with their grain, now ship over that road.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL EDIFICES.

The first church erected in the village of Bath was by the Old School Presbyterians, in the lower part of the town, assisted by all "sects, kindred and tongues," with the understanding that it was to be free to all denominations. But no sooner was it finished than the doors were shut against them. This denomination, however, at no time was very strong, and finally became almost extinct by removals and death, when the church was sold to the authorities, moved into the public square, and converted into a town hall. The Methodist Church was built soon after the Presbyterian, on a lot donated by Gatton for the purpose. It is a frame building, and cost about $1,500. The membership is twenty-five, and Rev. Mr. Lowe is Pastor. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained, under the superintendence of Warren Heberling. About sixty-five is the average attendance of the school.

A few years later, the Christian Church was built, at a cost of about $1,500. It is also a frame building, and was built on lots donated for the purpose by Gen. Ruggles. The membership is small, and no regular pastor is in attendance. Rev. J. A. Daniels, a local minister of the Baptist denomination, fills the pulpit occasionally, with now and then a visiting brother of their own creed from some neighboring diocese. A Sunday school, somewhat limited in attendance, is carried on, of which Stephen Brown is Superintendent.

The name of the first pedagogue in the village of Bath is not now remembered. The first schoolhouse was the building erected for a Court House, when Bath was the seat of justice of the county, and which reverted to the proprietors of the town when the county seat was moved back to Havana. They sold the building to the School Board, and thus it became a temple of learning instead of a temple of justice. It was used as a schoolhouse until the erection of the present elegant brick, which stands in the old Court House Square, and was built in 1872, at a cost of $8,000. It is a handsome structure, and an ornament to the town. Prof. McKean was Principal for the term just closed, with Mrs. McKean, Miss Norbury and Mrs. Hudnall as teachers.

Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship, those benevolent organizations that follow close in the footsteps of civilization, are represented by flourishing Lodges

* Since this was written, Maj. Gatton has removed to Missouri and located in Gunn City, Cass County.

in Bath. The Odd Fellows were the first to establish a Lodge here. From B. F. Rochester, Secretary, we received the following facts in regard to it: "Bath Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 29, 1853, by M. H. L. Schooley, D. G. M., assisted by the following gentlemen, who represented the Grand Lodge: J. W. Naylor, Grand Marshal; V. G. Sims, Grand Secretary; L. H. Doss, Grand Treasurer; S. P. Guin, Grand Warden; Zachariah Gatton, G. G., and P. O. Brien, G. C. The charter members were Harvey Oneal, R. P. Gatton, J. J. Taylor, George W. Pettitt, U. B. Lindsley, G. H. Havighorst and John H. Havighorst. The first officers were: Harvey Oneal, Noble Grand; J. J. Taylor, Vice Grand; G. H. Havighorst, Secretary; R. P. Gatton, Treasurer; John H. Havighorst, Conductor; G. W. Pettitt, Warden, and U. B. Lindsley, Inside Guard. A list of 138 signatures are attached to the roll of membership, and, at present, there are 15 active members, among whom is J. A. Burlingame, who was initiated August 15, 1853, and has ever retained his membership, is a Past Grand, and, we presume, the oldest member of the Order in the county. Within the past five years, the Lodge and its members have contributed nearly $800 for the relief of the members and their families. It owns real estate and lodge-fixtures valued at $1,000, and its warrants are regarded as cash. The officers-elect for the term commencing July 1, 1879, are as follows, viz.: John F. Bond, N. G.; John L. Ashurst, V. G.; John M. Martin, Treasurer, and B. F. Rochester, Secretary. The meetings of the Lodge are on the Monday evenings of each week."

Bath Lodge, A., F. & A. Masons, was organized under dispensation in June, 1866, issued by Jerome B. Gorin, Acting Grand Master. The charter members were William W. Turner, Charles Reichman, Charles W. Houghton, John P. Foland, John H. Johnson, Thomas Webb and J. M. Beesley, of whom Charles W. Houghton was named in the dispensation as Master, Charles Reichman, Senior Warden, and John H. Johnson, Junior Warden. October 3, 1866, it was chartered as Bath Lodge, No. 494, and its charter signed by Most Worshipful H. P. H. Bromwell, Grand Master. The first officers elected under the charter were: Charles W. Houghton, Master; Charles Reichman, Senior Warden; J. C. Wright, Junior Warden; J. H. Johnson, Treasurer; J. M. Beesley, Secretary; Warren Heberling, Senior Deacon; T. P. Renshaw, Junior Deacon, and W. W. Turner, Tiler. The present officers are: Warren Heberling, Master; J. H. Dierker, Senior Warden; M. Frank, Junior Warden; B. H. Gatton, Treasurer; J. S. Duncan, Secretary; G. W. Moore, Senior Deacon; J. S. Allen, Junior Deacon, and F. E. Shirtcliff, Tiler, with forty-four names on the roll of membership. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, owns the elegant and handsomely furnished hall in which it meets, and its affairs are conducted by an efficient corps of officers.

THE COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

It may be interesting to future readers of this authentic history, to know that Bath was once the capital of Mason County. She not only aspired to that dignity but attained it, and for a period of eight years was the seat of justice. As pertinent to the subject, we copy the following from the county map. Speaking of the location of the county seat, it says: "There was much dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants of Bath, who, justly or unjustly, thought that their town offered superior advantages as the seat of justice of Mason County. An agitation of the subject was kept up, and finally an act, approved January 19, 1843, was obtained from the Legislature, authorizing another election to be held on the second Monday of February of that year. Polls were opened at three places; at James Walker's, in Havana, at Lynchburg and at Bath, where votes were received for the towns of Bath and Havana for the county seat. Bath received a majority of votes and was declared the county seat. Its inhabitants soon had the satisfaction of seeing the archives of the county removed to their town. The June term of the Circuit Court for 1844 was held at Bath, the previous June term having been held at Havana. Entire satisfaction was not yet obtained. Havana still had aspirations which could only be satisfied by another removal of the seat of justice, and, in February, 1851, legislation was obtained by which another election was held on the second Monday of March, 1851, at which the question was again brought before the people. The clerks of election opened two columns, one 'For Havana,' and the other 'Against Removal.' The election resulted in again making Havana the county seat, which it has since continued to be." Thus Bath lost its hard-earned dignity, was shorn of its fleeting honors, and as a consequence, its "glory departed forever." This county seat question, however, is more particularly referred to in the county history.

As stated in the above extract, the first session of Circuit Court was held at Bath, in June, 1844, and, as no building had yet been erected, it was held at the house of Col. West. But a Court House was at once erected by the proprietors of the village. It was a commodious brick structure, two stories high, with offices on the first floor and the hall of justice above. The building was 36x40 feet, and cost about $3,000. It was built as cheaply as possible, the brick being manufactured near the spot, and the other material procured at the lowest figures. When the county seat was moved back to Havana, the building was sold to the village for school purposes, as elsewhere stated.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

The village of Bath was originally incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, approved February, 1857. The charter was prepared by Gen. Ruggles with great care, and is said to have been the best and most perfect instrument of its kind in the State of Illinois. An election was held on the

first Monday in April of the same year, which resulted in the election of J. M. Ruggles, Harvey Oneal, B. H. Gatton, Samuel Young and Richard Bigsby, Town Councilmen. The Board organized by electing B. H. Gatton, President; G. H. Campbell, Clerk and Treasurer; James M. Robinson, Police Magistrate, and John H. Johnson, Town Constable. It remained under this style of government until 1876, when it was organized under the general law, and the following Board of Trustees elected, viz.: Warren Heberling, F. S. Cogeshall, B. H. Gatton, P. Perkins and J. S. Allen. This Board was organized with B. H. Gatton, President, and L. Carpenter, Clerk and Treasurer. At present the Board consists of John L. Rochester, J. H. Allen, A. Schaaf, M. Frank, John R. Horstman and J. H. Daniels. John L. Rochester is President of the Board; L. Carpenter, Clerk; H. Middlecamp, Treasurer, and G. W. Moore, Police Magistrate.

The cemetery on the southern limits of the village is a beautiful burying-ground, inclosed by a handsome fence, and kept in most excellent order. The first interment in its "silent shades" was a daughter of Col. West. She was teaching school at Virginia, Cass County, at the time of her death and her father (Col. West) came to Gen. Ruggles and suggested the propriety of a burying-ground being laid off, and remarked that he would like to bring his daughter here for interment. Ruggles went and staked off the present cemetery, saw the parties who owned the land, and arranged for its purchase. Having surveyor's instruments, he surveyed it and laid off the lots before the first burial in it. Since then, many of the pioneers of the village and township have been laid beneath its weeping willows, to take their last long sleep.

"Where are their spirits flown?
We gaze above—their looks are imaged there;
We listen—and their gentle tones
Are on the air."

Although the business of Bath has been waning for several years, as other villages have sprung up in its vicinity, yet it is the center of trade for a large and rich scope of country. Its grain trade has always been its most valuable branch of business. Its mercantile trade boasts of some able firms and energetic and wide-awake business men. The following summary shows the present status of the business of the place: Two dry goods stores, two drug stores, two tinware, one hardware, four grocery stores, one furniture, one hotel, with blacksmith, wagon and shoe shops, grain dealers, etc. Several well-filled millinery stores furnish the fair portion of the population with all the fashionable flummery and female toggery of the times.

Saidora Station, in the south part of the town, has scarcely attained to the dignity of a village. It consists of a store, depot and grain elevator, but has never, we believe, been laid out as a village. The station is located on the land of Joseph Adkins, and the only store of the place is kept by a son of Adkins, who also buys grain for Low & Foster, of Havana. Large shipments

are made from this point, considering its close proximity to Bath and Chandlerville.

NON EST INVENTUS.

Among the early villages laid out in what is now Mason County, were those of Matanzas and Moscow. But they have paid nature's great debt, and no trace of them remains at the present day to mark their site. Matanzas was laid out April 10, 1839, by V. B. Holmes and a man named Watkins Powell, and was located on portions of Sections 28 and 33, of Bath Township, near the northern part. When laid out, it was in Tazewell County, Mason not being created until two years later. J. H. Schulte, an early settler of Havana Township, had the first store in Matanzas, and was followed later by one or two others. Shops were established, a steam saw-mill was built, which did a large business for several years. It became quite a point for grain-shipping, and, being located on the river, it was confidently believed that its situation would be the means of making a town of it. We believe, too, that it once entered into competition for the county seat, after the formation of Mason County. But Havana on the one side and Bath on the other, soon blasted its hopes in that direction, and, literally speaking, swallowed it up. Its streets, public parks and pleasure gardens are now corn-fields, and the passing stranger would be struck with wonder, that a lively town had once flourished there.

The fate of Matanzas will also apply to Moscow. It is another of the villages of Bath Township that was and is not. It was laid out May 30, 1836, on Section 24, by Erastus Wright, for Ossian M. Ross, and was, at one time, an enterprising little village. Joseph A. Phelps had a store here, perhaps the first one in the place. Situated on the river, it, too, was a grain point of considerable note, Maj. Gatton being one of the most extensive operators here. But in the zenith of its glory and prosperity, it never equaled in magnificence its namesake—the ancient capital of Russia. Since the day of railroads in Mason County, Moscow has disappeared, and, like Matanzas, the site whereon it stood is now a productive farm. Thus two lively villages of Bath Township have been totally eclipsed by more fortunate rivals, and the places that once knew them will know them no more.

MANITO TOWNSHIP.

He who attempts to present with unvarying accuracy the annals of a county, or even of a district no larger than a township, the history of which reaches back through a period of more than a quarter of a century, imposes upon himself a task beset with difficulties on every hand. These difficulties are often augmented by statements widely at variance, furnished by early settlers and their descendants as data from which to compile a true and faithful record of past events. To claim for a work of this character perfect freedom from the slightest inaccuracies would be simply to arrogate to one's self that degree of

wisdom which alone resides in the councils of the omniscient I Am. If, therefore, kind reader, the time and place of recorded events may not, in every particular, agree with your individual opinion, please bear in mind we will ever incline to those statements which seem supported by the greater weight of testimony. To give FACTS, *and facts only*, should be the highest aim and ambition of every writer who professes to deal with incidents of the past. This shall be our goal, this our guiding-star. How well the task shall be performed, we submit to the judgment of a discriminating public. The township of Manito is situated in the northeast corner of Mason County, and comprises within its present limits a little more than forty-five sections. It is somewhat irregular in shape, being eight miles in extent along its northern boundary line, by nine miles north and south along its eastern boundary line. The extreme west line of the township is but four miles in extent from north to south. With the exception of two or three small groves in the north and northwestern portions of the township, the entire area of Manito Township is prairie. The central, eastern and southeastern portions are somewhat flat, yet for the most part easily susceptible of drainage. When the first settlers came, much of these portions were denominated swamp-lands, but these, by artificial drainage, have been converted into the most productive farms within her limits. And where once wild geese and ducks in countless numbers swam lazily about amidst the rank growing rushes or floated calmly and undisturbed upon the stagnant waters, may now be seen finely cultivated fields teeming with the fast-ripening harvest. The soil in this portion of the township is of a deep black loam, freely intermixed with sand, but is exceedingly fertile and productive. Indeed, such a vast amount of corn, oats, rye and wheat is annually produced in this portion of Manito and those adjacent to it, that the citizens have for many years recognized the propriety of designating it as their Egypt. Corn, however, is the staple product of this, as well as most other portions of the county. No tortuous stream courses its way through the township. Water, however, is easily obtained even in the highest portions at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. A hollow, pointed iron tube, one and one-half inches in diameter, with slottings near the point for the admission of water, is driven to the required depth below the surface, and, when once a vein is tapped, an inexhaustible supply is afforded. In this manner, a "drove-well" thirty feet deep can be begun and completed in a few hours' time. The northwestern and western portions of the township varies in its surface configurations from that which we have described. The soil is of a somewhat different character, the lighter colored and more argillaceous subsoil appearing at or near the surface. The surface is a plane of higher elevation and is somewhat broken and hilly. It is, however, quite productive and yields fine crops of corn. One peculiar characteristic of the soil is that it can withstand excessive drought or long continued wet weather better than that portion known as Egypt. The greatest drawback to this section is its lack of pasturage and meadow lands. Farmers

are necessitated to feed their stock throughout the entire year and to procure their hay from a distance, varying from twelve to fifteen miles. In position, this township lies north of Forest City Township, east of Quiver Township, south and west of Tazewell County. Passing from the topography of the township, we enter at once upon that period of its history pertaining to its

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As has already been stated, the timbered area of Manito Township was of limited extent. Black Oak Grove in the northeast, Coon Grove on Sections 31 and 32, together with the outskirts of Long Point Timber on the extreme western boundary, comprise the timbered district, with the exception of a small grove on Section 30, not exceeding six acres in extent, called Walnut Grove, from the character of the timber found there. And as in other portions of our Western country, the earliest settlements and improvements are found in and along the outskirts of the timber, so, likewise, the earliest settlements were made here in the groves of this township. No matter how unproductive the soil along the timber line, nor how rich and fertile the broad acres of outstretching prairie might be a few miles away, the early pioneer built his rude log cabin near the timber and began the work of opening up his farm, leaving for those who should succeed him after the lapse of a decade or more of years, the most productive and finest farming lands in all his section of territory. Among the earliest, if not *the* earliest settler of the township, was one William Herron, who settled as early as 1838 or 1839, just east of the present village of Manito, on the farm now owned by John Woodworth. He had emigrated from Ohio to Mackinaw, Tazewell County, some years earlier, and from Mackinaw to Mason County, and settled in the edge of Black Oak Grove, as before stated. A maiden sister kept his house for him. He lived the life of a bachelor and, dying, was buried on the farm on which he settled. Few, if any now living, can point out the exact spot where repose the mortal remains of Manito's earliest settler. To him may be applied most fittingly the words of the poet:

"Not in the churchyard's hallowed ground,
Where marble columns rise around,
By willow or by cypress shade,
Are thy poor mortal relics laid.
Thou sleepest here, all, all alone—
No other grave is near thine own.
'Tis well, 'tis well, but oh, such fate
Seems very, very desolate."

At or near the same time came Stephen W. Porter, accompanied by his wife, and settled near the edge of the pond now included within the corporate limits of the village of Manito. Porter was a nephew of Herron's, and came here from Mackinaw. He continued to live in this section of the county up to the date of his demise. A man by the name of Ray came from New York

and settled in Coon Grove, or rather between Coon Grove and Long Point timber, on the farm now owned by W. H. Cogdell, as early as 1840. He built a log cabin and was the third permanent settler in the township. Soon after coming, he planted a quantity of apple-seeds, and from the seedlings thus raised put out the first apple orchard made in this section of the county. The line of the P., P. & J. R. R. passes through this orchard a short distance northeast of Forest City. There yet remain a few of the trees planted by the hands of the early settler nearly forty years ago. After a few years' residence, he sold out his possessions and started back to the Empire State, but sickened and died on the way. As an evidence that labor was cheap and money scarce with the early settlers, it may be stated that the making of rails could be contracted for two bits or 25 cents per hundred, and the pay was taken in meat at 12½ cents per pound, two pounds paying for the labor of making one hundred rails. Of settlers in the township as early as 1845, the following names occur: Abel Maloney, Layton Rice, George Baxter, John Davis, King Hibbard, James Green, Thomas Landreth, Zeno Ashmon, William Mayes, Douglas Osborne, Alexander and Wesley Brisbaur. Maloney came originally from the Old Dominion and settled in Menard in 1838. In 1841, he came to Manito Township and settled in Coon Grove near the location of Union Station, on the P., P. & J. R. R. He was in poor circumstances when he came, but accumulated means rapidly and was considered wealthy at the time of his death, which event occurred in 1849. His son William and his daughter, Mrs. Robert M. Cox, at present reside in the village of Manito. Rice came from Kentucky and first settled in Menard, but, in 1842, came to Coon Grove and began the improvement of a farm. George Baxter was from Kentucky, and "squatted" in the edge of Long Point timber as early as 1843. He was somewhat noted among the early settlers but not by any means popular, as his preconceived notions of the eternal fitness of all things had led him to form a matrimonial alliance with one of Kentucky's ebon daughters, whom he made the sharer of his sorrows and the doubler of his joys. He had come to this great and growing State, where he might enjoy the society of his loved companion and the comforts of his home unmolested, where, figuratively speaking, he might worship beneath his own vine and fig-tree, but soon it seems the red hand of persecution was raised against him. Robert Green entered him out in 1845, and he next located west of Simmond's Mills, in Quiver Township. Green followed him up, and, a few years later, he moved with his fair bride to the State of Missouri, and was seen no more in this goodly land. The year 1843 brought into the settlement Davis, Hibbard and Green. Davis was from Virginia, and had first settled in Menard before coming to Mason County. He settled the farm now known as the Randolph farm, and had, at the date of his settlement, a family of four girls and three boys. He is remembered among the old settlers as the man who never was seen wearing a pair of gloves or mittens. No matter how inclement the weather, his labor

was always performed bare-handed. Hibbard came from Mackinaw, and settled at the north end of Black Oak Grove. After a residence of a few years, he sold out, purchased three yoke of oxen from Thomas Landreth and started by the overland route for Oregon. As he was never heard of afterward, it is presumed that both he and his family fell victims to the unerring rifle or tomahawk of the noble red man of the forest. James Green came from Menard County to Coon Grove, but, a few years later, returned to his former residence. About the same date, Indiana furnished to the population Zeno Ashmore and a brother named Calvin, the latter popularly known far and wide as "Jefunky." The Ashmores are represented as being rather shiftless in their dispositions. Zeno settled and lived for a time on what is known as the McHarry place, a part of which is included in the present limits of the village of Manito. "Jefunky" lived around promiscuously for a number of years and finally located in Washington, Tazewell County, where he died some eight or ten years ago. Thomas Landreth came from Virginia and settled at Mackinaw, Tazewell County, as early as 1824 or 1825. In 1844, he came to Coon Grove, Mason County, where for $200 he purchased the claim of Layton Rice. Rice returned to Menard County, and now resides not far from Mason City. Landreth became a permanent settler, remaining until his decease. At the date of his coming, he had a family of six children. He was twice married and was the father of twenty-two children. His son, John S. Landreth, is now a citizen of Manito Village. William Mayes and Douglas Osborne were from Kentucky, and the Brisbaurs from Mackinaw. These came in during the year 1845. Mayes was familiarly known as "Hame-Legs" Mayes, a name applied to him on account of his excessive bow-leggedness. Of the Brisbaurs, it may be stated that in quite an early day, Alexander removed to Texas and Wesley to Oregon. While this portion of the county did not rapidly increase in population till some years later, nevertheless there was annually a steady, healthy increase. As early as 1850, we may add to the list of names already given, those of Jacob Jacobs and family, James Overton, Amos Ganson, William and Nult Green, and that of Col. Robert S. Moore. Jacobs was from New York and Overton from Kentucky. Amos Ganson settled in Egypt, southeast of Manito, and opened a blacksmith-shop, the first in the township. Col. Moore was originally from Kentucky. His parents settled in Sangamon (now Menard) County, in 1837. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and participated in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, etc. He located his land warrant in Manito Township, and became a resident of the county in April, 1849. He was the founder of the village of Spring Lake, a village established at the head of a small lake of the same name, near the boundary line between Tazewell and Mason Counties. He built a grain warehouse here as early as 1850 or 1851, and engaged in buying and shipping grain. John Pemberton, Emery Hall, Matthew Langston, James M. Langston, M. W. Rodgers, James K. Cox and his son Robert M. Cox, Riley Morris and John

O. Randolph were citizens of Manito Township as early as 1851. Pemberton and Hall may possibly have come as early as 1849. The others all came in 1850, except the Coxes, who came in 1851. The Langstons came from Tennessee to that part of Morgan County afterward included within the limits of Scott County, and from Scott to Mason. Rodgers was from Kentucky. The Langstons and Rodgerses purchased the pre-emption rights and improvements of James McCoy, who had settled just across the line in that part of Tazewell County lying east of Manito Township. Matthew Langston had served in the war with Mexico, and laid his land warrant in Section 1, Manito Township. James M. Langston located in the same section, and Rodgers just north of the Langstons, on Section 35. These were among the earliest settlements made on the prairie any considerable distance from the timber. Joseph Leese settled in the immediate neighborhood in the summer of 1850. He came from England, and, after a residence of fourteen or fifteen years, sold out and returned to his native land. James K. Cox was a native of Virginia. In 1810, he emigrated to Tennessee, thence to Madison County, Ill., in 1819. From there he removed to Morgan County in 1822, and, in 1851, to Mason County, locating on the site of the present village of Manito. During the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, the prairie portion of the township settled up very rapidly, so that any attempt to give the names of settlers and the order of their coming in would be utterly vain. With this somewhat hasty glance at the early settlements of the township, we will proceed at once to note, somewhat, the general appearance of the country as it appeared to the early pioneer, and some of the many difficulties with which he had to contend in procuring and establishing a home for himself and those dependent upon him.

GENERAL FEATURES, ETC.

When the first settlers came, the prairie, stretching back east from the river, presented to the eye a grand and imposing scene. As far away as the eye could reach, the tall, blue stem prairie grass was waving in the autumn breeze like a boundless sea. This, with the myriads of flowers of all hues and colors interspersed, awakened feelings of admiration which the finest landscape gardening fails to inspire. Nature had wrought a work which art can never equal. Many of the flowers planted and nourished by the hand of Nature's God far surpassed in delicacy and beauty those of rarest culture of to-day. Every fall, the whole face of the country was swept over by fire, the flames of which would reach high up toward the heavens, then swoop down, reaching a hundred feet ahead, taking into their grasp the tinder-like material. None but those who have seen our prairie fires of twenty or thirty years ago can comprehend their magnificent grandeur. At the date of the earliest settlements, game of all kinds abounded in plenteous profusion. It was by no means an uncommon thing to see herds of deer ranging in numbers of from seventy-five to one hundred, and their course was plainly marked by the parting of the tall grass. Oftentimes

would they approach within rifle-distance of the pioneer's cabin, and many the fine fat buck or juicy doe that paid the forfeit of its life for this act of forwardness. Oftentimes, too, would they put the husbandman's labor to naught by completely destroying his patch of "garden-sass" in a single night. Wild geese, ducks, cranes and other water-fowls were here in abundance, and were not a little source of annoyance to the early settlers in the destruction of their crops. Sometimes, an entire field of wheat would be destroyed in a few days by flocks of geese, as the biting of the geese seemed to poison the tender plant and utterly destroy it. The wily wolf and artful fox came in for their share of depredations, in robbing hen-roosts, pig-sties and sheep-cotes; and what a wolf didn't know about howling wasn't worth knowing. When Abel Maloney, who has already been mentioned as one of the earliest settlers, first came, he brought with him his two oldest boys, William and John, together with some little stock. After erecting his log cabin, he returned to Menard County for his companion and the rest of the family. The boys were left to take care of the house and look after the stock. William, who now resides in the village of Manito, thus relates his experience: "Soon after my father left us, a continuous rain set in, by which the Sangamon and its tributaries were so swollen that he was unable to return until after the lapse of four long weeks. During that period, we looked upon no human face save that of each other. At night, we would take the geese, ducks and chickens, along with the dogs, into the cabin and securely bar the doors, preparatory to *trying* to sleep. As soon as the twilight began to deepen, the wolves began their orgies. Between the squealing of the hogs and the howling of the wolves, night was rendered hideous and sleep seemed to be forever divorced from our eyelids. Indeed, we sometimes feared, from the vigor with which they howled around our cabin and scratched at its rude door, that they might effect an entrance and make mincemeat out of our poor little bodies ere the coming of the gray morning in the east should force them again into their secret coverts. Not a hog was left out of the number brought, on my father's return. You may imagine we welcomed the old folks right heartily when they *did* put in an appearance." Coon Grove was so named from the vast number of coons found there in an early day. The same authority states that, when they came in 1841, "the woods were full of 'em." Many of the trees were hollow, and had beside them Indian ladders (saplings with the limbs cut off some distance from the body), and holes chopped into the trees—evidently the work of the Indians, made in their attempts to catch "old Zip Coon." At certain seasons of the year, Mr. Maloney states that they were wont to go, about sunset, and drive them from the fields like droves of sheep. The were very destructive to crops near the grove. While the early pioneers of this section were exempt from many of the graver difficulties with which the settlers of other portions who had preceded them by a decade or more of years were forced to contend, yet theirs was by no means a life of ease and luxury. Homes were to be provided, farms to be made, and implements necessary to their

successful cultivation to be procured. Money with them was scarce, for, generally speaking, they were men of limited means, who had left the more densely populated portions of our own country to try their fortunes in the great and growing West. Their milling was done, oftentimes, fifteen to eighteen miles away. Their principal trading was done at Pekin, Mackinaw, Delavan and Havana. At these points, they sold their products and laid in their supplies of dry goods and groceries. In times of high-water, they would take their grists to Spring Lake by ox-team, and from thence in skiffs down through the lake, up the river, and thence, through Copperas Creek, to Utica, in Fulton County, rowing a distance of eight or ten miles. If a plow needed repairing, it must needs be carried to Pekin, Mackinaw or Havana. It took all summer to raise a crop, and all winter to deliver it.

If we may credit the statements of their descendants, the early settlers of this section were not men of deep religious convictions. Although the invincible circuit-rider was among them at an early day, we hear of no general religious awakening until comparatively a recent date. An unfailing indication that the Sabbath Day had dawned, was to see the women equipped with fishing-tackle, the men with their guns and accouterments, all parties moving out headed toward Spring Lake. Here the day was passed in pleasure-seeking and merry-making. Sometimes the men would stake off a race-course, and, attired in a garb which was rather an abridgment of a Hottentot's costume, would indulge in foot-racing. We are by no means to conclude from this that they were savage in their dispositions, for none more hospitable to the stranger, or the one in need, could be found than the early settlers of Manito. It was simply their way of having sport. Fighting and quarreling were almost unknown amongst them; and if a friendly fisticuff sometimes occurred, the combatants generally left the battle-field good friends. They did not forget nor neglect the early educational interests of their children. Consequently, we find them at an early day in their history building a schoolhouse, and maintaining a school by subscriptions. The first schoolhouse in the township was erected near the site of the present residence of William Starritt, in Coon Grove. It was constructed of round logs, notched down at the corners, and was chinked and daubed after the approved pioneer style. The building was sixteen feet square, had one window of three lights, 8x10, and a door of entrance. It may have been a little dark for purposes of study on a cloudy day, but it was certainly admirably adapted to weak eyes. It was covered with clapboards, and when it rained drops came down about as well inside as out, though not quite as fast. Stephen W. Porter is given as the first Solon who directed the footsteps of the aspiring youth of Manito up the rugged steeps of science. The second school building was a hewed-log house, erected in the limits of the present village of Manito. Miss Adeline Broderick and Mrs. Rachel Ott were among the first teachers in this house. At present the township has seven school buildings, each a neat frame, supplied with the more modern improvements for the

comfort of the pupils. From the Treasurer's last report to the County Superintendent, we find the principal of the township fund to be $2,963; amount of tax levied, $1,925; value of school property, $2,100; number of scholars under twenty-one (including color), 178; between six and twenty-one, 195; males between six and twenty-one, 130; females, 139; highest wages paid male teachers, $50; highest paid females, $55; total amount paid for school purposes, $1,316.50; males between twelve and twenty-one unable to read and write, 2; cause, neglect of parents and willful neglect of child.

EARLY POST OFFICES, PREACHERS, DOCTORS, ETC.

The first post office established in Manito Township was kept by Col. R. S. Moore, at his residence, on what is now known as the P. W. Gay farm. This was established in 1851, on the route leading from Havana to Delavan. It was called Pilot Hill Post Office, after a high hill on the route, some three or four miles northwest of the point at which it was kept. A year or two later, it was moved farther south, toward Havana, to the residence of John Pemberton, who was the second Postmaster. At a still later date, it was taken to Berkstresser's store, at a point called Egypt Station, and was re-christened with the name of Egypt Station Post Office. Finally, on the establishment of the village of Manito, and the consequent overthrow of Egypt Station, it was removed to Manito, and the name of the office was changed to that of the town.

Ministers, in connection with the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, came among the people in an early day, to preach to them the word of life. Meetings were held at the homes of the settlers. Rev. Caldwell, a Methodist minister, was, perhaps, the first who had regular stated appointments. The Baptist and Presbyterian brethren were not far behind him in point of time.

At a later date, the ubiquitous Methodist itinerant, Peter Cartwright, was in their midst. He was present in 1852 or 1853, and conducted a camp-meeting at Walnut Grove, at which there was a great awakening among the people. Many were happily converted, and remained faithful workers in the ranks of the Church throughout the remainder of their lives. As late as the spring of 1865, he preached in the village of Manito, in the upper story of the building now occupied by Messrs. Burnett & Perrill as a general merchandise and drug store.

Dr. John Allen, who resided near McHarry's mill, in what is now Quiver Township, was the first practitioner who sought to alleviate their aches and pains. Dr. Mastiller came at quite an early day. He was a student in the office of Dr. Allen. Dr. Holton, who located at Spring Lake, in Tazewell County, was also among the earlier practitioners. The first resident physician in the township was Dr. John B. Meigs, a young man who came in 1855 or 1856, and who still resides in the village of Manito. He came from Macoupin County. Others have followed, too numerous to mention.

Richard L. Porter, a son of Stephen W. Porter, was, so far as can be ascertained, the first child born of white parents in the township. His birth dates back to 1841. The first death of which we have any account given was that of William Herron, who has already been mentioned as the earliest settler, and whose grave is on the farm on which he first settled. The exact date of his death cannot be ascertained, though it must have occurred as early as 1844 or 1845. The first wedding was celebrated between Alexander Graves and Polly Ashmon. This happy event occurred in 1846, at the residence of the bride's father, Zeno Ashmon, one of the early settlers.

Outside of the village of Manito, but two houses of worship have been erected in the township. These are both in the eastern portion. One is a German Lutheran, or Lutheran Evangelical, and the other a German Methodist, or, as it is commonly designated, Albright. These churches were both built in 1869. Rev. Reisinger organized the Lutheran congregation in 1867, and was Pastor of the Church some years. Rev. Henry Siering followed him, and was the spiritual teacher of the congregation about five years, when he was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Hermann Siering, the present Pastor in charge. The Church has a membership of about fifty souls. They have regular services and a flourishing Sunday school. Of the Albright, or German Methodist, we were unable to learn any particulars other than that the society is in a prosperous condition, meeting regularly for worship, and having a Sunday school connected with it of fine interest.

No mill was ever built in the township save the one of recent date, built in the village, and to which reference will be made in its history. The P., P. & J. R. road enters the township near the center of the southern boundary of Section 6, and, passing through in a general northeastern direction, leaves it at the northeast corner of Section 21, thus giving to the township about five miles of railroad.

Among her citizens who have received political preferment at the hands of the citizens of the county, we may mention the names of John Pemberton and Matthew Langston. John Pemberton or "Uncle Jackey," as he is familiarly called, was chosen Associate Justice of the county in 1849. The other members who assisted in holding down the seat of justice were Smith Turner, County Judge, and Robert McReynolds, Associate. This position he held until 1853. He was also chosen to represent the county in the Lower House in quite an early day. It is said of him that, so great was his zeal to secure a successful issue of the campaign, whereby Mason County might be properly represented at the capital and a seat for himself secured in the Grand Council, that he was found once or twice outside the limits of his county, earnestly engaged in trying to persuade the citizens of an adjoining county that he was the proper man to represent Mason County in the General Assembly, and that he would be grateful to them for their support. This he did, not with any design of obtaining his seat fraudulently, but simply from the fact that he did

not recognize that he had passed beyond the limits of his own county. A vote for and against township organization was taken November 11, 1861, to take effect April, 1862. The vote for adoption prevailed, and Hon. Lyman Lacy, of Havana, Maj. B. H. Gatton, of Bath, and Hon. Matthew Langston, of Manito, were chosen Commissioners to divide the county into townships. Mr. Langston was chosen first Supervisor of Manito Township, and held the office three terms in succession. In 1865, he was elected to the office of County Judge, and sat upon the judicial bench two years, at the end of which he resigned the position to devote himself more fully to his private affairs. In 1871 and 1872, he represented his county in the Lower House, at Springfield. Since then, he has devoted himself to the quiet pursuits of agricultural life.

The township of Manito acquired its name from that of the village, which had been platted and recorded before the township was laid out. About twenty-five years ago, a tragedy occurred within her borders, and with a brief allusion to this we will close our township history. In 1849 or 1850, Benjamin Alwood and family, consisting of his two sons—Andrew Jackson and Hugh M.—and two daughters, came from New Jersey and settled not far southeast of the present village of Manito. The Alwood family were possessed of considerable means, and entered a large amount of land. From various causes, they soon became unpopular with their neighbors, whether justly or otherwise it is not our province to explain. The feeling of hatred grew into gigantic proportions, and finally culminated in open demonstrations. As early as 1853 or 1854, a party in disguise waited upon the family and informed them that they must quit the neighborhood. The Alwoods informed them that they had come to stay, and did not propose to be frightened away. Not long afterward, a crop of wheat belonging to a man by the name of Hoyt was destroyed by fire. It was the generally received opinion, though it was by no means supported by positive proof, that the Alwoods had a hand in the burning, or, at least, had privy knowledge of the fact that it would occur. At any rate, this was made a pretext for destroying their entire crop, by way, as it was said, of retaliation. This was followed up by the burning of their house and the shooting of Hugh M. and one of his sisters. The shooting in this instance did not, however, prove fatal. It so happened that at the burning of the wheat crop, Jack Alwood followed the parties, and succeeded in identifying some of them before he was discovered and forced to flee for his life. Legal proceedings were instituted, and a number of persons were indicted before the grand jury. Trials were appointed, but were postponed from time to time.

After the burning of their home, the Alwood family moved to Quiver Township and remained a short time. Returning, they built a hewed-log house and set about raising their crops. In the fall of 1856, while Jack Alwood was in his field, engaged in cutting up corn, he was shot by unknown

parties, and instantly killed. This put an end to the prosecution of indictments against parties supposed to have been engaged in the destruction of their property. While this sad occurrence was deeply deplored by the better class of citizens, it was nothing more than had been expected for months previous to its commission. He had been warned time and again that a continued attempt on his part to prosecute the indictments found would speedily lead him to an untimely grave. Let us hope that no similar occurrence may ever again darken the fair name of Manito Township and those of her citizens.

MANITO VILLAGE.

This village, situated on the P., P. & J. R. R., near the center of the northern boundary of the township, was surveyed and platted by James Boggs, Deputy County Surveyor, for James K. Cox, Robert M. Cox and William A. Langston, in 1858. Soon after the laying-out of the town, Hon. Hugh Fullerton, of Havana, acquired an interest for the influence exerted by him in procuring the location of the depot on the village site. The expectations of the proprietors must have been very great, and they possibly may have imagined that in the rearing of the first two or three buildings they beheld a miniature Chicago in embryo arising in their midst. One hundred and ten acres were laid out in blocks, streets and alleys. Manito did not increase in growth very rapidly, until the close of the war, in 1865. Egypt Station had been laid out in 1857, on the line of the railroad, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of where Manito now stands, and when the road went into operation, in 1859, from Pekin to Virginia, the contest for the mastery waxed warm. Egypt Station had the advantage in the beginning, in that she already had two or three stores and the post office, but Manito secured the location of the depot, and immediately the scepter departed out of Egypt. The village of Spring Lake, which has already been mentioned as having been established by Col. Robert S. Moore, as early as 1851, contributed to the upbuilding of Manito, by giving her business men and citizenship to swell the population of the newly begun village. The farm residence of James K. Cox, erected in 1851, stands near the center of the business part of the village, east of the railroad, and may be easily recognized from the fact that it stands at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the street fronting it. The first business house in the village was erected by James K. Cox, and was occupied early in 1860 by E. A. Rosher, as a general merchandise store. Mr. Rosher is still a citizen, and is the veteran merchant of the village. The second store in the village was kept by J. P. & Alexander Trent. A. M. Pollard, from Spring Lake, opened a grocery store in 1861. Langston & Havens, Rankin & Luckenburg, had each a general store quite early in its history. J. Mosher opened the first drug store in 1865 or 1866. In 1868, Smith, Hippen & Co., of Pekin, built an elevator, at a cost of $5,000. It has a capacity of 15,000 bushels, and 10,000 bushels can be handled through it per day. It is operated under the personal supervision of Fred Knollhoff, who is a

member of the firm. The firm of Smith, Hippen & Co. was the first in the place to purchase grain on an extensive scale. Their annual shipments range from 250,000 to 300,000 bushels. Previous to the building of the elevator, a Mr. Cranwill had bought grain for some years, at this point, and shipped in gunny sacks on flats. In 1876, James A. McComas built the Manito elevator, at a cost of $6,500. It had a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and, in annual shipments, ranged from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels, making the total annual shipments from the village from 500,000 to 600,000 bushels. This was operated by McComas one year; afterward by different parties, and, in 1878, Grier & Co., of Peoria, took charge of it. It was totally destroyed by fire on the 29th of May, 1879. The building contained 5,000 bushels of grain at the time of its destruction. The village of Manito is conceded to be the best grain point on the P., P. & J. R. R., from Peoria to Havana, except Pekin. The business trade of the village aggregates about $500,000 annually. Some of the statements in regard to the history of the village and the dates of their occurrence may not be, in every particular, correct, but this is owing to the fact that the village records have been twice destroyed by fire, and the dates given are those that have been furnished us by the citizens who took an active part in the proceedings. The village was incorporated under the special act known as the Springfield and Quincy Act, in 1866. The following named persons were chosen as members of the first Board of Trustees: R. S. Eakin, Joe W. Brooks, Smith Mosher, Joe Cranwill and E. W. Crispell. The Board selected R. S. Eakin, President; Joe W. Brooks, Treasurer, and Joe Cranwill, Clerk. Stephen W. Porter was first Police Magistrate. The village continued under this organization till 1875, when the charter was surrendered by vote, and it was re-organized under the general law for cities and villages. The present Board consists of W. B. Robison, Thomas Boon, Joel Cowan, J. S. Pollard, M. Lins and A. J. Roberts. The officers of the Board are: W. B. Robison, President; J. S. Walker, Treasurer; W. C. Hall, Clerk; R. S. Eakin, Police Justice.

CHURCHES, LODGES, ETC.

The Methodist Church was erected in 1867. Among the early pastors, we find the names of Revs. Middleton, Sloan, Shagley and Goldsmith. Rev. Sloan is remembered as the minister who was accustomed to make the entire round of his circuits on foot. Stephen W. Porter and family, Thomas Boon and family, Father Nash, P. S. Trent and family, were among the early communicants of the Church. Elders Miller and Page, of the Campbellite order, held meetings here at an early day, and had at one time an organization, but did not build a house of worship. The Catholic Church was built about 1870. The building is a neat frame, patterned after the modern style of church buildings. They have a large and flourishing congregation. Sabbath schools are regularly held at both churches. In 1861, a petition was presented to the Post Office Department, praying for a removal of the post office from Egypt

Station to Manito, with a change in name to that of the village. The prayer of the petition was granted, and Smith Mosher was appointed first Postmaster. He was succeeded in office by his brother, John Mosher, in 1865. In 1866, A. M. Pollard was appointed, and, in 1869, E. A. Rosher received the appointment, and still holds the position.

In 1870, J. N. Shanholtzer erected a steam grist-mill in the village. This is the first and only mill ever built in the township. The cost of construction was about $6,000. It has two runs of stone, and is capable of turning out about eighteen or twenty barrels of flour per day. It has a fine run of custom, and manufactures a first-class quality of flour.

Manito Lodge, A., F. and A. Masons, was organized under dispensation from Most Worshipful Deputy Grand Master J. M. Gorin, in 1865. In October, 1866, a charter was issued from the Grand Lodge, over the signatures of H. P. H. Bromwell, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary, to Henry A. Sweet, R. S. Eakin, A. G. H. Conover, John Thomas, Peter W. Gay, B. Ruthenburg, A. A. Griffin, Smith Mosher, Perry W. Thomas, Hubbard Latham, Zachariah Miller and W. W. Pierce as charter members. Henry A. Sweet was appointed W. M.; R. S. Eakin, S. W.; A. G. H. Conover, J. W. Regular meetings occur on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. In 1878, the lodge room was built by a joint-stock association. In the destructive fire which occurred December 22, 1878, the Lodge sustained heavy loss, the records, furniture and paraphernalia being entirely consumed. At present it has a membership of twenty-two. The present officers are: R. S. Eakin, W. M.; W. B. Robison, S. W.; E. S. Starrett, J. W.; J. P. Cowan, Treasurer; Fred Knollhoff, Secretary; J. C. Perkins, S. D.; R. W. Whiteford, J. D.; M. W. Rodgers, Tiler. A Lodge of I. O. O. F. was organized about the year 1871, but has some time since ceased to exist.

The village at present has a population of about 600, and has four general merchandise stores, two groceries, two drug and notion stores, one harness-shop, two boot and shoe shops, one hardware store and tin-shop, one millinery, notion and fancy goods establishment, three general blacksmithing and repair shops. Drs. J. S. Walker and J. R. McCluggage are resident physicians, and deal out pills and powders for the pains and aches of the people, while William Maloney deals out coal in quantities to suit the purchaser.

The early settlers of the village were fond of playing practical jokes upon each other, and frequently did not scruple to tackle even strangers. Before corporate powers were conferred, it is stated that a man by the name of Moore came in and desired to start a saloon. He approached Joe Cranwill on the subject, and Joe furnished him the necessary license, for which he charged him the round sum of $25. Joe shoved the money down in his own pocket, and let the boys into the secret, and, as he spent most if not all of it in "setting 'em up," nothing was said about it, and it was many moons before Moore found out that his license was a fraud, and that he had been tricked out of his money. Many



Jackson Hoechin

ALLENS GROVE TP

of the early denizens of the village will remember the days when "High Cod Court," as it was called, was in vogue. This was not a chartered institution, so far as we could learn, nor do we know that it had the sanction of the powers that be, ordained to meet in solemn conclave at Springfield biennially, in its establishment. But certain it is that it existed. Having charged some individual with an offense against the peace and dignity of the village, the Court would assemble and proceed to try the offender. The person presiding was dubbed the Hon. Judge Advocate, to whom all matters of difference between the lawyers for prosecution and defense were submitted, and from whose decision there was no appeal. Witnesses were called and examined, who were not expected to tell the truth any more than a witness of to-day is expected to testify to facts before a Congressional Investigating Committee. Indeed, the oath administered had a saving clause for the prosecution, couched in these words: "And you furthermore swear that you will *not tell the truth* in the case now pending, wherein," etc. No matter how clearly the defendant might prove his innocence, conviction was sure to follow. The penalty was generally drinks for the crowd, and usually cost the accused about $1. But these days have long since passed away, and the citizens of Manito are as staid and sober-going people as are their neighbors. And yet the old citizens love to recount these days of fun and frolic, and, in imagination, live over again the scenes and incidents of their early manhood's years. The name Manito was undoubtedly taken from the Indian word *Manitou*, though with just what significance it was applied to the village, we have no means of determining.

ALLEN'S GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This division is on the eastern line of the county, and is known as Township 21 and 22 north, Range 5 west of the Third Principal Meridian. It embraces in its limits thirty-six full sections—a Congressional Township—but does not exactly coincide with the Congressional survey. In establishing the boundaries of the townships, the southern tier of sections of Town 21, Range 5, was included in Mason City Township, and the southern tier of Town 22, same range, was made the northern limit of Allen's Grove Township. The position of the township is north of Mason City Township, east of Pennsylvania Township, south of Tazewell County and west of Logan County. Excepting two or three copses or groves of timber of limited extent, which stand out in the prairie like islands in the ocean, the entire area of the township is prairie land. The most important of these is Allen's Grove, from which the township took its name. It comprises about five hundred acres, mostly in Section 9, and is the point in and around which the early settlements in the township were made. In an early day, before the clear, ringing note of the woodman's ax was heard reverberating throughout its aisles and along its corridors, much timber, valuable for building and other purposes, was here found.

At present, but little that is valuable, except for fencing and firewood, remains. Swamp Grove, in the northwest corner, and Lake Grove, on Sections 19 and 20, are of far less importance, and contain no valuable timber. These three groves, together with a portion of Cherry Grove, on the line between Mason City and Allen's Grove Townships, constitute the entire woodland districts of this section. No natural water-course is found in any portion of the township. Norton's Lake, in Section 23, occupying the space of about one hundred and twenty acres, is the only body of water of any consequence within its limits. This is a place of resort for bathing and fishing. The eastern and southern sections of the township are well adapted to the growth of vegetables, corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats. The soil is of a somewhat sandy nature, very similar in character to that found in adjacent townships and in the western part of Logan County. To the willing husbandman it yields rich and bounteous harvests. The northwestern portion is low and level, and is embraced within the district known as swamp-lands. By a system of artificial drainage much of this has been rendered arable, and when sufficiently drained for farming purposes it is found to be highly productive, possessing a soil of almost exhaustless fertility. In the past few years, many fine farms have been opened up in this heretofore discarded section of the township. The early settlers found this portion of the county covered with tall grass and the flower-producing weeds. In the summer, the plains seemed an ocean of flowers of various hues, gracefully waving to the breezes that swept over them. In the language of poesy it may be fitly said that

> "Travelers entering here, behold around
> A large and spacious plain on every side,
> Strewed with beauty, whose fair grassy mound
> Mantled with green, and goodly beautified
> With all the ornaments of Flora's pride."

The township contains two villages, San Jose and Natrona, the history of which will be given in detail at the close of this chapter. The Jacksonville Branch of the C. & A. Railway enters the township near the northeast corner of Section 1, and, traversing it in a general southwestern direction, leaves it near the center of the southern boundary of Section 28, giving about seven miles of road-bed to the township. That we find the eastern portion of the county but sparsely settled until recently, when compared with other sections, is doubtless owing to the fact that a large district of swamp-land, occupying the more central portion of the county, completely cut off the eastern settler from Havana, the only shipping-point, at that time, for his various products. The absence of timber and water-course also exercised a retarding influence over the early settlement. Not until the advent of railroads through this section, and the bringing of market-places and shipping-points to their very doors, did settlements begin to be made in rapid succession.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first individual, of whom we have any very reliable information, to lay a claim in the township was a man by the name of Allen. The best information now obtainable indicates that he came to the grove which now bears his name as early as the spring or summer of 1830. That he was here thus early is established by the fact of his having in cultivation, in wheat, some forty or fifty acres east of the grove during the winter of the deep snow. The yield is said to have been fifty bushels per acre. What disposition was made of it is left to conjecture though it is probable that it found its way into the St. Louis market. It is asserted by some that a man by the name of Smith preceded Allen a short time, and that in his cabin (erected at the north end of the grove) Allen sojourned for a time after coming. Both were bachelors, and, since

"Birds of a feather flock together,"

it may be true that they together enjoyed the sweet seclusion of their bachelor home some years before permanent settlements began to be made. Of Smith nothing is known, either whence he came or whither he went. Allen is said to have come from Kentucky, and, after a sojourn of a year or two, to have gone to St. Louis. We are strongly inclined to the opinion that much of the account given of these two primitive squatters, for such they must have been, should be regarded as traditional rather than historical. David Taylor, from Tennessee, is said to have come in the fall of 1831 or spring of 1832, and to have purchased Allen's claim. He continued a resident to the date of his decease, which occurred a number of years ago. His remains lie entombed within the shady grove near the spot of his early struggles and triumphs. A number of his near relatives are yet citizens of the township. From a careful search of the records, we find that the first entry of land made in Allen's Grove was by Benjamin Kellogg, Jr., of Pekin. This was under a patent from the United States, bearing date September 29, 1832. No additional entries were made prior to 1836, when Messrs. Horace P. Johnson, Ebenezer Montague and Robert Goggin entered portions of Sections 4, 8 and 9 respectively. Samuel Larimore, a scion of the "Old Dominion," had settled near the Mackinaw in quite an early day, and thence came to Allen's Grove, near the close of the thirties, though the exact date of his removal to this point cannot be ascertained. He remained a citizen, making various removals, until about two years ago, when he took up his abode in Western Kansas, and, at last accounts, was still living. James Higgins and James Sherry are recorded as having come as early as 1844. They were, probably, from Kentucky, though it is by no means absolutely certain that that was the State of their nativity. Sherry was single at the time, but soon after coming was married to a daughter of David Taylor.

Settlements were made very slowly here for some years, and it was not until land was growing scarce in what were considered more favored localities

that purchases began to be made here. Harvey B. Hawthorne settled east of the grove in 1848. He was originally from Kentucky, but had been a resident of what is now Crane Creek Township some years prior to coming to Allen's Grove. After a residence of several years, he returned to Crane Creek Township, where he at present resides, enjoying the competency gained by a life of honest toil and well-directed energies. About the same time, the settlement was augmented by the coming of Hiram Stanton, Alexander Woods, Levi Ingle and George Alkire. Stanton was from New Jersey, Woods and Alkire from the Buckeye State. Ingle was a Hoosier, and was the first to proclaim in the wilderness the "glad tidings of great joy" to the early settlers in and around the grove. These were all that were in the township, so far as we have been able to learn, prior to 1850. During the years 1850 and 1851, we find the names of the following settlers: Samuel Hungleford, George and Lewis Dowell, John McGhee, William Legg, Hank Watkins, Benjamin Davenport, Joseph Taylor, George Leoni and Jackson Houchin. These all settled not far from the grove, and it was not till some years later that those coming in had sufficient courage to venture out upon the prairie. Of those who located in the township as early as 1851, but a single one, Jackson Houchin, remains a citizen to day. The others have either passed over the dark river to that bourne whence they come not again, or have sought out other fields of labor. Jackson Roundtree was a young man who came from Ohio in 1851, with McGhee and family. He had quite an amount of money for those days, and, as a means of safe-keeping (there being no bank of deposit at a convenient distance), he intrusted it to the bosom of Mother Earth. Some time after burying his treasure, he became desirous of making a draw, and, after much fruitless searching, gave it up for lost. Some days later, a hen, plying her daily vocation, that of scratching for food, gladdened the sad heart of young Roundtree by bringing the lost treasure to the surface. The Houchin family came from Kentucky to Pike County, Ind., in 1836. In the spring of 1850, Jackson, mention of whom has already been made, severing the ties that bound him to the paternal roof and the scenes of his early boyhood, set sail in an ox-team express for Mason County. He built a cabin, and spent the summer and winter of 1850 in what is now Salt Creek Township. In the spring of 1851, he came to Allen's Grove, where he entered a quarter-section, built a cabin, and began farming. Here he has since resided, and, through industry and good management, has possessed himself of a fine tract of land, on which he expects to spend the remnant of his days. At the date of his settlement, but three cabins had been erected on the route from the grove to Delavan, in Tazewell County, a distance of fourteen miles. On either hand, the broad, uninhabited expanse of prairie stretched away, a boundless and unbounded plain. The first year after Houchin came proved to be a very sickly one; to such an extent did bilious fever, flux and chills prevail that, at one time, there were but two well families in the entire settlement. The noble sons of Esculapius were not then,

as now, to be found at every cross-roads and in every town and hamlet. Hiram Sikes, M. D., who, in this day, would be esteemed a home-made physician, lived at Sugar Grove, and to his hands the entire settlement committed itself in this hour of its direst calamity. With a feeling almost akin to desperation, he undertook the task of restoring the settlement to its wonted health. By strict personal attention to all patients, aided by the absence of many remedies that *kill* about as many as they *cure*, at the end of one month's faithful service, he had so far mastered the different diseases as to be permitted to visit his own home for the first time since coming to Allen's Grove. The following year, a difficulty having arisen between the Doctor and his eldest son, he mounted his horse, and, riding away, has since remained a stranger to his family and the borders of Mason County. The old settlers of Allen's Grove have ever held in grateful remembrance the labors of him who served them thus faithfully, and whatever may have been his faults, over all they are disposed to throw the broad mantle of charity. During the years 1852 and 1853, the names of Daniel Dillon, Jonathan Hyatt, Haythorn Tallman, the McKinneys, and perhaps others not now remembered, were added to the settlers in the township. From a pamphlet of some thirty pages, published by Mr. Dillon in 1873, which, though nameless, is strongly tinctured with modern spiritualism, we learn the following facts in regard to his early history: He is a native of North Carolina, and, when two years of age, removed with the family to Clinton County, Ohio. This was in 1804. Eight brothers of them came West and settled in what is now Tazewell County, on the north side of the Mackinaw, in 1824. They opened up their farms not far from the present town of Tremont, in what is now called Dillon Township. The red men of the forest were their only neighbors, and Mr. Dillon refers with just pride to his personal acquaintance with Delaware chiefs, Waupansa and Shabbona. Their early habitations gave rest and comfort to many a weary, wayworn traveler, without money and without price. At the time of settlement, they were included in the limits of Sangamon County. The jurisdiction of his brother, Nathan, who was an early Justice of the Peace, extended to Chicago, and frequently he issued summonses to Chicago, returnable to his office, the distance between the two points being 150 miles. Daniel Dillon took up his residence, in 1852, on Section 36, Allen's Grove Township, and has since permanently resided here. He was one of the original proprietors of the village of San Jose, and his name will again occur in the history of that town. Hyatt and the McKinneys were from Hoosierdom, some of whose descendants are still citizens of the township. Tallman was from the East, and had spent much of his early life upon the sea. He is represented as a jolly old tar, who was made the butt of many a joke by the youngsters of his neighborhood.

TRADING AND MILLING POINTS.

The nearest trading-point, as well as the one most easily accessible to the first settlers of this portion of the county, was Delavan. To procure the smallest

amount of merchandise required a journey of thirty miles to be performed. The sharpening of a plow necessitated the same pilgrimage. Their milling was done at the Mackinaw, either at Doolittle's or Woodrow's mill. Their letters, which, like angel's visits, were few and far between, were likewise received at Delavan. The era of railroads gave to almost every community conveniences to which otherwise they must have remained strangers for many years. Dr. J. P. Walker was the first physician to engage in the practice of the healing art, as a resident practitioner. In 1857, he joined with others in laying out Mason City, and, in 1859, made its his permanent home. The first school building in the township was erected in the grove, in 1853. The old "timber schoolhouse," long since removed, and, though lost to sight, yet still to memory dear, was presided over at its opening by a young Miss Woods, daughter of Alexander Woods, of whose settlement in the grove mention has already been made. The earliest religious services were held by Rev. Levi Ingle, a minister of the New Light or Old Christian order. Rev. George Miller was the first circuit-rider. Meetings were held at the residences of the settlers, till the building of the schoolhouse, when they were transferred to it. No public house of worship, with its tall spire towering heavenward, adorns the township outside of the villages of San Jose and Natrona. The remarkable hailstorm that occurred throughout this section of the country on the 27th of May, 1850, mention of which is made in other portions of this work, is well remembered by some of the earlier settlers. The storm, accompanied by a high wind, was of short duration, yet so vast was the amount of hail that fell, and to such a depth was it drifted, in some instances from six to eight feet—that on the following 4th of July large quantities of it could still be gathered from the drift piles. Mr. Houchin, who was an eye-witness to the storm, avers this to be a fact, and says that its effects were plainly visible for years afterward. As late as 1851, fully four-fifths of the township was Congress land. During the years 1851 and 1852, large tracts throughout the township were entered by capitalists and speculators, and it was not till some years later that these lands passed into the hands of permanent settlers. The year 1867 witnessed the completion of the Jacksonville Branch of the C. & A. R. R. from Jacksonville to Bloomington and with it came a flood of settlers, the establishment and laying-out of villages, etc., etc. Though of but recent settlement, when compared with other sections of the county, in the importance and value of its products, it ranks second to but few townships in the county. It embraces within its limits large areas as well adapted to agriculture as any to be found in this entire region. With her rapid development, her educational interests have kept equal pace. She has eight school districts, each supplied with a good frame building, in which schools are kept the greater part of the year.

VILLAGE OF SAN JOSE.

This village, situated in the extreme northeast corner of the township, on the Jacksonville Branch of the C. & A. R. R., was surveyed and platted by E. Z. Hunt, County Surveyor, in 1857, for Daniel Dillon, Alexander W. Morgan, Silas Parker and Zenas B. Kidder. The original plat contained fifteen blocks 300 feet square, and eleven fractional blocks; these were subdivided into 235 lots and fifteen fractional lots. The lots adjoining the railroad were donated to the company to secure the location of the station and the building of the depot. After the laying-out of the village, a public sale of lots was held, at which some $3,000 was realized. Private sales were made until the sum realized was from $4,000 to $5,000. The investment, in many instances, proved a financial loss, inasmuch as the town failed to grow as rapidly as purchasers had anticipated, and many feeling that they had made a bad investment of means, sold their interest at a sacrifice. Moses C. Hicks made an addition on the south in 1868. At a later date, Willis Crabb and John Linbarger made additions on the east. These last are just across the line, in Logan County. Moses C. Hicks erected the first building in the village, a residence and business house combined, in the summer of 1858. In this he opened a stock of general merchandise. He came from Atlanta, Logan County, at which point he had been engaged in the same business. This building is at present occupied by N. Wool as a boot and shoe shop. The second building was erected on the corner of Second and Main streets, and was occupied as a hardware store by Messrs Morgan & Leeper. Dillon & Morgan soon afterward became the proprietors, and, at the end of six months, Dillon purchased the interest of his partner and for some time conducted the business alone. This building is now occupied by Stuart Hight as a dwelling. With the exception of two or three small dwellings, erected by different parties during 1858 and 1859, the village took a rest for about ten years. On the prospective completion of the railroad, new life was infused into the well-nigh defunct village, and a number of dwellings and business houses were erected. Nat Beardsley, from Jerseyville, opened out a stock of general merchandise, in 1862 or 1863, and, after operating it about two years, sold to Dr. Knapp and returned whence he came. In 1865, Dr. Charles D. Knapp built and opened a drug store in the room now occupied by E. S. Linbarger. Hull & Morrison, from Henry, Marshall County, came in 1866, erected the building now occupied by Chestnut & Thomas, and started a hardware store. Others came in from time to time, and San Jose was soon established upon a firm footing. The first grain merchants in the village were Buck & Scott, who began the purchase of grain in 1866. A warehouse, built by Peter Defries, was converted by Buck & Brother into an elevator, about the same date, and was the first in the village. In 1866, Moses C. Hicks built a steam elevator, which was destroyed by fire in 1868. Thomas Little operated a warehouse here for some time, which was finally taken down and moved to

Teheran. In 1874, D. G. Cunningham built an elevator on the site of that formerly occupied by Hicks. This he at present operates. E. W. Nelson, of Natrona, is also engaged in grain-buying at this point. The amount of grain shipped from this point ranges from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels annually. Before the building of the P., D. & L. road a much greater amount was handled. During the summer of 1868, two very important additions were made to the town in the way of buildings. Moses C. Hicks erected a large and commodious hotel, at a cost of not less than $6,000. At one time, he had as high as forty-two regular boarders, in addition to a large transient custom. The same year, C. B. Vanhorn moved the machinery of his grist-mill from Atlanta, Logan County, to San Jose, erected a mill-house, and began the manufacture of flour. It has two run of stone and can turn off twenty barrels per day. The machinery was originally put in use at Waynesville, De Witt County, by C. Livingston. In 1857, Vanhorn purchased and moved it to Atlanta and from there to San Jose, as before mentioned. This is the first and only grist-mill that has ever been erected in Allen's Grove Township. In 1869, A. Jacobs & Co. removed their wagon and general blacksmithing shops from Pekin to this point. They manufacture from thirty to forty wagons annually and do a large amount of general blacksmithing. They have also a branch establishment in Mason City. Zenas B. Kidder was, perhaps, the first blacksmith in the village. The post office was established as early as 1858, and Moses C. Hicks was appointed first Postmaster. Albert McCollister at present occupies the position and is also a Justice of the Peace. Among the early practitioners of the village, we find the names of Drs. Parker, Voke, Rider and Fain. Just which was the first to locate we are at a loss to determine. Dr. Charles W. Knapp, now of Chicago, was formerly a merchant and practicing physician of the place. Dr. Fain is still a resident of the place, but the accumulated weight of years has largely disqualified him for the active pursuit of his profession for some years past. Drs. Wathan, Holmes and E. P. Crispell are the present resident physicians.

CHURCHES, LODGES, ETC.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built about 1862 or 1863, at a cost of $2,000. Rev. W. M. B. Colt, from Delavan, labored for the society before their house of worship was erected. The first meetings of the organization were held at Simon Goodale's Schoolhouse, about one mile north of the village. Under the administration of Rev. Colt, the subscription for the present house in the town was started. Isaac C. Brown, wife and daughter, Dr. Voke, Zenas B. Kidder and wife, R. B. Summers and wife, Edward Lyons and wife, Nicholas Lehey and others, to the number of fourteen, comprised the original organization. Rev. George W. Wolfe was the first regular Pastor. Rev. Hamill at present officiates. Services are held regularly, and a Sunday school, with an average attendance of 100 pupils, is presided over by Miss Hamill, daughter of the Pastor.

The German M. E. Church was built in 1870, at a cost of $4,000. A parsonage, erected at a cost of $2,000, is also the property of the Church. The house was dedicated January 22, 1871, Rev. Dr. Leibhardt, of Cincinnati, officiating. The society was organized in 1866, and held its first services at a schoolhouse some distance in the country. After the building of the M. E. Church, they leased it for a portion of the time for a term of five years, but only occupied it between two and three years. Rev. Christian Bruegger was the first Pastor. In 1868, Rev. C. F. Schlinger became Pastor in charge, and remained till 1871. Under his labors the house was built. Rev. Wilhelm Winter succeeded him, remaining two years. Rev. David Hume next became minister in charge for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Stoffregan, the present Pastor. The society numbers at present about 167. A Sunday school was organized at the same time the Church was organized. It has an average attendance of thirty officers and teachers, and from 125 to 150 pupils. The first Superintendent was George Suits; the position is now held by Rev. C. F. Schlinger. In 1876, forty-six members withdrew from the congregation, and were added to the organizations at Emden and Hartsburg. Among the early communicants of the Church, we find the names of Fred Smith and family, John Rapp and family, Mrs. Wiemer, Henry Schweizer and family, John Neef, and others. Regular services are held each Sunday.

The Society of Regular Baptists was organized in 1868 by members from the Church at Delavan. They have as yet no church building. Rev. William H. Briggs was the first Pastor, and labored for the congregation four or five years. The early meetings of the society were held in the hall over the storeroom now occupied by Newman & Knapp. In October, 1877, the Church fitted up a hall in the hotel, which is its present place of meeting. The Church has enjoyed the services of Rev. J. A. Brown one year, Rev. S. S. Martin three years. Rev. J. M. Horney is now Pastor, and holds services twice per month. The Sunday school meets every Lord's Day, and has an attendance of seventy-five pupils. T. S. Knapp is Superintendent.

San Jose Lodge, No. 645, A., F. & A. M., was organized under charter from the Grand Lodge, bearing date October 4, A. L. 5870, A. D. 1870. H. G. Reynolds was Grand Master, and Orlin H. Miner Grand Secretary. Edmund Rodgers, William J. Cunningham, Willis Crabb, Andrew T. Linbarger, R. B. Williams, William D. Oswald, Daniel W. Dillon, Rufus B. Summers, Edward Lyons, Timothy Sullivan, H. C. McDowell, Samuel Dement, Edwin Cutler, James J. Kern, Charles Forsythe and Watkin Watkins were charter members. The first officers of the Lodge were: Edmund Rodgers, W. M.; William J. Cunningham, S. W.; Willis Crabb, J. W. Regular communications are held the first and third Thursdays of each month, in their hall over Chestnut & Thomas' store. Membership, thirty-three. Present officers: D. G. Cunningham, W. M.; H. C. McDowell, S. W.; Willis Crabb, J. W.; R. B. Williams, Treasurer; J. J. Newman, Secretary. Messrs. Crabb and

Williams have held their respective offices ever since the organization of the Lodge.

San Jose Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., was instituted under dispensation December 23, 1868. A charter was issued from the Grand Lodge October 12, 1869, bearing the signatures of J. Ward Ellis, G. M., and Samuel Willard, G. S. The charter members were: Jonathan Cory, P. G.; John S. Buck, P. G.; William M. Duffy, Charles N. Hull, John W. Morrison, Samuel Biggs and William Kent. First officers: Jonathan Cory, N. G.; J. W. Morrison, V. G.; Samuel Biggs, Treasurer, and J. S. Buck, Secretary. Valley Encampment, No. 120, was organized under dispensation in May, 1871. A charter was granted October 10, 1871, over the signatures of D. W. Jacoby, Grand Patriarch, and N. C. Nason, Grand Scribe. The following persons were named in the charter: John S. Buck, John W. Morrison, Jonathan Cory, Robert M. Buck, Fred W. Paas, J. W. Hight, A. M. Summers, William Kent, J. Alefs, L. Nienkirk, T. S. Knapp, A. R. Chestnut, C. B. Vanhorn and A. Jacobs. These two societies meet in their well-furnished and well-appointed hall in the second story of the hotel building. The first officers of the Encampment were: J. S. Buck, C. P.; R. M. Buck, H. P.; J. W. Morrison, S. W.; A. R. Chestnut, J. W.; John Alefs, Treasurer; C. B. Vanhorn, Scribe.

Santa Maria Chapter, Order Eastern Star, No. 70, was organized March 22, 1872. Charter members: E. Rodgers, E. Cutler, C. Forsythe, R. B. Williams, H. C. McDowell, W. J. Cunningham, E. Lyons, Willis Crabb and H. Thorne. Its meetings were held in the hall of San Jose Lodge, No. 645, and the Chapter prospered indifferently well till July, 1876, when it surrendered its charter.

In May, 1873, W. H. Postlewait opened the San Jose Job Printing Office, which, after a brief term of existence, succumbed to financial embarrassment. October 18, 1878, the San Jose *Gazette* was established by J. J. Smith, and closed a brilliant career at the end of six months, leaving an aching void in the pockets of some of the citizens who had contributed to the starting of the enterprise.

VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

On the 13th day of April, 1870, pursuant to notice, the citizens assembled at the schoolhouse and organized by electing Rev. T. J. N. Simmons, President, and Samuel Dement, Clerk. The vote stood 31 *for* and 9 *against* incorporating. On the 21st of the same month, the following Board of Trustees was chosen: Edmund Rodgers, Jonathan Cory, Andrew Jacobs, Zenas B. Kidder, Samuel Dement and Dr. Charles D. Knapp. The following officers were chosen at a subsequent meeting of the Board: Jonathan Cory, President; Thomas S. Knapp, Clerk; Zenas B. Kidder was chosen Street Commissioner, and C. C. Ragan, Police Constable. June 12, 1876, the town was incorporated as a village, under the general law of 1872, by a vote of 29 *for* to 0 *against*. The

following are the present Board of officers: Thomas S. Knapp, J. Parmentier, T. Bennett, E. P. Crispell, N. Woll, Sr., W. Steffan. L. J. Dillon holds the office of Police Magistrate, and R. W. Fleming that of Clerk. The village has a population of from three hundred and fifty to four hundred, and has three general merchandise stores, one hardware and tin store, one drug store, one saddle and harness shop, one meat market, two millinery establishments, one boot and shoe shop, one wagon-shop and one first-class smith-shop. In 1874, A. R. Chestnut and I. Thomas established an exchange bank in connection with their general merchandise trade. This has proved a source of great convenience to both grain-buyers and merchants. The firm does a general banking and exchange business. The prospects are flattering that, before the cycle of many moons, San Jose will have secured to herself an additional means of entrance and exit. Her full quota of stock toward the construction of the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Narrow-Gauge Railroad has already been subscribed. Should the road be brought to completion, it will give her an eastern outlet and bring her in direct communication with Havana; but whether the building of the road will materially enhance her best interests is yet a mooted question in the minds of some of her best citizens. The completion and successful operation of seventy-six miles of the route augurs the speedy construction of the line to San Jose, and from thence to *some* point on the Illinois River. The village was named by Alexander W. Morgan, from the city of the same orthography, but differently pronounced, in the Golden State. Situated, as it is, in the midst of a fine agricultural region, but for its proximity to Delavan on the north and Mason City on the south, San Jose might, at no distant future, exceed in size and importance the most sanguine expectations of its original founders.

NATRONA VILLAGE.

The village of Natrona was surveyed and platted by E. Z. Hunt, County Surveyor, for James C. Conkling, of Springfield, Ill., and George S. Thompson, of Wheeling, W. Va., in 1857. The original plat contained sixty blocks, 320 feet square, subdivided into 912 lots, 40x152 feet. The streets were 80 feet in width, alleys, 16 feet. Soon after the laying-out of the town, Daniel Crabb purchased the site, and is at present proprietor of a large portion of it. Nothing was done in the way of building up the village prior to the building of the railroad. In 1866 and 1867, Daniel Crabb built a few small houses east of the railroad. Samuel Ayers, Lear and McDonald, each erected a building about the same time. Crabb erected a warehouse also, in 1867. This was converted into a horse-power elevator in 1871, by Henry A. Baily, his son-in-law. Lear was the first merchant in the village of whom we have any account. He kept a grocery and saloon in a small building just east of the railroad track, still standing, and now used by John B. Abbott as a grain bin. In 1868, E. W. Nelson came from Wisconsin, and, in connection with Samuel Ayers, engaged in buying grain. They were the first to handle grain in the place.

During that and the year previous, a number of buildings were put up west of the track. George Heckel and John N. Cathcart each built a large store building on the west side, and E. W. Nelson a small business house on the east side. Heckel occupied his building with a full stock of furniture, James Hampson that of Cathcart with a stock of general merchandise. Nelson opened up a general stock in his building. The first school kept in the village was presided over by Miss Emma Bently. The school was kept in the second story of Crabb's warehouse. A neat frame building for school purposes was built in 1873, at a cost of $1,800. George W. Murphy, from Ohio, taught the first school in the new building. The post office was established in 1868, and J. E. Reynolds was first Postmaster. E. W. Nelson is present Postmaster and station agent, though the duties are discharged by R. Williams, at whose store the offices are kept. In 1871, E. W. Nelson built a steam elevator, and this, as well as the one built by Baily, is now operated by John B. Abbott—the only grain merchant in the village. The amount of grain shipped from this point ranges from three hundred thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand bushels per annum. R. Williams has the only store in town, and carries a general stock. The Protestant Methodist Church was built in 1877. It is a neat frame building and cost $1,600. Rev. Starling Turner was first Pastor. Rev. Hamill, of San Jose, at present supplies the pulpit. Among the early communicants we find the names of Jeremiah Corson, William Preston and wife, George Langley and wife, Richard Langley and wife, Robert Preston, Mrs. Larimore, Reuben Dowell and wife, and H. S. Jackson and wife. No *one* individual has contributed to the building-up of the village more than E. W. Nelson, who has built several of the more substantial buildings on the east side. Natrona was erst known as Altoona, and is so recorded. And since the greatest creative genius that ever lived has said, "There is nothing in a name," we doubt not that Natrona would have attained its present importance among the villages of the county had its name remained unchanged. The change was, doubtless, suggested by the fact that the village of Altona, of prior existence in Knox County, from the similarity of name, often led to annoyances in the transmission of mail and express matter intended for this point. We do not give this as positive knowledge, but simply as a reasonable explanation of why the change was made.

KILBOURNE TOWNSHIP.

When Mason County was first laid off into townships or election precincts, what is now Kilbourne was included in the present townships of Bath and Crane Creek, and was not created until 1873, about the time of the building of the Springfield & North-Western Railroad. In its formation, three tiers of sections were taken from Crane Creek and a like number from Bath. It is described as Town 20 north, Range 8 west of the Third Principal Meridian, and contains a few sections in the southwest part over and above

a regular Congressional Township. The soil, like that of Bath and Havana, is somewhat sandy, particularly in the timbered part of it, but produces well, and, as an agricultural district, is equal to any portion of the county. About three-fourths of the township is prairie, and generally of a level nature. The level land has been well utilized by artificial drainage, and numerous ditches traverse it, carrying away the surface water, until much of this level prairie may be set down as among the most productive land in the county.

Kilbourne is bounded on the north by Havana Township, on the west by Bath, on the south by the Sangamon River and on the east by Crane Creek Township. The Sangamon River, on its southern boundary, and Crane Creek in the southeast part, with numerous artificial ditches, effectually drain its level lands. The Springfield & North-Western Railroad runs through in almost a northwest direction, crossing the Sangamon River near the center, and passes out through Section 6, in the northwest corner toward Havana, its terminus. This road has benefited the town to a considerable extent, and, together with the villages of Kilbourne and Long Branch, will again be alluded to in this chapter.

THE EARLY PIONEERS.

When the first white people came to this section, it was then a part of Sangamon County. A few years later, it became a part of Menard, and, later still, was embraced in Mason. Mrs. Blakely and Dr. Field, now among the oldest settlers left, say that they lived in three counties without moving from their original places of residence. The first settlement made by a white man, in Kilbourne Township, was by Absalom Mounts. He was from that portion of Sangamon County now embraced in Menard, where he had built a little mill on Clary's Creek. He came here about 1831–32, and settled in the southeast part of the present town of Kilbourne, and there built a mill on Crane Creek, which is graphically described elsewhere. The next settlement was made by Gibson Garrett. He settled here, it is supposed, in 1835–36; was from either Virginia or Tennessee, and had first settled in the Sugar Grove neighborhood. He has long ago paid nature's last great debt. Jesse Baker came in 1836, and was from Tennessee. He came to Illinois in 1816, and located in Morgan County, where he resided until he came to this neighborhood; he is still living in the east part of the township. John Close and Charles Sidwell came in a year or two after Garrett. Close was from the South, probably from Kentucky, was an old man when he came to the country, and died many years ago. Some of his descendants are still living in Crane Creek Township. Sidwell was from New York; he had but one child, a daughter, who married and went to Texas, accompanied by her father, where he died some fourteen years ago. The Fields and Blakelys were the next settlers and came in the fall of 1836. The former are mentioned in the history of Bath Township, as their settlement was made in the portion of Bath included in this township at its formation at a recent date. As stated there, Dr. Drury S. Field entered a large amount of

land here in an early day. His son, Dr. A. E. Field, lives at present in the village of Kilbourne. He pointed out to us the old house of his father, the third frame house built in Mason County, and the first in this township. It begins to show the "foot-prints of time." Another son of Dr. Field, Albert J., lives now in Cass County, Mo. James Blakely was a native of New Jersey, and first settled in Sangamon County, seven miles from Springfield, and, after remaining there a year or two, crossed the Rubicon, otherwise the Sangamon, where he stopped for nearly a year, and until he had built a cabin on land which he had entered in the present town of Kilbourne. In this cabin he lived for nine years, when he moved over the line into Havana Township, where he died in September, 1870. He married a daughter of Aaron Scott, also an early settler of Mason County, and who settled in what is now Sherman Township, where he is mentioned among the pioneers. Mrs. Blakely is still living on the place where her husband died, an active old lady of seventy years, possessing an excellent memory, and to her we are indebted for many facts embraced in this chapter.

Thomas Martin and Joel Garrett came in 1837; the latter is still living in the township. Martin was from Kentucky, and settled about three miles from the village of Kilbourne, where he died many years ago. He had but one child, who lived at last accounts of her, in Sullivan County, Mo. Henry Norris came from Kentucky and settled in the north part of the township. He is said to have erected the third cabin in that immediate vicinity. He has been dead many years. Jacob Cross may be noted among the early settlers, but belonged to the "floating population," and did not remain long. He borrowed a span of horses and wagon, which he neglected to return, and for which little delinquency he was followed by Dr. Field and some others, several hundred miles. The horses were recovered, but Cross and the wagon eluded capture. John Young was from Kentucky, but a native of North Carolina, and came here about 1837–38. He had a large family. Anderson, John, William and Mitchell were his sons, of whom only Mitchell is living, and at present resides in Missouri. There is one daughter, also living. The old gentleman died in 1847. The Danielses came in 1837, and were from Tennessee. They consisted of G. W. Daniels and his sons, Isely, Calloway, George and Martin. The old gentleman is long since dead, but the sons named are all living, and are among the substantial citizens of Kilbourne Township. Another son lives in Lynchburg Township. The Craggs were early settlers, but lived in that portion of the town taken from Bath, and, like the Fields, were mentioned in the history of Bath. Rev. Elisha Stevens, one of the early divines of this section, came from York State, as he always called it, in 1839. He was a Methodist preacher, and is referred to again. He died in the spring of 1855. John Pratt was also from New York, and located in the settlement in 1838. He died in 1878, having lived here for a period of just forty years. David Pratt, his father, came a few months after him. They had been living some time across the

river, in what is now Cass County. The old gentleman, after living here a number of years, returned to Cass County, where he died about eighteen years ago. Moses Ray and his son, Aaron, settled on the present site of Kilbourne Village, in the fall of 1838. They came from Indiana here, but whether that was their native place could not be learned. James and Hiram Ray, sons of Moses Ray, came about two years later. All of them are now dead. Moses Ray, the elder, "died on the 10th of December, 1845," says Dr. Field, "for I was married the same day and ought to remember the event." Burgess Ray, a grandson of "Old Moses," came a few years later, remained here a number of years and then moved to Missouri. "Old Becka," a negress, with a face like the mouth of a coal-pit, came with the Rays, and was the first of Ethiopia's fated race to tread the sacred soil of Kilbourne.

John Cookson and John Lamb were from Indiana, Posey County, the land of hoop-poles and pumpkins. Cookson came in the fall of 1839, and several years later moved to Missouri, where he lived at last accounts of him. Lamb was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, born and reared in Indiana; or, to be more explicit, his parents were from Pennsylvania, and of the good old Dutch stock. Of eleven children born to John Lamb, all are now dead except Christine, the youngest daughter. They were a heavy family, ranging in avoirdupois from one hundred and sixty to three hundred pounds. It is said that the old gentleman weighed three hundred pounds, and his wife two hundred pounds, and, with the exception of one daughter who weighed one hundred and sixty, not one but tilted the beam at two hundred and upward. Dr. Mastick was among the early settlers, but just what year he located could not be ascertained. He was originally from Ohio, and is elsewhere mentioned as the first medical practitioner of the township; he died a few years ago. William McDaniels came to the neighborhood in 1838, and remained a citizen until his death in 1854. James Ross came in 1840, and was a Southron, though what State he came from is not now remembered. He moved to Peoria, and there, in that great city, all trace of him is lost. Abraham Williamson came from Kentucky in 1843. He first settled in Morgan County, where he remained a few years before coming to this section. He died here some three or four years ago. William Turner also came from Morgan County to this settlement in 1843; he died here many years ago. Michael Ott, another Pennsylvania Dutchman, settled in 1841; was a very old man when he died—about five years ago. James and John Tolley, two brothers, came from Kentucky in 1842. John is still living, and at present a resident of Menard County; but James died some years ago in Kansas.

This comprises the settlement of the township, so far as names can be ascertained, up to 1845, when emigrants began to pour in with such rapidity as to render it impossible for the chronicler to keep track of them. Among the arrivals in 1845, we may notice those of J. M. Hardin, John Ranson, Edward Gore, Joseph Groves, John Micklam, Edmund McCormick, A. H. Neal, James

Angelo, Samuel Cannon and a host of others, comprising much of the "bone and sinew" of the town. Dr. Oneal, now a resident of Kilbourne Township, was an early settler of Bath, where he is more particularly noticed. John B. Gum, one of the prominent citizens of Kilbourne, and one of the largest landowners in the county, was a very early settler of Petersburg Precinct, Menard County, where he is further alluded to. If any of the early settlers of Bath, Crane Creek and this township should find themselves a little mixed as to their place of residence, it results from the fact already mentioned, viz.: that Kilbourne was a part of the two former towns until a few years ago, and drew on them about equally for its territory. We have endeavored to keep "things straight," but may, in some cases, have lost our bearings and drifted "across the line" into one or the other of those towns. If so, we console ourselves with the reflection that it is "all in the family, anyway."

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

The first "messenger of glad tidings" in the young settlement was Rev. Moses Ray, mentioned among the early settlers. He was of the "Hardshell" Baptist persuasion and used to sing out his sermons to the tune of Old Hundred. His peculiarities are still remembered by the old settlers, how, when well warmed up to his work, and making what he thought a good point, would slap his hands down on his "bow-legs," then fling them aloft in Talmagian style, and sing out, "And my dear bretheren and sisteren, what do you think of that, ah?" Rev. Elisha Stevens and Rev. M. Shunk were Methodist preachers, and the next laborers in the Master's vineyard. Rev. Mr. Shunk used to preach at the people's cabins, long before there were any churches or schoolhouses. One of his regular preaching places was at Mr. Aaron Scott's, who is alluded to as one of the early settlers of Sherman Township. The first, and the only church edifice in Kilbourne Township is New Lebanon Church, on Section 13, in the east part of the township. It was erected by the Missionary Baptists, during the war, probably in 1863, and is a frame building. The present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Curry. Alexander Dick was the first pedagogue, and taught the first school, in the spring of 1840, in the first schoolhouse built in the township. The house was built by individual contributions of the neighbors, Dr. Field contributing the logs and boards. It will be seen from the material used, that it was the genuine pioneer schoolhouse. Mrs. Blakely mentions a school taught by an old gentleman named Lease, in a cabin built for a residence, but had been vacated, and thinks it the first in the neighborhood. I. A. Hurd was also an early teacher in this section. There are now seven comfortable and commodious frame school buildings in the township, in which schools are maintained during the usual period each year. Kilbourne is fully up to the times in its school facilities.

The first Justice of the Peace in the town was Albert J. Field, and Aaron Ray was the first Constable. The early courts of these gentlemen abounded

with incidents sometimes very ludicrous. But as our space will not admit of their repetition here, our readers are referred to Dr. Field, who is a regular walking encyclopedia of early facts and fancies. The first marriage that can be called to mind in the neighborhood was that of Jacob Clotfelter, of Bath, to Mary Garrett, in 1839. They were married by Albert J. Field, Justice of the Peace. Death entered the community the same year, and his victim was "old Becka," the negress before referred to. She was buried not far from the present village of Kilbourne. An old gentleman named Lease, mentioned as an early school teacher, was another of the early deaths. The first birth is believed to have been in the family of John Pratt, though it is not asserted with any degree of certainty.

The first post office was established about the year 1859, near Mr. Gum's residence, and was called Prairie. Albert J. Field was the Postmaster, and the mail was brought by the stage-coach, running between Springfield and Havana. The first effort at merchandising was by William Gore, who kept about a wheelbarrow load of goods in a little cabin some three and a half miles from the present village, and several years before it was laid out as such. This comprised the mercantile trade until the birth of Kilbourne. Dr. Willard Mastick was the first regular physician in the township. In early times the settlers went to Jacksonville, Salem, and Robinson's to mill. Dr. Field says, when they wanted wheat ground they went to Jacksonville, when they wanted it only mashed, they went to Robinson's mill. Absalom Mounts built a little mill on Crane Creek, in the southeast part of this township, very early. It was so constructed that when the water failed in the creek during the dry season, it could be run by horse-power. This mill Mounts finally sold to Sidwell, who added considerable improvements, in fact almost wholly reconstructed it. Under his administration it is thus described: "The buhrs were but a foot in diameter, and the lower, instead of the upper, turned round. When they wanted dressing, Sidwell would take them up; and with them resting on his arm, as a mother would carry her babe, he would dress them off in going to and from the mill. When the mill was running at full speed, he would put a 'turn' in the hopper in the morning, go home and work on his farm until afternoon, and then go over to the mill to see how it was getting along. He knew its capacity, and just how long it would take it to grind out a 'turn.'" But some years later, when a mill was built at Petersburg, no further trouble on this score was experienced.

As stated in the commencement of this chapter, the township of Kilbourne was formed in 1873, from Bath and Crane Creek Townships. Bath comprised nearly three Congressional towns, while Crane Creek embraced about one and a half; and so for the accommodation of the inhabitants in the extreme parts of the towns, this new town was created. Dr. Harvey Oneal, who was active in getting the town laid off, was its first Supervisor. It is at present represented in the honorable Board of Supervisors by J. M. Hardin: James Conklin is

Town Clerk, and J. M. Hardin, School Treasurer. Kilbourne is very nearly divided on the political issues of the day. First one party carries the election, and then the other, with but a few votes difference. During the late war, it was very patriotic, and furnished its full complement of soldiers in advance of all calls for troops. Some of the officers credited to Bath Township rightfully belong to Kilbourne, as they were from that portion of Bath now embraced in this township. Capt. Houghton and Lieut. Raymond were cases in point, but as they are already mentioned in Bath, we will not make any change. Kilbourne Township was named for Kilbourne Village, and Kilbourne Village for Kilbourne Township, and each for the other and both for Edward Kilbourne, of Keokuk, Iowa, one of the principal men engaged in building the Springfield and North-Western Railroad. This road was completed, and trains put on over this part of it, in 1872. As the town was not organized until the road was well under way, or, in fact, nearly completed, no stock could be taken by it. Individual citizens contributed liberally, taking stock ranging in sums from $100 to $4,000. The enterprise of building this road was opposed, and with good grounds, by the people of Bath Township, who saw in its completion a loss of trade to themselves. And while it has benefited a narrow belt of country, it has also been of more or less injury to other sections; a proof that what is the gain of one, is the loss of another.

When the first settlers came to this section, it abounded in deer, prairie wolves, wild turkeys and all other kinds of game. Dr. Field says he has seen one hundred and fifty deer on the prairie at one time, and Mrs. Blakely says it was almost as uncommon then for the people to be without venison in their houses as to be without bread now. Prairie fires were of frequent occurrence, and often of a destructive nature, although no instance of loss of life is remembered to have occurred from them in this immediate vicinity, but narrow escapes were nearly as common as the fires themselves. Dr. Field relates a circumstance of a couple of men who were out hunting deer and wild honey. They had two wagons with them and two horses to each wagon. On the prairie near the Sangamon bottom, the day being calm and but little breeze stirring, they thought to set the grass on fire, and, perhaps, scare up a deer. They had already a considerable quantity of venison and some five hundred pounds of honey in their wagons. They had scarcely fired the prairie when the wind sprang up, veered round, and they were forced to cut their horses loose, mount and flee for life. They succeeded in escaping with their horses, but their wagons, honey and venison were burned. The winter of the sudden freeze (1836–37), is remembered by many and much distress was the result of it, but no one in this neighborhood, so far as we could learn, froze to death. In other portions of Illinois, where this great Manitoba wave swept over, people were less fortunate, and, in our capacity as historian, we have more than once recorded death from its effect. Dr. Field remembers a hailstorm that occurred in 1845, that far exceeded anything of like character that has ever occurred in this latitude.

When it was over, the ground was covered several inches in depth with hail-stones, many of which were nearly as large as a man's fist. It made a terrible havoc among stock, cattle and hogs being killed by scores. Even trees bore the appearance of having been run through a huge threshing machine. The more timid thought the last day had arrived, that the world was about to be blotted out amid the confusion and thunders of Sinai, and, therefore, fell to praying. (It may be that this saved it.) It passed, however, without any loss of human life, so far as we could learn, notwithstanding much stock was killed.

Mrs. Blakely says, in those days of early privations, there was no money in the country—nothing to sell to bring money, and nowhere to sell it if they had ever so much superfluous produce, except, now and then, a chance to sell something to movers. They went to Springfield to buy their clothing and groceries, when they had anything to buy with. There was a little store in Havana, but it sold goods beyond their reach. As an instance, it sold coffee at "two bits" a pound, and in Springfield it could be bought for "a bit." And yet people, she says, were just as happy then, apparently more so, than at the present day, and far more sociable. "Neighbor" had something of the broad meaning given to it by the Savior of the world eighteen hundred years ago.

Kilbourne has borne the reputation of having been the most quiet, peaceable and order-loving community in this whole section of country. Within the last decade or so, however, it has retrograded somewhat in this respect. Quite a severe blow to its good name occurred in the assassination of a man named Hughes, last October a year ago, just outside the limits of Kilbourne village. Hughes was a perfect desperado, his death a public benefit to the country and richly merited by him, yet no less a stain to those who administered it. He had made threats to the effect that he would kill three men of the neighborhood before quitting it.* A day or two before that set for his removal from the town, he was found with twenty-two shot in him, and any one of seventeen of them, we were informed, would have proved fatal. It may be that the perpetrators of the deed are known, or could be pretty closely guessed at, but, from the character of the murdered man, no one felt disposed to even try to ferret out the assassin or assassins, or to make an effort to bring them to justice. We were told that, during the four years that he lived in the neighborhood, he had fifty-four rows, and it is altogether probable that the people felt a relief when they knew that he was dead.

VILLAGE OF KILBOURNE.

Kilbourne was laid out in 1870 by John B. Gum, the proprietor of the land, on portions of Sections 28 and 29. It is on the Springfield & North-Western Railroad, quite an energetic little place, and contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The first store in the village was opened by William Oakford, soon after it was laid out. A saloon had been kept by "old Billy

* He was intending to move away on the Sunday after the occurrence above related.

Martin" before Oakford opened the store, but he kept nothing but "bad whisky." Calvin Atterberry bought out Oakford, and, about the same time, Dr. Field opened a store. A post office was established in 1873, with Edward Bigelow as Postmaster. C. L. Newell is the present Postmaster. The schoolhouse was moved into the village after it was laid out—probably about 1873–74. It is also used for church purposes, there being no church edifice in the village. The Baptists and Methodists have societies here. Rev. Mr. Low is the Methodist Pastor, and Rev. Mr. Curry is Pastor of the Baptists. A Sunday school is also held in the schoolhouse, of which S. M. Rollins is Superintendent. There is no school going on at the present writing, but we believe the teachers for the coming session are engaged. The school employs two teachers, there being over one hundred children in the district who are entitled to school privileges. The business of the place sums up about as follows: Three general stores, one drug store, one family grocery, two blacksmith-shops, shoe-shops, two practicing physicians (Drs. Root and Eldridge), etc., etc. An excellent grain elevator was built in 1873 by Low & Foster and McFadden. At present, it is owned by Low & Foster, of Havana. It is well equipped, having patent grain-dumps, and is operated by steam. Low & Foster and McFadden & Co. handle grain extensively at this point.

Kilbourne has quite a handsome, well-kept little cemetery. The first burial within its ghostly precincts was Jennie Holmes, a girl about thirteen years old. Most of the early settlers, however, continued to bury their dead in what is known as Pratt's Graveyard, some distance from the village. It is a large burying-ground, and was laid out in the early days of the settlement of the country, and contains the remains of many of the pioneers who have gone to their last rest.

Long Branch is a summer resort on the banks of — Ruggles' ditch. As a popular watering-place it was not much of a success—except in a very wet season. The summer cottages have been moved away, and it now presents a rather lonely appearance on the wide prairie. It is situated on the Springfield & North-Western Railroad, a few miles from the village of Kilbourne, and was laid out in 1871, by Gatton & Ruggles. At present, it consists of merely a side-track, for shipping grain and stock. A post office was established in 1872, with N. S. Phillips as Postmaster; but that, in a few years, was discontinued, and nothing now remains but the side-track above referred to. It is, perhaps, needless to say that, in point of interest or popularity, it never equaled its Eastern namesake. It never did.

Cuba was another village of the town of Kilbourne, but doubtless there are few who now remember it. Its existence was merely on paper, and short-lived at that. Indeed, it is indebted to the following circumstance for having any existence at all: During the exciting war between Havana and Bath for the county seat, and while the latter place was the seat of justice, the Havana people succeeded, by a little adroit wire-pulling at Springfield, in securing the

necessary legislation for bringing the question up, and having it decided by a vote of the people (which they did in 1851), well knowing that when it came to counting noses, they could out-count Bath. The Bath people thought to offset this sharp manueuver by establishing the county seat upon a new spot, and for this purpose bought eighty acres of land of Dr. Mastick, on Section 9, which they figured out to be the geographical center of the county, though what mathematical rules they employed to do so we are unable to discover. This eighty acres of land they surveyed and laid out in lots, with a handsome public square, streets, alleys, etc., etc. The election came off, the people voted the county seat to Havana, and thus ended the hopes and anticipations of Cuba. The proprietors paid Dr. Mastick $100 to take back the land, and the plat was never admitted to record.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BY J. C. WARNOCK, ESQ.

The original survey of this township was made in the fall of 1823, and was designated Township 20 north, Range 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian. It contains thirty-six sections, each a mile square, except the tier of six on the north side, which are fractional, as is usually the case. Section No. 36, in the southeast corner of the township, is divided by Salt Creek,which meanders through the southeast part, cutting off about one-third of the section. The northern part of the township is a high rolling prairie, once marred by numerous basins or ponds, but now almost wholly drained, and in a good state of cultivation. The south and west parts of the township are more broken, and the south part, which includes Salt Creek Bluffs, very much so. Big Grove extends along these bluffs, at an irregular width of from one-fourth of a mile to a mile and a half, at the south side of which the pioneer settlers made their primitive and crude homes. Lease's Grove, in the northwest part of the township, was originally small, containing an area of about 200 acres, which area is now materially contracted by clearing off the timber for cultivation of the land; and the same means have very materially contractedthe area of Big Grove.

The soil of the township is productive of all cereals and fruits indigenous to the climate, but the principal crop is corn, as in all the eastern part of the county. In the earlier days, winter wheat yielded a sure and abundant harvest, as it was usually the first crop after the sod was broken. Corn, in those days, required but little cultivation, and, after planting the corn, the pioneer usually occupied most of the time thereafter until harvest, breaking prairie, scattering corn along every third furrow. Corn planted in this way produced a large amount of fodder, and the earlier planting a good yield of corn, but the later planting was generally caught by the autumn frosts, and was not good feed. This was marketed for distilling purposes, and from this fact originated

the term, "sod-corn whisky," which used to be applied to the bad and chemically adulterated grades, as an expression of contempt.

The first entry of land in this township was made August 12, 1829, by Leonard Alkire, of Sugar Grove, and was a tract of 120 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 34, contained in what is now known as the Knox farm, but was not improved by the first purchaser, nor until more than twenty years later. August 17, 1829, William Hagans entered 120 acres, west half of the southwest quarter, Section 33, and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, Section 32, now known as the Charles L. Montgomery place. Here, near the site of the present brick residence, Hagans built a rude log hut, and, with his family, became the pioneer settler of this township, and of what is now eastern Mason County.

June 12, 1834, James C. Hagans entered the forty-acre tract of land now owned in part each, by James P. Montgomery and George H. Short, and built a hut where the latter's house now stands.

June 15, 1837, John Hagans entered the forty-acre tract where J. P. Montgomery now lives, and built a hut near the site of the present residence. A few years later, however, they all sold out to Ephraim Wilcox, and moved away to further Western wilds, and were lost to the knowledge of those who lived after them here. As early as 1830, a family named Slinker, "squatted" on a piece of land up in the grove northwest of the places just referred to, but tradition has but few words of remembrance of them or their habitation, and nothing of their place of migration.

In 1830, Leonard Alkire bought a large lot of land in Sections 33 and 34, and held it, as was termed by the settlers, as "speculator's land," without making any improvements upon it.

In 1830, Robert and William Hughes entered the land now the farm of M. Vanlanningham, which Daniel Clark, Sr., purchased and settled upon in 1835, and where the old gentleman died in 1853, and was buried near the house in which he lived, and which is still there, though the first house he lived in there was a log hut. His three sons are still living: Alfred, in Crane Creek Township; Daniel, in Mason City, and William, in Dubuque, Iowa.

In 1833, a man named Lease settled in the northwest part of the township, at a grove which, from his settlement there, took the name of Lease's Grove, which name it still bears. Soon after this, Samuel Blunt, George Wilson and the Moslanders settled there, and formed a little isolated band or neighborhood in and around the beautiful grove, from which improvement, farther and farther out into the prairie on all sides the Third School District in the township was gradually formed and extended. In connection with the Wilson family, referred to above, it is proper here to state that his son, Orey, committed suicide by hanging himself to the limb of a tree, in 1852, which was the first case of deliberate self-destruction in the township, and the last. The news of the rash act was received by the sparsely settled county with horror, and, for years after, the

scene of the tragedy was a place of dreadful interest, and the belated and solitary citizen who passed along the road by it after night did so with light and elastic step, and numerous "hair-raising" stories of suspended ghosts became current in the course of time.

To return to Big Grove. In 1835, Isaac Engle entered the forty-acre tract which is now owned and occupied by W. F. Auxier, and built a log hut on an elevation about forty rods southwest of where the dwelling now stands, as a monument to the site of which primitive landmark a stately locust-tree stood until a few years ago, when that, too, fell a victim to the rapacious ax of the modern inhabitant. This place was purchased, with other tracts adjoining, in 1837, by Edward Sikes, Sr., who, with several other families, came out from Ohio and settled in the grove. A few years later, Mr. Sikes built the substantial frame house which now is on the place, and planted out an orchard of the first grafted fruit-trees ever planted in that vicinity, and which yields its delicious fruit now every year, although the hands that planted them have been in the grave nearly a quarter of a century. In the old log house on this place, the first school in the township was taught, in 1838, by one of the daughters of Mr. Sikes, now Mrs. S. D. Swing, of Mason City, who, soon after, settled with her husband as pioneers at Swing's Grove, in Mason City Township.

In 1835, Michael Engle entered an eighty-acre tract, now known as the Hume place, and built a log hut about fifty yards west of K. M. Auxier's house, nothing of which now remains, but the place where the well has been filled in can yet be distinguished. In this well a child of John Carter, who later occupied the house, fell and was drowned, the summer of 1849. In 1837, Kinzey Virgin moved out from Ohio, bought this place with other adjoining tracts, built a hewed-log house where the barn now stands, and settled down in his new and rather wild and romantic home. He was a man of considerable enterprise as a stock-raiser and accumulated this world's goods quite rapidly, but was peculiarly unfortunate with his family of children, but one of whom ever lived to reach the years of majority, and that the youngest, and but a babe when he himself died in 1852, six children, and all but the one, having preceded him to the grave, and the wife following two years later. Though a man somewhat reckless in his habits and profane in conversation, he held it a sacred duty to have a funeral sermon preached for every one of his children that died, and what was something remarkable, John L. Turner, the "little Baptist preacher," of Crane Creek, officiated at every one of these occasions, and also at that of the father and mother. The latter, "Aunt Eliza," was one of Nature's noblewomen. The silent grief and heart-pangs which many circumstances pierced like a dagger her very soul, were buried there and without a word of reproach or complaint, forever. She was universally beloved and honored for her inherent goodness and nobility of nature. The same year, 1837, George T. Virgin settled a quarter of a mile

further west on the place now owned and occupied by Kinzey M. Virgin, son of Abram Virgin. George was more of a domestic nature, and employed his time and energies in making home pleasant, not caring so much for stock nor for acquiring all the land joining him. He was a large, corpulent man, of Herculean strength, and, as is usually the case with such persons, sedentary in his habits, enjoying life as he lived and letting the future take care of itself, though not by any means shiftless and improvident. His wife, however, whom everybody called "Aunt Alcy," was a prodigy of ambition and neatness, and so far as her dominion extended, she "hewed to the line." No sacrifice of personal comfort or demand of labor was too great for her to make for the sick and distressed, and of her it may truly be said, she "went about doing good." To accommodate the people in that vicinity who had to depend almost entirely upon Havana, twenty miles away, for their groceries, Mr. Virgin fitted up a room of his house, about 8x10 feet, and kept a small stock of coffee, sugar and the very few other kitchen necessaries of that day. When the demands of the community required it, he moved his store into a log house on the side of the bluff, about fifty yards east of the house as it now stands, where he added a general assortment, that is, a general assortment for those days, which was far within the limit of the present day. When this became too small, he built a storehouse at the foot of the bluff, southeast of the graveyard, which, after a few years, was moved to the little town of Hiawatha, of which farther on. Mr. Virgin's unfortunate death in January, 1855, occurred as follows: The family had been using a preparation of corrosive sublimate to poison vermin, and kept it on the mantel with other bottles of medicine and liquids, such as they had frequent occasion to use. In the night, Mr. Virgin, having some pain from colic, to which in a light form he was frequently subject, got up and went to the mantel to take a swallow of camphor, which was always kept in that place. He thought he knew the bottle well enough to select it without a light, as he had often done before, but by some strange fatality, he took a swallow from the bottle of poison instead of the camphor, and, although the mistake was discovered immediately and medical aid secured as soon as possible, the deadly drug resisted all remedies and he died a week after. The widow died of cholera at the old homestead in 1873. They had no children.

The same year, 1837, Rezin Virgin, another of the brothers, entered and improved the place now owned and occupied by Edwin E. Auxier. In the course of a few years, Rezin entered quite a considerable tract of land on the north side of the grove, and, marrying the widow of Ephraim Brooner, one of the early settlers of Mason City Township, improved his lands and settled down out there, in a log house on the south side of a large pond. From here, he moved to a house on his farm about a mile further northeast, where he died in 1872, and his widow a few years later. Rezin was a man of great energy, though physically weak all his life, and one of the most peculiar and eccentric persons in the whole country, on account of which he was known far and near.

No one that had become even casually acquainted with him could ever forget "Uncle Reze."

Abram Virgin, the other of the four brothers, the same year (1837) settled up in the eastern part of the grove in a log hut, as was the prevailing style of architecture in those days. He engaged in stock-raising and agriculture, and went through the hardships and deprivations common to those times. In 1853, he was afflicted with a mental malady that made it necessary to confine him in the Insane Asylum, at Jacksonville, for awhile. He was soon, however, restored and "clothed in his right mind," and returned home, where he lived and directed the affairs of his farm until he died of the scourge of cholera, which swept through this section in 1873. His wife was also stricken down of the dread disease, but lived a helpless, bedridden invalid until 1877, when she died also. She, "Aunt Betsey," as she was familiarly called, was the friend and helper of the sick, afflicted and distressed. They had a family of several children, five of whom are living in the vicinity of their youthful days.

A year or two later, Abner Baxter, John Young, Ira Halstead and Ira Patterson settled down in the southwest part of the township. Mr. Young died in 1848, and his widow in 1862. Of their children, William became an extensive land-owner and stock-dealer, and made valuable improvements on his farm, on the north side of the grove from the paternal homestead, where he died in 1865, leaving a widow (now the wife of J. H. Lemley) and several children, the oldest of whom, of the boys, Thorstein, now being married, occupies the home place.

Ira Halstead was a blacksmith and a Methodist minister, and about twenty-five years ago, moved to Wisconsin, where he still lived when last heard from. Ira Patterson was a Justice of the Peace, a school-teacher, and went to Oregon about 1850, and was appointed Territorial Governor there a few years afterward. He is one celebrity of the pioneer days of this township that it is well to rescue from the ever-increasing obscurity of tradition. The place where he lived was a hewed-log house at the foot of the bluff below the mouth of Salt Creek, later known as the Will Henry Hoyt place.

On the place next adjoining this on the east, the Armstrong family settled in 1854, too late a date for a pioneer special mention, but historical from the fact that "Uncle Jackey" and "Aunt Hannah," as they were familiarly called, furnished a home to Abraham Lincoln when he was a young man, and it was by the light of their fire Lincoln stored his mind with much of its fund of general information, in the reading of such books as he could obtain; but this occurred in Menard County, and will appear in its proper place in the history of that county. But the gratitude of Mr. Lincoln continued with this family as long as he lived, and was manifested in various ways, even after he became President of the United States.

In 1857, William (Duff), who now occupies the old homestead, was indicted by the grand jury of this county as one of the parties to a murder committed

at a camp-meeting held in the grove near George Lampe's place, of which hereafter, and Lincoln, then a prominent lawyer in Springfield, voluntarily defended and cleared him, without fee and as a token of gratitude to the old mother, who had then become a widow by the death of her husband, about a year before.

In 1841, John Swaar settled on a forty-acre lot, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 35, in Salt Creek bottom, from whom "Swaar Ford," on the creek south of that place, took its name. A few years later, he moved to a forty-acre purchase which he entered, on the north side of the grove, where he built a log hut on the site of the beautiful and spacious farm residence he and his family now occupy. By industry and frugality this family has acquired an extensive body of land, and deal largely in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Swaar are now the only living representatives of the pioneers of this early day that have lived in the township continuously from that day to this, and with the exception of the Clark brothers, and, perhaps, a very few others, none of whom are now residents of the township, they are the only representatives of adult age of that time, living. John Auxier, and his brother Eli, who came out with the party from Ohio in 1837, married, several years later, and settled on the north side of the grove; John, on the place now composing part of D. W. Riner's body of land, and Eli on a forty-acre tract north of it (which is now owned by George Swaar), where he died in 1848. His widow is still living, but in feeble health, with her son, Rev. E. E. Auxier, down near Salt Creek. John Auxier, to accommodate his propensity for feeding stock and enlarge his landed possessions, bought a large body of land at the east end of the grove and built a log house on top of a high bluff, a quarter of a mile south of where the M. E. Church now stands, where he died in 1857. His widow and children now have all removed to a farther western country.

As a pioneer of the prairie, John Y. Lane settled west of where Mason City now stands, in 1851, building a hut of poles, prairie grass and canvas, where he and his family spent their first winter and summer in this township. He was then well advanced in age, but was a Tennessean, who fought under Old Hickory Jackson in the war of 1812, and was inured to hardships from his youth. He was somewhat impetuous and visionary, and when the first line of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad was surveyed near his place, in 1856, he and William Young prepared to lay out a town, and Mr. Lane built a large frame house which he designed for a hotel, and which he was unable to finish. That house now stands northwest of the West Side Schoolhouse in Mason City, and was moved there in 1872, by Jeremiah Skinner.

About 1847, John L. Chase, who lived in the southwest part of the township, and was a very efficient business man, was appointed Postmaster, by which the post office was removed from Walker's Grove, but still retained the name of Walker's Grove Post Office. Here all the eastern part of the county received and sent out mail, which was carried on horseback, once a week, to

and from Petersburg; that is, once a week when the crossing at Salt Creek bridge would permit, which was only about half the time. Sometimes there were three and four weeks that we would be totally shut out from all mail communication on this account, even down as late as 1856. Often, some anxious person would take the chances of swimming the sloughs on horseback, and bring the mail over in a grain-sack, locked with a cotton string. Mr. Chase died in 1856, and William Warnock, Jr., who, in partnership with William Young, kept a country store at the farm of the latter, was appointed Postmaster, soon after removed it, with the store, to Hiawatha, where the office was suspended in 1858, upon the location of one in Mason City.

In 1854, George Young erected a steam saw-mill a quarter of a mile south of Big Grove Cemetery, and, the following year, Edward Sikes, Jr., moved the George Virgin store-building, of which he had now become the proprietor, to that place. Several dwelling-houses were soon after erected, and a flouring-mill added to the saw-mill, when the place was given the romantic name of Hiawatha. John Pritchett, who afterward became a prominent hardware and grain merchant in Mason City, and is now a commission merchant in St. Louis, started a blacksmith-shop. Dr. William Hall, a good physician, located there for the practice of medicine, and when the first line of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad struck that place, in 1856, the most extravagant hopes of the people seemed about to be realized. But the railroad went four miles farther east; Mason City sprung up, and—Hiawatha went down, and now not a vestige of the village remains to be seen.

The old "Timber Schoolhouse," or Virgin Schoolhouse, was the voting-place for the two townships, now Mason City and Salt Creek, until 1857, and was known as "Salt Creek Precinct." The election of 1856 will never be forgotten by any one who was an eye-witness to the scenes of that day at this place. With politics at fever heat, and barrels of whisky as fuel to the political fire, no words can adequately describe the hurrahing, quarreling, fighting and confusion of that day, from early morn until dusky eve.

At this schoolhouse, religious meetings were frequently held, and the stronghold of Satan was stormed upon the tactics of border warfare, that is, upon the theory that there is more terror to the enemy in noisy demonstration than in means of effectual destruction. Sinners were held "breeze-shaken" over the yawning abyss of the preacher's most vivid imagination, and the mighty oaks bowed their majestic heads to the thunders of Sinai, and one unused to such demonstrations would think the "heavens were rolling together as a scroll." In 1857, a camp-meeting of three weeks' duration was held in the grove about a half-mile southwest of George Lampe's place, at which Elder Peter Cartwright made his last visit to this section. About three-quarters of a mile southwest of this, and, on the ridge a quarter of a mile east of where Michael Maloney's house now stands, was the inevitable grog-shop that was always to be found as near the *sanctum sanctorum* of the camp-meeting as the law would

permit. Here it was that the first and last murder in the township was committed, for which William (Duff) Armstrong and James Henry Norris were indicted at the following term of Court, and for which the latter served a term of eight years in the Penitentiary at Joliet, and the former was acquitted—defended by Abraham Lincoln, as we have before stated. The name of the murdered man was Metzker, a citizen of Menard County. It was done about 9 o'clock at night, by being struck on the head with the neck-yoke of a wagon, which fractured his skull, and from which he died next day. Dr. J. P. Walker, now of Mason City, conducted the post mortem examination.

Dr. J. P. Walker settled in the west part of this township, at the place now owned and occupied by George McClintick, in 1849, and pursued the practice of medicine, and carried on his farm until 1858, when he moved to Mason City. Dr. A. R. Cooper settled on the farm now occupied by William McCarty about the same time, but removed a few years later. About the same year, Dr. John Deskins built a hut and located a half-mile east of George Lampe's place. He built his house in the side of a ridge, so that the earth formed three sides of his domicile; but, embedded in the earth as it was, a tornado, in 1852, swept it away and scattered his goods for miles around, though, as by a miracle, none of the family were seriously injured.

The 29th of May, 1850, is a memorable day with the old inhabitants of this township, on account of the violent hailstorm which devastated growing crops, killed small domestic animals, and frightened the people terribly. This storm came from the northwest, and left its marks of violence upon the trees so that they were not outgrown for years after. Beautiful fields of wheat were left as desolate as a barren desert, and fruit-trees were stripped of foliage and fruit. Sheep, pigs and chickens were slain by hundreds with the cold shot from Heaven's artillery.

This township contains two church edifices, built about ten years ago, one at Big Grove, and the other at Lease's Grove, both owned by the Methodist denomination. A third building, by the Christian denomination, is in course of construction at Big Grove.

The principal cemetery, and the only one in the township controlled by a regularly organized Board of Trustees, is at Big Grove, and has been used as such since the earliest necessity of such a place. It is a beautiful location, well cared for, and, with its monuments and headstones, from a distance looks like a miniature marble city set upon a hill. There are several other burying-grounds in the township, but most of them have been abandoned, as to future use as such.

The Havana extension of the I., B. & W. R. R., now the Champaign, Havana & Western Railway, runs diagonally across the northeast corner of the township; but there is no railroad station, or town or village of any kind within the boundaries of the township.

The first school district organized in the township was down in the southwest part, and is now District No. 1. The house was built of hewed logs, and was

generally known as the "Chase Schoolhouse." Several years ago, a new frame schoolhouse was built about a half-mile northwest of the site of the first, and is now known as the "McCarty Schoolhouse." The second district was organized in the east part of the grove, and is District No. 2. The first house here was in the timber, near the north side of the grove, about a quarter of a mile southeast of the "John Auxier Pond." It was a log house, of course, and was known as the "Virgin Schoolhouse." The original building burned down in 1849, and was succeeded on the same site by a frame, which was used as the district schoolhouse until 1863, when the old house was abandoned and a new one built about a mile further east, which is now known as "Mount Pleasant Schoolhouse." The third schoolhouse was built at Lease's Grove about 1850; was also a log house, but, several years ago, was abandoned, and a new house built about a mile east of the old site. The next, in District No. 4, was built in 1854, on a high elevation, three-quarters of a mile west of the present site, and was known, as the present is known, by the name of "North Prairie Schoolhouse." The next, in District No. 5, was built in 1855, and was designated as the "Knox Schoolhouse." Other districts were organized and schoolhouses built soon after, until the township is well provided with public school facilities. The present Board of School Trustees is composed of the following gentlemen: Robert A. Melton, Elias Hull and L. C. Agnew. H. C. Burnham, the present incumbent, has been Township Treasurer for the last ten or twelve years, whose last statistical report is as follows:

Number of males under twenty-one years of age	303
Number of females under twenty-one years of age	261
Total	564
Number of males between the ages of six and twenty-one	192
Number of females between the ages of six and twenty-one	173
Total	365
Number of school districts in township	9
Number of districts having school five months or more	9
Whole number of months of school	59½
Average number of months of school	6⅝
Number of male pupils enrolled	165
Number of female pupils enrolled	164
Total	329
Number of male teachers employed	9
Number of female teachers employed	3
Total	12
Number of months taught by males	41
Number of months taught by females	18½
Grand total of number of days' attendance	23,524
Number of schoolhouses in township	9
Number of volumes bought for district libraries during year	43
Principal township fund	$5,130 09
Highest monthly wages paid any male teacher	47 50
Lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher	22 50
Highest monthly wages paid any female teacher	35 00
Lowest monthly wages paid any female teacher	30 00

Average monthly wages paid male teachers	40 91
Average monthly wages paid female teachers	33 05
Amount of district tax levy, 1878	2,270 00
Estimated value of school property	4,100 00
Estimated value of school libraries	35 00
Estimated value of school apparatus	260 00
Amount paid male teachers	1,328 60
Amount paid female teachers	408 87
Amount paid for repairs and improvements	80 55
Amount paid for school furniture	233 52
Amount paid for fuel and incidental expenses	105 81

The names of the gentlemen who have officiated as Supervisors of the town since the adoption of township organization, in 1862, are as follows: Selah Wheadon, now residing in Kansas; Jacob Benscoter, now residing in Mason City; A. H. Fisher, now residing in Logan County, two terms; J. A. Phelps, who died a couple of years ago, in Nebraska, two terms; C. L. Montgomery, who died in Greenview, Menard Co., in March of this year, two terms; A. Thompson, three terms; A. A. Blunt, three terms; H. C. Burnham, present incumbent, three terms; L. C. Agnew, one term.

The present township officers are: H. C. Burnham, Supervisor; D. W. Hillyard, Town Clerk; Joseph Silvey, Assessor; J. P. Montgomery, Collector; Robert A. Milton, Michael Maloney and C. C. Dare, Commissioners of Highways; H. C. Burnham and Joseph Silvey, Justices of the Peace.

QUIVER TOWNSHIP.

Fifty years ago—half a century! A period of time that measures off the birth, growth and decay of almost two successive generations of mankind! Fifty years ago! Since then, what mighty changes have marked the onward march of time in this great and growing West! Cities have been builded, vast areas, even in our own State, populated, and large portions of its territory, reclaimed from native wildness, have been brought to a high state of cultivation and made to yield abundant harvests of plenty to the toiling husbandman. Within these years, the nation has been convulsed from its center to its circumference with the throes of civil war. The patriot son of the sturdy old pioneer has gone forth to battle in his country's cause, but his return comes not at setting of the sun. Thousands of homes have been made desolate by the cruel ravages of war in our own fair land, but the nation's honor has again been sealed by the blood of her noble and daring sons. Fifty years ago, not a single cabin had been erected in the territory now included in Quiver Township. Indeed, it is not definitely known that more than a single family had settled within the limits comprising the present county of Mason.

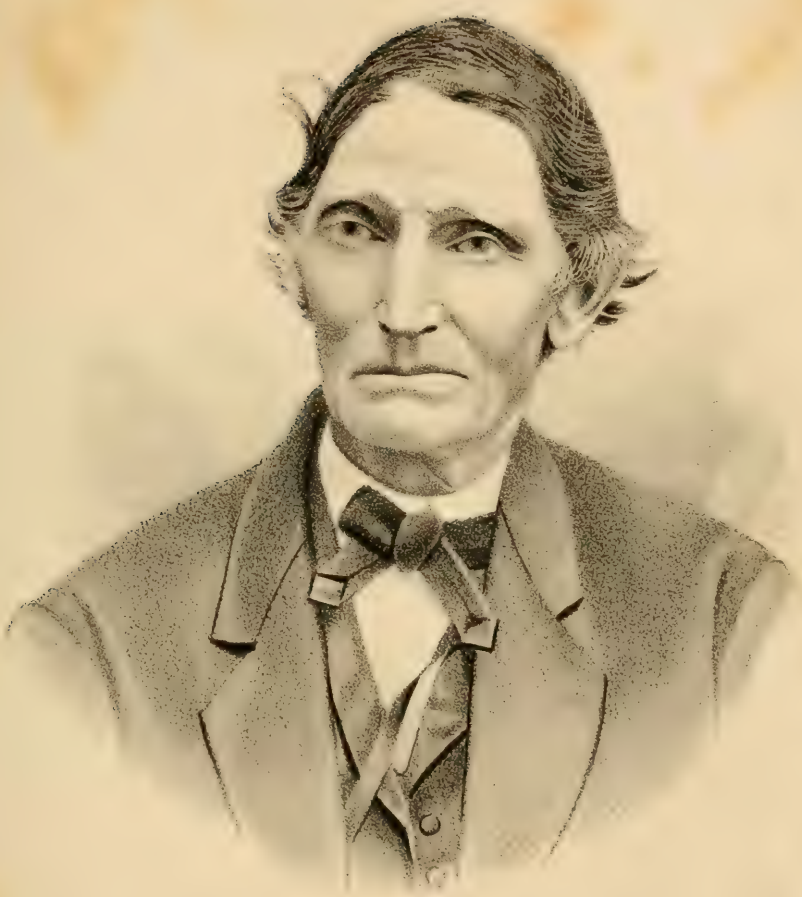
This township is located in the extreme northwest corner of the county, and comprises in its area about fifty sections. It is bounded on the north and northwest by Tazewell County and the Illinois River; east by Manito and

Forest City Townships; south by Sherman and Havana Townships, and west by the Illinois River. By far the larger portion of the township is prairie, the timber-land being, for the most part, confined to the western section along the river bluff. A limited amount of timber is found in the northeast corner of the township, the outskirts of what is known as Long Point timber. The character of the soil is similar to that of the adjacent townships. The western part is somewhat broken, often rising into bold, rounded bluffs and ridges of sand. The woodland portion is not very productive; it does not afford pasturage, nor, when cleared and cultivated, does it yield as abundant harvests as the prairie land. The central and southern portions are very fertile, and annually produce large crops of corn, wheat, rye and oats, though corn is the staple product. Clear Lake and Mud Lake are found in the northwest corner of the township. Duck Lake, an expansion of Vibarger Slough, is situated in the southwestern portion of the township. Quiver Creek is the only stream of any consequence flowing through the township. This stream enters the township at its eastern boundary, flowing in a general southwestern direction through Sections 28, 29 and 30. Near the western boundary line of Section 30, its course changes to the northwest, and from this point the stream forms the dividing line between Havana and Quiver Townships. The township received its name from the water-course, of which we have just spoken. The creek is said to have been named by early huntsmen from Menard and Fulton Counties. At certain seasons of the year, standing a short distance back from the banks of the stream, one was enabled, by gently swaying the body to and fro, to impart a wave-like or quivering motion to the surface for some distance around him. From this it early acquired the name of Quiver land, and to the stream, naturally enough, the name Quiver Creek was applied. While it is a small and unimportant stream, it was made to subserve a large and important interest in the early settlement of the county. On the south bank of the stream, near the northeast corner of Havana Township, Pollard Simmonds erected a small grist-mill as early as 1838 or 1839. But as the mill is now included in the limits of Havana, a full account of the enterprise will be given in the history of that township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Though a settlement had been made west of the creek as early as 1835 or 1836, no one had ventured to cross the stream and locate in what is now Quiver Township prior to 1837. John Barnes, from Kentucky, had located at the Mounds as early as the first mentioned date. Of his wife it may be truthfully said that she was a faithful helpmeet. She was a woman possessed of great muscular strength, and could wield an ax as skillfully as an experienced woodman. With an ordinary amount of exertion, she could turn off her one hundred and fifty rails per day. At his home, Joseph Lybarger and family, the first settler of Quiver Township, stopped some weeks prior to crossing the creek and starting his improvement. Lybarger was from Pennsylvania, and

was a blacksmith by trade. The exact date of his settlement cannot be fixed to a certainty, but it is more than probable that it occurred in the spring of 1837. There are some who think it may have been as early as the summer of 1836, but the preponderating weight of testimony is in favor of the first mentioned date. Soon after coming, he opened a shop, and for a number of years did the work of general blacksmithing for a large scope of country. In the summer of 1837, Henry Seymour came and settled east of Lybarger's. About one month later, Peter Ringhouse, who had been stopping a short time in St. Louis, came and settled about midway between the ones already mentioned, though a short distance further west. Ringhouse was originally from Germany, but had lived some years in Baltimore before coming West. William Atwater came from Connecticut, and located in the immediate neighborhood in 1838. He had served an apprenticeship and for a number of years had followed the silversmith's trade. He erected a frame building, doubtless the first in the township, and began improving his farm. For some two years after coming, he led the life of a bachelor, and farmed with about the usual amount of success that all old bachelors are permitted to enjoy. The climate did not seem to agree with his constitution, and for some considerable length of time he was annoyed with chills and fever. So thoroughly dissatisfied did he become at one time, that he determined to exchange the best eighty acres of his quarter section for a horse and wagon, and the tail-end of a stock of goods in Havana. These latter articles he intended to peddle through the country, and with the proceeds and avails he hoped to be able to flee the country and make good his return to his native State. But he was destined to become one of the early permanent settlers of Quiver Township, however slow he might be to accept the situation. On communicating his intentions to one of his neighbors, he remonstrated with him at the folly of his proposition, and suggested the propriety of his taking a helpmeet and beginning life in earnest. Mr. Atwater acted upon the suggestion, and what we know is, that not many months afterward, Miss Elizabeth Ringhouse became Mrs. Elizabeth Atwater. The alliance thus consummated led to a life of happiness and prosperity. He continued to live at the place of his first settlement till the date of his decease, which occurred some eight or ten years ago. His widow yet survives him, and occupies the old homestead. John Seeley, William Patterson, and a man by the name of Edwards, settled further north along the edge of the bluff timber as early as 1840 or 1841. Isaac Parkhurst settled near Quiver Creek in the southwest corner of the township, in 1840, and was a Justice of the Peace when this section was included in Tazewell County. He remained but a few years, and then moved to Peoria. During the year 1842, a number of settlements were made in the township. Benjamin Ross, Daniel Waldron, William E. Magill, and George D. Coon were among the permanent settlers at the close of 1842. Ross was from Tennessee, and had settled in Cass County some years prior to coming to Mason. Waldron was



M. A. Smith

SNICARTE

from New Jersey, and remained a citizen of the township till the date of his demise, which occurred some years ago. William E. Magill came from the Quaker State to Menard County, and from there to Mason, as before stated, and is one of the early settlers, who is still surviving. George D. Coon came from New Jersey, and settled in Greene County in 1839. At the same time, Stephen Brown, his father-in-law, and Robert Cross and Aaron Littell, brothers-in-law, came and settled near him. In 1842, Mr. Coon came to Mason County, and settled in this township near the creek, and the following year moved to his present place of residence. Loring Ames, a native of the old Bay State, came West in 1818, and settled in St. Clair County, Illinois Territory. In 1823, he moved to Adams County, and, in 1836, to what is now Mason County. In 1842, he became a citizen of Quiver, and at present resides on his farm near the village of Topeka. He served in the Black Hawk war, first as a private in Capt. G. W. Flood's company, and later as a Lieutenant in the company of Capt. Pierce, of Col. Fray's noted regiment. Rev. William Colwell, a native of England, emigrated to America in 1838, and first settled in Cass County, Ill. In February, 1841, he came to Mason County, and resided near Bath until the fall of 1842, at which time he removed to Quiver Township. He died in April, 1861, from the effects of a kick from a horse. He was a substantial citizen, a man of abilities and great personal worth. He served in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a period of about forty years, and the result of his labors will only be known in that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed. George Sleath settled in 1843, but did not remain long. He sold out to Robert Cross and moved away. In 1843, Cross and Littell came and settled on farms adjoining that of George D. Coon. These they improved and occupied until the date of their decease. Fred High, Henry Rakestraw and Freeman Marshall made settlements during the year 1843. High was from Tennessee, Rakestraw from Kentucky and Marshall was a native-born Hoosier. Some of the Rakestraws still reside in the township, near McHarry's Mill, but the names of High and Marshall have long been absent from her citizenship. Moses Eckard, whose name occurs prominently in connection with the history of the village of Topeka, came from Maryland, and located in Fulton County in 1839. The following year, he came into what is now Mason County. In 1844, he was married to Sarah E. Simmonds, daughter of Pollard Simmonds, who settled in Havana Township in 1838, and built the mill elsewhere referred to. In the fall following his marriage, he moved to his present place of residence, and has continuously lived there since. At the date of his settlement few, if any, others were living in the southeastern section of the township, all the settlements so far having been made along the bluff timber and in the central portion. In 1847, John M. McReynolds, whose father had settled in Havana Township in 1838, located about two miles northeast of Moses Eckard's. His residence still remains on the farm he first improved. Hon. Robert McReynolds, the father of John M., came from Columbia County,

Penn., in 1838, and settled some seven miles east of the present city of Havana, in Havana Township. In 1849, he became a citizen of Quiver Township, and, as he was at an early day officially connected with the interests of the county, we deem it proper to give some points of his life in this connection. In 1845, we find him a member of the Board of County Commissioners. To this office he was re-elected in 1846, and again in 1848 and 1849. In 1849, he was chosen Associate Justice with John Pemberton, Hon. Smith Turner being County Judge. In every position, public or private, conscientious integrity marked his course. He was an earnest and zealous advocate of the Gospel as taught by the Wesleys, and, having united with the M. E. Church in 1831, was not only a pioneer in this county but a pioneer in Methodism in the West. In building his first residence, an extra large room was provided, which was not only designed for the use of his family but also for religious worship. Quarterly meetings, over which the venerable Peter Cartwright presided, were held here, and, on one occasion, *fifty* of the brethren and sisters were present for breakfast. The first Sunday school in the county was established at his house in 1841, and consisted of twelve teachers and twenty-one scholars. His death occurred in 1872. His son, following in the footsteps of his father, has been an efficient member of the Church since early boyhood, and for many years has held official relation to the congregation at Topeka. Stephen Brown, who has already been mentioned as having settled in Greene County in 1839, ten years later became a citizen of Quiver. John Appleman, from New Jersey, Thomas Yates and George Ross, from the Buckeye State, became citizens as early as 1848 or 1849. These all settled in the region of the township familiarly known as "Tight Row." Appleman died some years ago, and Yates in 1876. Ross, after a residence of two years, returned to Ohio on a visit, and while there sickened and died. From 1850, the settlements increased so rapidly that any attempt to enumerate them in the order in which they occurred, would be a fruitless task. Of one who came into the township in 1845, we must speak somewhat at length, as, perhaps, no one of her citizens is more widely or more favorably known. Hugh McHarry, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1825. He was but a "broth of a boy" of some eighteen or nineteen summers, who had come to try his hand at making a fortune in "Swate America." He started in life in the land of his adoption penniless. Soon after coming, he engaged in labor on the Erie Canal, but the natural bent of his mind was toward milling. He soon obtained a situation in the mills at Louisville, Ky., where he remained till 1842. During his residence in Louisville, he became an ardent admirer of George D. Prentice, the veteran editor of the *Journal*, and through its influence, was molded into a stanch Henry-Clay Whig. With this party he acted during its existence, and, on the formation of the Republican party, he was among the first to espouse its principles. In 1842, he came to Beardstown, Cass County, and again engaged in milling. In 1843, he purchased the mill site on Quiver Creek, and, in 1845,

constructed a grist-mill. Julius Jones, Charles Howell and William Pollard had built a dam and erected a saw-mill at this point some years previous. For the improvements made and the site, McHarry paid the sum of $1,500 cash. The saw-mill stood on the east bank of the creek, but when the grist-mill was constructed it was placed on the west bank, and, consequently, stands in Havana Township. A complete history of the enterprise will be given in connection with the sketch of that township. Mr. McHarry's residence stands on the bank of the creek in Quiver Township, and amid its pleasant shades and quiet retreat he is quietly passing his declining years, enjoying the society of his children and friends and the large competency he has acquired by a life of honest toil and well-directed energy. He is by far the wealthiest man in the township, and owns a large amount of the best land in the county. Few citizens of the county are more widely known or more highly esteemed for their good qualities of head and heart, than Hugh McHarry, the miller.

Though Quiver Township has never had a mill erected within her borders, she has enjoyed the benefits of the early construction of both the Simmonds and McHarry mills, as they stood upon the very threshold of her borders. The first school building in the township was situated on land belonging to William Atwater, and stood near the present site of the Christian Chapel. It was built as early as 1845, and a German pedagogue by the name of Volerath presided over the destiny of the first term of school. In addition to the regular course of study, he introduced the science of vocal music, and accompanied the exercises with the violin. This feature of the school was decidedly objectionable to the more pious of his patrons, who could see in a "fiddle," as they termed it, naught but a device of the emissary of the evil one to capture and lead their young children down the broad road to ruin, and so his services were not needed for a second term. Volerath was from New Orleans, and his high ideas of Southern life did not accord well with the notions and views of the Western pioneer, and so he was not exceedingly popular with any class. Among others who, at an early day, wielded the rod of correction, and led the aspiring youth along the highway of knowledge, we may mention the names of Didier Waldo and George Caven.

In an educational point of view, the township has kept equal pace with her neighbors, and to-day her every district is supplied with comfortable frame school buildings, and the annual amount expended in schools is not far from $2,000.

EARLY PREACHING, MARRIAGES, ETC.

The earliest preaching, as was customary, was done at private houses and in barns. In 1844, Elder Josiah Crawford, a minister of the Disciples' Church, held a protracted meeting in Joseph Lybarger's barn. The nucleus of a church was thus early formed, which, for a number of years, met for worship at the residence of William Atwater. Elders Brockman and Powell were among the early ministers of the congregation.

There are two churches in the township outside of the village of Topeka. The Old School Presbyterian Church was built in 1853, at a cost of $1,000. It is situated on Section 14, and for a number of years the congregation was in a flourishing condition. For the past few years, the building has remained unoccupied, save on funeral occasions. The early Pastors of the Church were Revs. William Perkins, C. W. Andrews and Rev. Bennett. Among the early communicants we find the names of John Appleman and wife, Robert Cross and wife, Mrs. Sophia Vanarsdale, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Esther Brown, Daniel Waldron and wife, David Beal and wife. The first Elders of the congregation were Robert Cross and Daniel Waldron.

The principal burying-ground of the township is connected with this building. Expensive and tasteful monuments mark the final resting-place of many of her early settlers in this cemetery. The first interment was that of Robert Cross, which occurred in 1852. Since that date, many of his associates have put aside the burden of life, and are sleeping, sweetly sleeping, in the same beautiful inclosure. Indeed, the names of most of the early settlers are found here among the sleepers.

The Christian Chapel, located in the same section, was erected in 1866, at a cost of $900. Joseph Lybarger and wife, William E. Magill and wife, John Hines, William Atwater and wife, were the earliest members of the Church. Elder Andrew Page was the first Pastor. Elders Judy and Haughey have labored for the congregation, the latter of whom occupies the pulpit at present. The religious zeal of the early settlers often led them to travel a distance of ten miles or more to attend "meetin'," and that, too, riding after an ox team. Now, a man or a woman who will do that will, unquestionably, be saved. They might have walked, no doubt, but for the sake of religion they were willing to sacrifice ease and comfort, and ride.

William Atwater and Elizabeth Ringhouse were married in December, 1840, Isaac Parkhurst, Justice of the Peace, officiating. This was, doubtless, the first marriage celebrated in what is now Quiver Township. As this section was at that date a part of Tazewell County, Mr. Atwater obtained his license at Tremont, the county seat.

The earliest practitioner of whom we have any record given was a Dr. Buckner, from Cass County. The exact date of his coming cannot be ascertained. He also combined school-teaching with his practice. Drs. Allen and E. B. Harpham were early practitioners among the denizens of Quiver, the latter of whom is at present a resident physician of Havana. The first birth in the township was that of Fidella Lybarger, a daughter of Joseph Lybarger, the first settler. She was born in 1837. A widowed sister of Henry Seymour's, Mrs. Maria Elan, who died in 1838, was, perhaps, the first death to occur in this part of the county. The year following, 1839, the death of Mrs. Henry Seymour occurred.

The political status of the township has been largely Republican since the formation of that party. During the days of Whiggism and Democracy, the old Whig party was in the ascendency. Throughout the late civil war, she furnished her complement of brave boys to the rank and file of the army, and many of her noble sons attested their fealty to the dear old flag by yielding up their lives in defense of its honor in the hour of its greatest peril. As an agricultural district, Quiver compares favorably with other portions of the county adjacent. Her resources are mainly derived from her vast annual products of corn, wheat, rye, and the other cereals cultivated here.

TOPEKA VILLAGE.

The village of Topeka is situated about seven miles northeast of the city of Havana, on the P., P. & J. R. R., and is the only village embraced within the limits of Quiver Township. It was surveyed by J. W. Boggs, for Moses Eckard and Richard Thomas, in 1858. In order to secure the town site, Eckard and Thomas purchased 180 acres of David Beal, and 80 acres were made into a town plat. Forty acres were donated to the railroad company in order to secure the station. The first residence in the village was erected by J. L. Yates, in 1860. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been plying his trade at McHarry's Mill, prior to locating in the village. He was followed, a short time afterward, by E. Y. Nichols, M. D., who built the second residence, and, as a matter of course, was the first resident physician of the place. Harrison Venard was the third resident of the place. Venard was from Ohio, and, in company with a Mr. Rosebrough, who was also from the Buckeye State, opened the first store in the village, near the close of 1860. The firm of Venard & Rosebrough, after a few months, became that of Venard & Musselman. A second store was opened in 1863 or 1864, by Musselman and Aaron Littell. The latter came from New Jersey, but had settled in the county and in the township in 1843. Others came in from time to time, and other stores and shops were opened, till, at one time, Topeka seemed to be on the highway to prosperity. But, like many of our Western towns, it attained its growth almost in the dawn of its existence, and, for some years past, it has remained stationary. A grain warehouse was built by Moses Eckard, in 1860. R. W. Stires, of St. Louis, was the first to operate in grain at this point. R. R. Simmonds, of Havana, and Porter & Walker have operated in grain at different times. The grain was handled in sacks and shipped on flats. In 1875, Flowers, Allen & Sherman built a very small and cheaply constructed elevator; this has been but little used since its completion. Low & Foster, through W. H. Eckard, handle the grain at present. About seventy thousand bushels is the average amount handled annually. A neat and substantial passenger depot was erected by the railroad company in 1872, which adds to the appearance of the village. Harrison Venard was the first agent at this point. W. H. Eckard is the present gentlemanly agent, and has held the position since

1867. The Methodist Episcopal Church, the only house of public worship in the village, was erected in 1865, at a cost of nearly $4,300. Among the early communicants, we find the names of Lewis H. Ringhouse and wife, Mrs. Susan Colwell, David Kepford and wife, Caleb Slade and wife, Phillip Brown, John M. McReynolds and family. Rev. T. J. M. Simmons was the first Pastor of the Church. It has since enjoyed the labors of Revs. J. G. Mitchell, A. M. Pilcher, G. M. Crays, and others. Rev. L. A. Powell is the present officiating minister. The congregation is in a prosperous condition, and working harmoniously for the upbuilding of the cause. A Sunday school of fine interest is connected with the Church. The post office at Topeka was established in the latter part of 1860, or early in 1861. Harrison Venard was the first Postmaster. The salary at no time has been princely, and those who have kept it have endured it as a necessary evil rather than from choice. J. F. Ruhl is the present incumbent. A neat frame school building was erected in 1867. It is not grand and imposing in its appearance, but is amply sufficient to accommodate the village urchins.

VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

An act to incorporate the village of Topeka was approved by the Legislature April 10, 1869. Under this act, Samuel R. Yates, Phillip Brown and Robert G. Rider were named as Trustees of the village, their term of office to continue until the first Monday in April, 1870. The Board organized by electing S. R. Yates, President; L. S. Allen, Village Clerk; Phillip Brown, Police Magistrate, and John Norman, Town Constable. The revenue of the village from license of any kind has been very limited, and whatever public improvements have been made have been paid for by direct taxation imposed upon the citizens, or by voluntary contribution. The members composing the present Board are the following: Phillip Brown, D. W. Flowers, W. H. Eckard. The village officers are: Phillip Brown, President; Theodore Bell, Town Clerk, and Dr. J. W. Downey, Police Justice. The business of the place is comprised in one general store, one drug, grocery and hardware store, one confectionery and two blacksmith-shops. Dr. J. W. Downey is the resident physician, and is a well-read and successful practitioner. The population of Topeka does not exceed one hundred and fifty. Although the village site is the most eligible of any point along the route from Pekin to Havana, yet its proximity to the latter renders it altogether improbable that Topeka will ever be more than the pleasant little village of to-day, drawing its patronage and support from the immediate vicinity in which it is located.

FOREST CITY TOWNSHIP.

This township is known as Town 22 north, Ranges 6 and 7 west of the Third Principal Meridian. It is bounded north and east by Manito Township, south by Pennsylvania and Sherman Townships, and west by Quiver Township. It is the smallest of the thirteen civil townships into which the county has been divided, and comprises a little more than thirty-one sections in its area. In surface configuration, it is very similar to the adjacent townships of Manito and Quiver. Timber-land is found only in the northwest corner of the township. Fully five-sixths of its entire surface is prairie land, most of which is very productive The soil is similar in character to that found in general throughout the whole extent of the county—a rich, brown mold, freely intermixed with sand. The proportions of clay, etc., intermingled, vary somewhat in different localities—some being far more argillaceous than others. In the woodland portions, the surface often arises into bold, round bluffs, with mound-appearing escarpments so common to the landscape further south along the Illinois River. Quiver Creek, a small stream flowing in a general southwestern direction through the township, takes its rise near the village of Forest City and leaves the township near the northwest corner of Section 27. This, with artificial ditches constructed leading into it, efficiently drains a large amount of the prairie portion of the township. In 1862, when township organization was effected, this division received the name of Mason Plains. Prior to this, it had been designated as Mason Plains Precinct—a name given by the early Methodist ministers to their appointments in this section. This name it continued to bear until 1873, when, by an act of the Board of Supervisors, it was changed to that of Forest City Township. The reason for the change existed in the fact that difficulties and perplexities often arose in the shipment of matter, intended for Mason Plains, to Mason City, in the southeastern portion of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

So far as we have been able to learn, there were no settlements made in the limits of the township prior to 1840. Robert Cross and family came from New Jersey and settled in Greene County, Ill., as early as 1839. In 1842, Alexander, a son of Robert, came to Mason County and settled in Quiver Township, about a mile east of McHarry's Mill. During the summer, he frequently passed over this section of the county, and from his statements we learn that, at that time, there were but five houses standing in what is now Forest City Township. These were all in the edge of the timber, in the northwest corner of the township. Four of them were occupied, and the following named persons are given as their occupants: A. Wintrow, Peter Himmel, A. File and Stephen Hedge. Wintrow came in 1840, and was, doubtless, the first

man to make an improvement in the township. Mr. Cross thinks that Himmel, File and Hedge all came in 1842, while Jerry Miller, who settled, in an early day, across the line in Manito Township, gives it as his opinion that Hedge did not come prior to 1844. Wintrow, File and Himmel came from "der Faderland," and Hedge from Fulton County. The latter is supposed to have come originally from some one of the Eastern States, as he was a pronounced Abolitionist long before that sentiment found a secure lodgment in this section. The unoccupied building stood upon Congress land, and had, probably, been erected and occupied by a "bird of passage," who, after a short sojourn, plumed his wings and took his flight to regions farther west. Hedge, after a residence of some years, returned to Fulton County, of which he continued a resident up to the date of his death. Peter Himmel is the only one of the four now living. In the same neighborhood, at the time of which we are writing, there were living old man Ray, Riley Morris, Abel Maloney, and a few others just across the line in Manito Township, whose places of settlement and date of coming have been given in the history of that township. Settlements in the township did not occur rapidly for a number of years, owing to the fact, no doubt, that its available lands were prairie. About 1846 or 1847, Alexander Pemberton and a man of the name of Babbitt settled on the prairie across Quiver Creek, a short distance south of the present village of Forest City. They were the first to venture away from the woods. Alexander Cross came up from Quiver Township and made a settlement in 1848. The same year brought in William G. Greene and his brother, Nult Greene, from Menard County, and William Coolage, from Tennessee. The Greenes settled south of Quiver Creek, where William G., in a few years, possessed himself of a large tract of land. In 1852, he sold out his entire landed estate and returned to Menard County. He is now a resident of Tallula, and is engaged in agriculture and in the banking business. His brother, Nult Greene, removed to McDonough County, of which he is at present a resident.

In 1850, the population was increased by the coming of August Webber, Greensfelter and Harfst. These all settled in the woods in the northwest corner of the township. They were from Germany, and formed the nucleus of the large German population which now occupies a large portion of the township. The spring of 1852 brought in William Ellsworth, Thomas H. Ellsworth, William Ellsworth, Jr., Joseph C. Ellsworth and their families. These all came from Fulton County, the three last mentioned being sons of the first, but all men of family. T. G. Onstot, from Menard County, came in the same year, and Fred Lux, from Pennsylvania. Most of them are still residents of the township. About the same date, George Nikirk came from Seneca County, Ohio, and purchased the landed estate of W. G. Greene, consisting of over two thousand acres. Mr. Nikirk did not live long to enjoy the comforts of his new home. He died in 1855, leaving to his family his large estate. Twenty years later, his wife followed him to the land of shadows, leaving her

children pleasant and comfortable homes, nearly all in sight of the old homestead. The Nikirk brothers are among the most substantial farmers and business men of the township. John Bowser, also a resident of the township, was a Buckeye, from Seneca County, who came at or near the date of the coming of the Nikirks. From this date forward, settlements were rapidly made in the various portions of the township. The vast superiority of the prairie land for agricultural purposes began to be realized, and the settler no longer sought the shelter of the timber, with its too sandy soil, but pushed boldly out into the open prairie and began his improvements. Coming on down for a year or two, we find the names of William F. Bruning, Garrett Bruning, Carl Grumble, Silas Cheek, Fred Foster, N. Drake, John Martin, and others of whom time and space forbid that we should particularize, other than to say that they were all good, industrious citizens, and, by the improvement of their farms, added much to the wealth and prosperity of the township.

Samuel H. Ingersoll, who became a citizen of Mason County in 1855, deserves more than a passing notice. He was born in Medina County, in 1828. In 1849, he went to California, where he remained till 1855, at which date he became a citizen of Mason County. In 1859, he led to the nuptial altar Miss Lois A. Van Orman, of Ohio, and soon after located on one of those beautiful undulations or prairie-swells a short distance south of Forest City. His business was that of farming and milling, and his rare judgment and business tact rendered both a financial success. His popularity with, and ability to serve, his friends and neighbors may be best attested by the fact that he was called at thirteen different times to a seat in the County Board of Supervisors by the citizens of his township. It was in this position that his judgment and influence were largely useful, not only to his own immediate constituency, but also to the people of Mason County. His death occurred in 1877. Recently, as a tribute of respect, Mrs. Ingersoll has erected to his memory one of the finest monuments in the county. The site selected for his burial is one of the finest in this section of the county. It is known upon the public records as the Nikirk Cemetery, and is so situated that it commands a view from all parts of the surrounding country, also from the passing trains on the P., P. & J. Railroad, on which road Mr. Ingersoll was an important shipper, and of which he was an interested friend.

SOME OF THE EARLY INCONVENIENCES.

Much the same surroundings and inconveniences greeted the early settlers of this township as did those of Manito and other adjacent portions of the county. Their marketing had to be done a long way from home, and the time required for getting their crops to market was almost equal in length to that required to raise them. Their principal trading-points were Havana, Mackinaw and Pekin. Their milling was done at Mackinaw or across the river in Fulton County. The journey to Mackinaw consumed four or five days, governed

somewhat by the length of time they had to wait for a "grist" to be ground. Simmonds built a mill on Quiver Creek, in quite an early day, and a few years later, McHarry's Mill, on the same stream, was erected, so that those coming in a few years subsequent to the date of the earliest settlements made in the township, were denied the exquisite pleasure of going to mill at Mackinaw, and on Spoon River, in Fulton County. While there were many inconveniences and hardships to be endured by the early settlers, they had many things of which we cannot boast to-day. They had game of almost all kinds, which could be had for the simple act of killing. It did not require hunting, for there was a superabundance on every hand. Alexander Cross states that on one occasion, he counted forty deer in a single herd, as they rose up one at a time, and then they began getting up so fast that he could not keep the run of them any longer. Thomas H. Ellsworth takes the "trick" and goes fifty-six better. Wild game of all kinds was so abundant that the farmer did not dare to cut up his corn in the fall and place it in shocks; if he did he was sure to come out in the spring minus one-third to one-half of his crop. The marshes and sand hills around the head of Quiver Creek were famous hunting-grounds in an early day. But the march of civilization, the dense settling-up of the country and its improvement into fine and productive farms, have driven out all the larger kinds of game, and we have nothing left save that which is commonly found in the older settled portions of our country. Vast and mighty changes have come upon us during the forty years last past. Forest City Township has never had a grist-mill erected within her borders. McHarry's, in Quiver, and Shanholtzer's, in Manito, supply the deficiency. The Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, put in operation in 1859, is the only railroad line in the township. It passes diagonally through the northwest corner of the township, in a southwestern direction, giving to it about four miles of track.

EARLY PREACHING, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The first preaching, as was customary, was at the houses of the pioneers, and among those who ministered to the spiritual wants of the people in an early day, we find the names of Revs. Gardner, Rutledge, Randall, and the venerable Peter Cartwright. These were missionaries in the M. E. Church. Rev. William Perkins, a Presbyterian divine, occasionally preached in the township, but was regularly engaged in the work at Topeka. Transient ministers of other denominations discoursed at times to the people, but none remained to effect church organization save the Methodists. After the building of schoolhouses, preaching was transferred to them, and they were made to serve the triple purpose of meeting-house, schoolhouse and voting-place for the precinct. The first school building erected in the township was the one now known as Union No. 1, and is situated about one and one-half miles south of the village of Forest City. It was built in 1854, and John Covington was the first teacher. Others were built as the increase of population demanded, and

at present each district is supplied with good frame buildings. The "old log schoolhouse" of the days of auld lang syne has faded away, and comes to us only in visions of the past.

The first Sunday school organized in the township was at the house of Thomas H. Ellsworth, in the spring of 1853. William Ellsworth was the first Superintendent. It continued at the residence of Mr. Ellsworth till the building of the schoolhouse in 1854, when it was transferred to that point. It finally became the nucleus of the first Sunday school established in the village. A number of those who took part in the first organization are at present residents of the village, and take a lively interest in the Sunday-school cause. There are two church edifices in the township outside of the village—the German Methodist, or Albright, and the German Lutheran, or Lutheran Evangelical. The Albright Church was erected in 1856, and, as the congregation grew in numbers, the building in a few years became too small to accommodate it. In 1865, they rebuilt and greatly increased the size of their house. The Church owns forty acres of valuable land, and upon this stands the church building and parsonage. A neatly laid-out and kept cemetery also occupies a portion of the tract. Their Church property has an estimated value of not less than $7,000. It is, perhaps, the wealthiest congregation in Mason County. Most of its members are well-to-do farmers, living in this and adjacent townships. The building is located on a gentle rise of ground, from which a commanding view of the country may be had on all sides; its tall, white spire, pointing heavenward, presents a pleasing appearance to the traveler passing over the line of the P., P. & J. Railroad. The Lutheran Church was built a year or two later, is in the same portion of the township, about one and one-half miles south of Bishop's Station. It is also a frame church, and cost about $1,200. Regular services are held, and a flourishing Sunday school is connected with it. Forest City Township has a large per cent of German population, and, as is usually the case, they are thriving, enterprising citizens, possessed of finely-improved farms, well stocked. Taken throughout its whole extent, this township compares favorably with other portions of the county in its adaptation to the growth of corn and the other cereals common to this latitude.

VILLAGE OF FOREST CITY.

The village of Forest City was surveyed, in 1859, by J. F. Coppel and Alexander Cross, for Walker, Kemp, Wright and Waggenseller. The original plat contained forty-seven acres. An addition of forty acres lying east of the original town was made in 1865 by D. S. Broderic. The lines of original survey were run north and south, but were never recorded. The plat, as recorded, lies parallel with the railroad line. The village is located seventeen miles distant from Pekin and thirteen from Havana. It was, at one time, quite an extensive grain mart, but the growth of Mason City on the east, and points on the I., B. & W. R. R., south, have deducted largely from the amount of its annual

shipments. Alexander Cross built the first residence on the town site, and occupied it in the latter part of 1859. The house is still standing, and has been converted into an office by Dr. James S. Walker. Thomas H. Ellsworth built a residence and became a denizen of the place in 1860. Josiah Jackson, S. T. Walker, T. A. Gibson, E. T. Nikirk and others were among the earliest citizens of the place. Cross & Walker built the first storeroom and began merchandising in 1861. In 1864, or 1865, Rodgers & Bros., built the second store-building in the village and opened up a stock of general merchandise. The business interests of the village continued to grow till, at one time, it had four good stores in full blast. In 1861, Messrs. Cross & Walker built a grain warehouse and began purchasing grain. The grain trade increased so rapidly that in 1864 they built an elevator at a cost of $6,000. It has a capacity for storage of 40,000 bushels. The grain interests of the village, at present, are looked after by S. T. Walker, agent for Smith, Hippen & Co., of Pekin, and Z. Miller. The annual amount handled approximates 250,000 bushels. Quite an amount of hogs and cattle are shipped from this point. The trade and traffic of the village reaches, perhaps, $40,000 per annum. The post office was established in 1861, and Alexander Cross was appointed Postmaster. He received his commission from Montgomery Blair as Postmaster General. Mr. Cross has acted continuously from his first appointment down to the present time, and has been efficient and accommodating, as might readily be inferred from his long continuation in office.

A neat frame school building, two stories high, was erected in 1877, at a cost of $1,500. This is the pride and ornament of the village, and is a fitting monument to the liberality of the citizens of the district, who submitted to a heavy taxation in order to secure the building. The M. E. Church, the only house of worship in the village, was erected in 1863 or 1864. Rev. S. B. Hirsey was the first Pastor. It is a neat frame building, pleasantly situated in a small grove in the western portion of the village. It has a membership of about fifty souls, who meet regularly for worship. A fine and flourishing Sunday school is held in connection with its services. Dr. George Mastiller was the first physician to locate in the town, as well as the first in the township. E. N. Nichols, M. D., was also in the township quite early. The former is at present a resident of Kansas, and the latter, some years ago, took up his abode in Missouri. Drs. James S. Walker and G. W. Dunn are at present resident physicians, each well skilled in his profession, and enjoying a good practice. A Lodge of Good Templars was organized in 1865. The charter members were Thomas H. Ellsworth and wife, T. G. Onstot, Josiah Jackson and wife, T. A. Gibson and wife, Miss Sarah Ellsworth, and others whose names could not be obtained. In February, 1867, the hall in which the lodge meetings were held was consumed by fire, and the Lodge soon after became extinct. Forest City Lodge, No. 246, I. O. G. T., was organized Jan. 27, 1879, by J. Q. Detwiler, State Deputy. A charter was granted to Thomas A. Gibson and wife, Josiah

Jackson, George W. Pemberton, Mrs. Nancy Cross, Susie Cross, G. W. Nikirk, Harry Dunn, Lydia Ellsworth, Mary Ellsworth, Solomon Nikirk, Lillie Nikirk, Lizzie Nikirk, W. D. Thomas, E. E. Bird, Ira W. Bruning, Isaac Beard and William F. Bruning as charter members. The Lodge is in fine working order, and, at present, has a membership of about sixty-five. Regular meetings occur on Saturday evening of each week.

A substantial iron bridge, erected at a cost of from $1,800 to $2,000, spans Quiver Creek, just south of the village. In the winter of 1876, the citizens constructed a gravel road from the village to, and for some distance beyond, the bridge. The gravel was obtained at Mackinaw, the P., P. & J. R. R. furnishing transportation free, and for once, at least, disproving the oft-repeated assertion that railroad corporations have no souls. The neat and substantial passenger depot at this point, under the management of Mr. E. T. Nikirk & Son, is an ornament to the town and a credit to the officials of the road. Forest City Township has been largely Republican in her political complexion since the earliest formation of the party. In the days when the old Whig and Democratic parties vied with each other for supremacy, this "district" could always be relied upon for a handsome Whig majority. During these latter years, the Republican party has held the field whenever party lines were strictly drawn. At the outbreaking of the late civil strife, her loyal sons were not slow in attesting their fealty and devotion to the Stars and Stripes. At each and every call, she furnished her full quota, and no draft was made upon her patriotic citizens to fill up the oft-depleted ranks of the patriot army. Many of her noble boys are taking their long, deep sleep in Southern soil, beneath a Southern sun, far from the spot of their early childhood. They fell in the discharge of duty and in the defense of their country's honor. Fond fathers and loving mothers cherish with fondest delight the memory of the brave boys whose lives were offered a willing sacrifice upon their nation's altar. Of such we may say, in the poet's fitting strain:

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare's o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking;
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

Forty years ago, Forest City Township was without an inhabitant. Now her surface is thickly studded with comfortable homes, and thrift and enterprise greet us on every hand. Her citizens are alive to every movement that tends to advance the interests of their section, and her annual productions rank second to but few townships in the county. Bishop Station, a small village on the P., P. & J. R. R., three miles southwest of Forest City, was laid out for Henry Bishop in the spring of 1875. The post office was established in 1871, four years prior to the date of laying out the town. A grain elevator, two general stores and a blacksmith-shop comprise the business buildings of the village. These, with some half-dozen residences, include all that there is in the town.

We have been able to obtain but very little of its history, though diligent inquiry has been made. Its citizens have been backward in giving us anything like a connected history of the place, laboring, perhaps, under the misapprehension that we were desirous of *buying* the town at the present low ruling price, and not recognizing the fact that we were simply desirous of obtaining data from which to compile a historical sketch of the place. However, the prospects for its rapid development into a village of any considerable importance is not, at present, very flattering. Its location—about midway between Forest City and Topeka—precludes the possibility of its ever being more than a point of local interest.

LYNCHBURG TOWNSHIP.

A latter-day statesman, making a speech in Congress, a year or two ago, wishing to indulge in a little sarcasm at something or somebody, in the course of his remarks said that "When God Almighty made the world, he had an apronful of sand left over, which he poured out on the Atlantic coast, and called the spot New Jersey." If this be true, one might be led to the conclusion that He also had enough left to make, not only Lynchburg Township, but the greater part of Mason County. Anyway, the sand is here in considerable quantities, whether it was spilled from somebody's apron, or was washed down from Lake Michigan during the drift period. How it came here is a conundrum, to solve which is no part of our work in these pages.

Lynchburg Township lies in the southwest part of Mason County, in the forks of the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers, and is bounded on the north, west and south by these streams, and on the east by the township of Bath. It is pretty well divided between prairie and timber land, the latter lying contiguous to the water-courses. It is well watered by the rivers flowing along its borders and the number of its little lakes within its limits; and to the irrigation thus produced is doubtless owing the prolific nature of this sandy soil, and the fine crops it so abundantly brings forth. In addition to the lakes and rivers, is Snicarte* Slough, which runs through the north part of the town, and is almost equal to a little river.

Lynchburg has no villages or railroads. The hamlet of Snicarte approximates the nearest a town it has ever known. The shipping facilities consist of water transportation, and the hauling of freights over to Bath and Saidora Station, where they are shipped via the P., P. & J. R. R. Upon the whole, the township is a flourishing one, and boasts of many wealthy and energetic farmers. With this preliminary introduction and description, we will now devote a few pages to its

*Snicarte is a French word, and is pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. It is said to denote "not cannel, nor to have been given to this slough by the early French settlers along this river, owing to the sudden and abrupt termination of the slough in this section.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in Lynchburg Township was Nelson Abbey, in 1833. He came from the Green Mountains of Vermont, and built the first cabin in the territory now embraced in this township, on Section 4. He sold out at an early day and removed to Missouri (near St. Jo), where, at the last account of him, he was still living. As in other portions of Mason and Menard Counties, many of the early settlers in this section were from Kentucky. From that State we have William and John Rogers, the Phelpses, Isaac Bright, Jerry Northern, William P. Finch, Amos S. West, William Davis and perhaps others. Davis came to the town and made a small improvement in 1838. He settled some distance south of where the old village of Moscow stood. At the first breaking-out of the California gold fever, he went to that land of enchantment. Further, we know nothing of him. Amos S. West came to Illinois and settled first in Morgan County, and came to Mason County in 1844. He located in this township, but finally moved to Kansas.

The Phelpses came to the neighborhood in 1838 or 1839. George W. first settled in Cass County, and afterward removed to Bath Township, whence he came to this place, as mentioned above. He finally sold out, returned to Kentucky, and from there removed to Missouri, where, as the novel-writers say, we at present leave him. R. J. Phelps was a son-in-law of John Camp, and settled about three-quarters of a mile east of Snicarte. He lived here some time, and then removed about a mile further east. His first wife died between 1844 and 1846, and he married a second time, a sister to Mark A. Smith, an old settler and a prominent citizen of Lynchburg Township. Mr. Phelps was one of the early Justices of the Peace of this section. He accumulated considerable property, and, after the death of his second wife, he married again, and then removed to the southwest part of Nebraska, where he now lives.

Bright settled in the southwest part of the town in 1840 or 1841, but died about 1844. He was also an early Justice of the Peace in this quarter of the county. His widow married one of the Phelpses, and finally removed to Texas. Jerry Northern came to the settlement about 1839 or 1840. He settled in Cass County upon his arrival in Illinois, where he remained for a time, and then came here, as above stated. He had a large family, and was also a man of some means and owned quite a farm. He at length sold out and moved away. His sons were Edmund A., John, Wellington and Frank, of whom none, we believe, now live in the town.

The Rogerses came in 1838 or 1839. William settled one mile west of Snicarte, and John three miles southwest of the same spot. They were brothers, and the first mentioned was a doctor, while John was a blacksmith. Each was the first of his profession in this section of the country. William Rogers was a brother-in-law of Nelson Abbey. John Rogers died about 1868 or 1869.

William P. Finch came in 1842 or 1843, and was one of the early pedagogues, also a Justice of the Peace. A daughter of his married J. A. Phelps. His two youngest sons are still living in the township.

Amos Smith came from Vermont, and settled in this township in the winter of 1839, about a mile from Snicarte. Amos Smith, Jr., and Benjamin F. Smith, his sons, came with teams to Whitehall, N. Y., and by canal and Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, and by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Beardstown, where they arrived in 1837. Amos Smith, Jr., was elected Justice of the Peace at the organization of the county, an office he held until his death, in 1850. He was also one of the first County Commissioners. Amos Smith, Sr., the father, died in 1841. Benjamin F. Smith was a carpenter. He accumulated considerable property, and died in 1867. Mark A. Smith, another son of Amos Smith, Sr., came to the town in 1839, and is still living, one of the enterprising men of the county. He arrived with his family at Moscow, in Mason County, on the 15th of October, with a fortune consisting of 37 cents in ready money. He tells the following story of his early experience here: When he landed, the family and goods were left on the bank of the river, while he went to explore the town and to procure a team. The town consisted of two log cabins, deserted at the time. He traveled six miles to Abbey's, procured a team and returned about 3 o'clock for his family. He took them to Abbey's, where three families were domiciled in one cabin until others could be built. In 1853, he built a warehouse, and engaged in the grain trade, and, in connection with merchandising, still follows the business to some extent.

Simon Ward came from North Carolina in 1838. He used to follow selling wood to steamboats, at that time quite an extensive business. He removed to Texas, but, after some years, came back, and finally died here. He set out the first orchard in the present township of Lynchburg, in 1835, on Section 35, of the Congressional Town 20, Range 10 west. James Ward, a son, still lives on the Burr Oak Ridge.

George W. Carpenter was from Tennessee, and came to the settlement early. He raised a large family, and lived there many years, but at last moved to Kansas. James D. Reeves came about 1838–39, but his native State is not remembered. He settled one and one-half miles south of Moscow, where he had a cabin and a small improvement when the Smiths came to the settlement. He moved away several years ago.

Rev. John Camp was from Pennsylvania, and came about 1838. He was a local preacher of the M. E. Church, and hesitated not, it seems, to mingle in the politics of the day, as we learn he was the first Probate Judge of Mason County, being learned in the profane as well as the divine law, and is mentioned as a man of "moderate learning and moderate ability." He built a horse-mill at an early day, where the pioneers used to get their hominy. He died in the township.

John Stewart, mentioned as one of the first settlers in Bath Township, is also an early settler in this, and is still living. He settled originally on Snicarte Island, on that portion now included in Bath, and which he sold to Amos Richardson, and by him was sold to John Knight. He then settled in what is now Lynchburg. Caleb Brown and family came from New York, and first settled in Adams County, whence they came to Lynchburg in 1843–44. His family consisted of two sons and several daughters. John Healey was also an early settler, but of him little information was obtained.. Jonathan Sackman came in 1840–41 ; remained in the settlement but a year or two. He was elected a Justice of the Peace, and, after receiving this high honor, moved away. He came from Schuyler County to this township, but his native place is not known. John J. Fletcher, an Englishman, came to the town in 1848, and is still living, an enterprising citizen, and we acknowledge our indebtedness for many points in the history of this township.

The Marshalls came from Overton County, Tenn., about 1839–40. There were four brothers of them, viz.: George, John, David and Elisha. John died here, years ago. George and Elisha removed to Adams County, and David to Missouri, many years ago.

Thomas Bowles came here in 1838–39, but was one of those characters often found in a new country, that do not add much credit to its population. It is said that he strove hard to make money otherwise than by the sweat of his brow. In other words, he was somewhat addicted to "shoving the queer" whenever an opportunity offered. Two men, named Ashley Hickey and Aaron Ray, became interested with him. Hickey furnished means to purchase material and tools for their new enterprise, and Bowles went to St. Louis to make the investment, but, instead of doing so, spent the shekels in "riotous living," perhaps, and returned home with the story that he had bought the tools and ordered them shipped to the place ; but, as they came not, he was accused, first, of falsehood, and then of swindling, and, finally, kicked out of the neighborhood.

James M. Ingram came from the Hoosier State in 1840, and settled in this section. He was drowned, some two years later, in Snicarte Slough. Zeph Keith was from Tennessee, originally, but settled in Cass County, whence he removed to this place about 1842–43. He is mentioned as a genial, jolly good fellow, and, after remaining here some years, removed to Kansas. The Lanes came from Pennsylvania about 1842. Jacob Lane, the father, died here in 1873, but his sons are still living in the town. The Mays, Pleasant May and his son William, were from Kentucky or Virginia, and came in 1837. William died here in 1850, and the old gentleman moved to Missouri. George May was a brother to Pleasant May, and laid out the village of Lynchburg, as noticed in another page. William Bailey came from Kentucky in 1839, and moved to Kansas several years ago. Thomas, Richard and William Ainsworth are natives of England, and came to America in 1842, and located in this

township. Thomas, the eldest, had $800; the other two had $50 apiece. They borrowed some money from Thomas to enter land, and all agreed to work together until they had forty acres of land in cultivation. They are now comparatively wealthy men. Thomas and William live in Lynchburg Township, and Richard in Mason City. The Laymans are from Ohio, and came here about 1845–46. The father, David Layman, was a native Virginian. He died here in 1854. Several sons are still living in the township. William Howarth came to Lynchburg with the Ainsworths in 1842, and is still living in the town. This includes a list of the early settlers, as far as we have been able to obtain them. Owing to the very sandy nature of this portion of the county, it is not so thickly settled as other and more favored localities. Neither has the town much history of particular interest, beyond its actual settlement.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The first religious society was organized by the Methodists, in 1838. The early preachers of this faith were Revs. Robert Anderson and Williams—the latter familiarly known as "Daddy Williams." The original members were John Camp and wife, George Marshall and wife, James D. Reeves and wife. The present membership is about sixty communicants. A frame church was built in 1849–50, at a cost of $1,400, and was dedicated by Peter Cartwright. The church is known as Fairview M. E. Church, and is located on the line between Sections 10 and 15. George A. Bonney took an active part in building up the society. The Sunday school was organized in 1848, with Thomas Ainsworth as the first Superintendent. They have a library of about two hundred volumes, and over a hundred children attend the school regularly. William Ainsworth, the present Superintendent, has served in that capacity for the past twenty-two years.

Hopewell Baptist Church was organized in January, 1840, by Revs. Daniels and Thomas Taylor, with the following original members: George W. Campbell and wife, William Davis and wife, Benjamin F. Smith and wife and Mrs. Lydia Phelps. It was organized at the residence of William Davis, about two miles east of Sinicarte. Services were held at private houses until the building of a schoolhouse in the neighborhood, in 1852. This was then used for church purposes until 1865–66, when a frame church building was put at Sinicarte, 30x40 feet, at a cost of about $1,200. Many members of the Church have moved away, and it is now on a decline, numbering only about thirty-five members. They were without a shepherd the past year. In 1864, a Sunday school was organized, with Josiah English as Superintendent. The present Superintendent is John H. Reemtsen, and the usual attendance is from fifteen to twenty children.

Who taught the first school, and in what year, we were unable to learn. William P. Finch was, however, an early teacher; but whether or not he was the first, is an unsettled question. There was a school taught by Mrs. Camp,

a sister of Mark A. Smith, before there was a schoolhouse in the township. H. G. Rice taught the first school, perhaps, after the building of a house for school purposes. At present, there are five schoolhouses in the town, one log and four frame buildings. In these, good schools are maintained for the usual term each year. The first marriage in Lynchburg was that of William Cole and Miss Nancy May. The first birth—Henry Ward, a son of Simon Ward, born in 1834, and in the same year, occurred the first death, that of Mary Jane Smith, daughter of M. A. Smith. The first mill was built by John Camp in 1835, on Section 3, of Town 19, and was a small horse-mill. It was of considerable benefit to the neighborhood at that early day. The only mill in the township, at present, is a steam saw and grist mill at Snicarte, owned by Hiram Goodrich. It grinds corn, but makes no attempt at grinding wheat. The latter grain is taken mostly to the Bath and Chandlerville mills. The first two-story house was built by John J. Fletcher on Section 1. Amos Smith was the first Justice of the Peace. The officers of the township, at present, are as follows: J. H. Layman, Supervisor; John J. Fletcher, Justice of the Peace (the other Justice, which the town is entitled to, moved away recently); Sam Johnson, Town Clerk, and Mark A. Smith, School Treasurer. In an early day, the people of this section got their mail at Havana. Later, when a post office was established at Bath, it served them until Snicarte became honored with an office. The township has no railroads, large towns or manufactories, but is devoted entirely to agricultural interests. It is, like other towns in Mason County, Democratic in politics. The part taken in the late war will be found in our war record in another chapter.

Snicarte is the nearest approach to a village in Lynchburg Township, and it, we believe, has never been laid out or surveyed. A small grocery store was opened here by Mark Smith in 1858. This was changed to a general store the next year, enlarged and quite an extensive stock of goods opened out. Mr. Smith continued in the mercantile business until 1873, when he sold to Henry C. Hoseman, who still keeps a small stock of goods. A post office was established here about 1859–60, with Horace Rice as Postmaster. Mr. Rice was Postmaster from the establishment of the office until his death, when M. A. Smith became Postmaster. He held the office until he sold his store to Hoseman, when the latter gentleman succeeded to the office, and is still Postmaster. John A. Reemtsen also has a store at this place, keeps a large stock of goods, and does quite an extensive business. M. A. Smith commenced the grain business here at an early day. He built a grain warehouse in 1853, and, some years later, built a larger one. In these, he has handled grain, more or less, every year since their erection. He still deals in grain. These branches of business, together with the mill already noticed, a church, blacksmith-shop and a few dwelling houses, constitute the hamlet of Snicarte.

There was a village laid out in this township in a very early day, by George May, and was called Lynchburg. But, as a town, it was never much of a

success. May had his town laid out, then bought a barrel of whisky, and had a sale of lots, but some how it would not go. It is said to have been a pretty site for a town, but, with the proximity of Bath, Moscow and Matanzas, then in the zenith of their glory, Lynchburg was a total failure, and soon abandoned altogether. Fairview consists of a Methodist Church and a schoolhouse, and is so designated from the fact of its being situated on an elevated piece of ground, and whence a "fair view" of the surrounding country may be had.

CRANE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Casting our mental vision backward along the stream of time half a century, we behold the region of country now embraced in Mason County one unbroken wilderness. Here and there, near some point of timber, or hard by the bank of some creek or bubbling brooklet, might be found the log cabin of the sturdy pioneer, with a few acres rudely cultivated. These were the only indications of an approaching civilization. Emigrants, regarding these plains and sand ridges as fit only to unite other and better portions of the country, avoided them as unworthy of their notice. Now and then one from a passing train dropped out, more from necessity than choice, and started an improvement In this manner the earliest settlements in the county were made. The settler very soon discovered, however, that the forbidding appearance of the surface was a false indication, that an exuberance of productive power lay here concealed under an exterior show of poverty. This fact being discovered led to a steady, uniform and onward progress in the settlement and development of the territory. Despised and neglected as she was in the beginning, Mason County to-day may safely challenge the State to produce better crops with an equal amount of cultivation. Crane Creek Township, one of the civil divisions of the county, is situated south of the center, and, in extent, contains a little more than one Congressional township. Originally, it embraced the eastern half of what is now Kilbourne Township. It is bounded, north and east, by Sherman and Salt Creek Townships respectively; south by the Sangamon River, and west by Kilbourne Township. The surface is about equally divided between prairie and woodland. The extreme southern portion of this section is subject to overflow, and is valuable for pasturage only. The southwestern part of the timber district has a fine growth of young and valuable timber, which has sprung up within the memory of some of the earlier settlers yet living. A county ditch crosses the northwest corner and, with its tributaries, drains a large extent of its productive land. Much of the timber-land is high and broken, and the soil of an unproductive nature. Yardley, Revis and Long Lakes are small bodies of water found in the south part of the township, tributary to the Sangamon River. Taken throughout its entire extent, it is not the best, nor yet the least productive of the various divisions of the county. In

point of settlement, it reaches back through a period of fifty years, and to this feature of its history we will now direct our attention.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlement made in the township was in that portion of the woodland section first known as Price's, afterward Walker's Grove. To Henry Sears, who, although he has passed his threescore years and ten, is still in a fine state of physical and mental preservation, we are largely indebted for much that is interesting in the early history and settlement of this section. In 1829, the year in which O. M. Ross is said to have settled permanently in Havana, George Garman and brother, from North Carolina or Kentucky, made a squatter's claim on the east side of the grove. They built a cabin and broke forty acres of the adjoining prairie. Like many other first settlers, they did not remain long before selling out their claim and returning to their native land. The year 1830 brought in a man by the name of Rose, also James Price, Enoch Estep and Spencer Clary. These all settled in the grove, excepting Estep, who located farther south. Of Rose no record has been given, either as to his former place of residence or whither he went. He led a kind of nomadic life, and was probably more or less intimately connected with Price, with whom he came. James Price is well remembered from his intimate relation to the noble red men of the forest. His wife was an Indian squaw, a woman of fine muscular development and great physical endurance. On leaving Walker's Grove, Price next made a claim farther east, at what is known as Lease's Grove, in Salt Creek Township, and, after a few years, went west of the Mississippi to the reservation allotted to his red kinsmen by the General Government. Here he soon afterward lost his life while engaged in boating. Clary remained a citizen until the date of his decease, and his remains lie buried on land now owned by Uncle Henry Sears. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is referred to by those that knew him as a clever, hard-working man, but one who did not have the faculty of acquiring property. He began life with nothing and held his own remarkably well to the date of his demise. His family and immediate descendants have long been absent from the citizenship of the township. Estep was from North Carolina, and built his cabin at Revis' Springs, in the south part of this section. After a residence of some years, he moved to Jasper County, where he died. James A. Revis, from Warren County, Ky., came in 1831. From him Revis Lake and Springs derived their names. His father, Charles Revis, had been in the Territory in an early day, and is said to have erected the first hotel in Vandalia in 1816. James A. died in 1838, and, with his companion and some of his children, was buried on a knoll overlooking the Sangamon. The plowshare of the more recent settler has long since made deep furrows over their last resting-place, and but few remain to-day who can point with any degree of certainty to the spot of their interment. Long since, their moldering bodies have passed away, and the earth above them

has settled in to supply their places. This suggests to us the sad but certain fate that awaits all private places of interment. The little mounds recently formed in the old family burying-ground, where the violets and primroses, planted by surviving love, have blossomed but a few short years, will, when the old homestead shall have passed into the hands of those who knew not the loved sleepers, be trodden beneath unhallowed feet, and children's children shall look in vain for the graves of their grandsires.

In 1832, a number of additions were made to the settlement in this section. John Yardley and his sons James and John, originally from North Carolina, but here direct from Kentucky, came and stopped a short time in Menard County. Soon afterward, they located on Crane Creek. The old gentleman, his son John and his son-in-law, Sol. Norris, after a few years' residence, sold out and moved to Texas. All are now numbered with the dead. James, and a number of his descendants, are still citizens of the township, all of whom have led upright and honorable lives. The same year, Josiah Cook, from Green County, Ky., put in an appearance. He made a small beginning in the way of an improvement, but did not move to it. He died, a number of years ago, in Menard County. He is represented as one of those shiftless fellows often met with, whose greatest gift was that of talking, and who moved from place to place as circumstances might permit or occasion demand. By his death, many promises to pay were canceled. About the same date, James Sutton, from Maryland or Virginia, came to Walker's Grove. He bought out the claim of Rose, who has previously been mentioned. The year following, he sold to James Estep, brother to Enoch, and moved to Havana Township. The Estep family, originally from North Carolina, on leaving that State, first settled in Tennessee. From there, in an early day, they came to St. Clair County, Ill. In the spring of 1820, James Estep and his family came to Sangamon (now Menard) County. He laid a claim on land now included in the city limits of Petersburg. The first claim he gave up to his father, Elijah Estep, who came in the following fall or early spring of 1821. Elijah Estep built the gear horse-mill, full account of which may be found in the history of Menard County and Petersburg Precinct. James, after giving up his claim to his father, moved across the river and located on what is known as Baker's Prairie. Being of a somewhat rambling disposition, he occupied various localities in the few succeeding years, but finally came and improved the north half of his first claim, and when the market opened entered it. In 1832, he moved to Arkansas, but returned in the fall of 1833, when he made his purchase at Walker's Grove, as above stated. He afterward sold out, moved to Menard County, thence to Southwestern Missouri, but again returned to Mason County. He died in 1857, on the farm where his son J. M. Estep now resides. His remains, with those of his faithful companion, who had preceded him to the spirit-land some two years, lie interred in New Hope Cemetery, in this township. Mr. Estep, unlike most of his sons, was not successful in acquiring

property. He came poor and at no time in life was he possessed of great means. He was somewhat eccentric in his habits, he never rented but always bought and sold, sometimes more and sometimes less, always being governed by his financial ability to meet his promises. A number of his sons, who are among the substantial, well-to do farmers of this section, are still residents of the township. Harvey Haskins was in and about the grove as early as 1833. No very substantial marks of improvement were ever known to have been the result of his indefatigable industry. He was one of those to whom the term "lived round," would aptly apply. It is said of him that he was able to change his location at almost any time with little or no inconvenience, as by walking and carrying the baby, attended by his wife who carried the household effects in a "poke," the feat of moving was readily and easily accomplished.

The year 1834, witnessed the arrival of Henry Sears. He was born near Raleigh, N. C., and with his parents came to Kentucky in an early day. In 1822, he came to the State of Illinois. He lived in various localities, most of the time, however, in Menard and Sangamon. In 1834, as stated, he came to Walker's Grove and purchased the improvement of James Estep. This he sold to James Walker in 1837, and the following spring moved to his present place of residence, on Section 17, in Crane Creek Township. He is one of the few ancient landmarks yet remaining. In the forty-one years of his residence in this one place, he has, by legislative enactment, been made a citizen of Sangamon, then Menard, and finally, Mason County, without once changing his location. While the eccentric manners of the man have contributed, somewhat, to his notoriety among the early settlers (and the later ones, too, for that matter), no one can be found who would gainsay the veracity of any statement he might make in good faith. Seeing the folly of dram-drinking exemplified in the life of his father, he has led a life of strict sobriety, and largely to this is, doubtless, due the fine state of mental and physical preservation in which we find him to-day. He was a member of petit jury for the first term of the Circuit Court ever held in Mason County. Not far from his residence was the site of the once famous Mount's mill, an institution in its day, and the "pocket distillery," both of which are fully described in the general county history. Abner Baxter, from Kentucky, settled at the grove soon after the coming of Sears. He remained but a year or two before selling out and moving to another portion of the county. He was an important factor at a "hoe-down," as he could handle a "fiddle" and evoke such sweet strains of music as are wont to charm and edify the backwoodsman. He was honored as early as 1844, with a seat on the Board of County Commissioners. The year 1836 added Jesse Baker, a brother-in-law of Sears, to the settlement. Mr. Baker, at the advanced age of eighty-one, is still living, just across the line in Kilbourne Township. He was from Tennessee, and was a perfect Nimrod in his day. He has, perhaps, brought down more deer than any other citizen of the county, as he is

said to have been an unerring marksman, and to have slain great numbers of them each fall. Alfred Summers came from Kentucky and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Henry Sears, a short time after Baker made his claim. He died in October, 1837, and his death was one among the earliest to occur in the adult population of the township. Passing backward in our note of time, we find the year 1835 records the coming of Josiah Dobson, John Close and his sons, George, John Jr. (or Jack, as he was familiarly known), and Turner. These were all from Kentucky, and settled in the region of Crane Creek. The old gentleman and his son Turner remained citizens of the vicinity in which they settled till the date of their decease. John Close, Sr., died a number of years ago, and is buried on the farm now owned by the Widow Carter. Turner died in 1863, having amassed, during life, considerable means, much of which has found its way into the pockets of attorneys as fees for their services in the litigation of various matters. George, after a short term of residence, moved across the Sangamon, and thence to Iowa. Jack moved to Morgan County, and, after the loss of his companion, returned and located in Havana. Some years later, he took up his residence in Shreveport, and has since died.

In 1837, James Walker, from Dearborn County, Ind., came and purchased a large tract of land in what, at that date, was called Price's Grove, but to which we have often referred as Walker's Grove, a name it has borne since the date of his coming. Here he lived and reared a family, which has been largely identified with the earlier and later interests of the county. He built the first frame house in this entire region of the county. The closing years of his life were spent as a citizen of Havana, in which city he died at an advanced age. Robert Cavin, from South Carolina, is thought to have settled in the township in 1837. Of him but little record can be made, as he did not remain long, and his place of removal cannot be determined. Charles and John Haynes, from North Carolina, became citizens of Crane Creek in 1838. They are still largely represented in the township. As early as the close of 1839, Isaac Teeters, George and Hiram Walker, Huff Hines, Henry Norris and Lemuel Pelham were settlers here. Teeters came from St. Clair County, and, leaving his residence here, moved with his family to Texas. Hiram Walker, after a few years' sojourn, moved to Greene County, Ill., where he died some years ago. Henry Norris was from Barren County, Ky., and was the brother of Solomon Norris, who was among the first settlers of the township. Hines was a man who made for himself little or no reputation, an easy-going fellow, who, at this date, but few remember. Lemuel Pelham, however, was of a different character. He was a Buckeye by birth, if full credence might be given to his statement in regard to his birthplace. He was one of those rare exotics upon which, after the lapse of long intervals, the early settlers were permitted to gaze. He was one of those who, to use Uncle Henry's expressive phrase, "shackled round" from place to place, and, from the various localities in

which he had lived, and the length of time spent in each locality, Mr. Sears thinks, must have been not less than one hundred and fifty years of age at the time of his settlement here. Thoroughly wedded to his migratory habits, he did not remain long, and no trace of him has been kept by those who once knew him since his removal from their midst. He is thought, however, to have gone to St. Clair County, where, a number of years ago, he made his final exit from terra firma. Asher Scott, from New Jersey, settled about the last-mentioned date, possibly a year earlier, in the northwest corner of the township and is still living. His brother Martin accompanied him, but settled across the line in what is now Sherman Township. During the year 1840, Charles Veach, Elijah Riggin, Ensley Hall and John Fumphelan were added to the population of this portion of the county. Veach was from Delaware, and settled where Eli C. Cleaveland now lives. He lost his life, in 1851, by the accidental caving-in of a well, which he was engaged in sinking. Riggin was a "Sucker" by birth and settled in the northeast corner of the township, where a number of the family, in comfortable circumstances, still reside. Ensley Hall came from Tennessee to Menard County, thence to Mason, and, after one year, again located in Menard. Fumphelan, as his name implies, was from "der Faderland." He located southeast of where Henry Sears now lives, on land owned by J. H. and E. C. Cleaveland. He was a quiet, inoffensive, well-meaning Dutchman, who, after a few years' residence, moved away, and all further trace of him has been lost.

Rev. John L. Turner, from Kentucky, a minister of the Baptist denomination, made a settlement near the present residence of James L. Hawks, in 1840. He was a minister of fine ability, and served the county in important offices, as the records testify. His death occurred twenty-odd years ago. The same year, Samuel C. Conwell came to the grove; he is a native of Delaware, but was reared from early boyhood in Indiana. He was a young man of prepossessing appearance, and, as the cut of his garments and style of manners differed materially from those of the pioneers by whom he was surrounded, and with whom he was in almost daily contact, he soon discovered that he was growing into general disfavor. Coonskin caps, buckskin breeches and moccasins was the ordinary apparel, at that day, among the early settlers. Con's dress indicated a more advanced stage of civilization and refinement, and he soon acquired to himself the distinction of "that d——d Yankee," throughout the settlement. He was here as the agent of some fine stock, the property of his brothers-in-law, and a sharp trade or two served to bring him prominently before the bristling bar of justice. In no instance, however, was he convicted on the charges preferred, the failure of which led Jesse Baker to exclaim, "It is not worth our while to bother longer with this Jerusalem over-taker, since we cannot convict him of anything." "Con" says a residence of forty years among this people has not served to make him Governor, simply on account of the bad impression he made in an early day. His connection and prominence as the first man in the

county to introduce improved agricultural implements, has been fully noticed in the general county history.

The years 1841–42 brought in Henry Seymour, James H. and Joseph Norris, George Hall, Christian, Trueman and Harvey Stone. The Norrises were from Kentucky, and settled near the north line of the township. Joseph moved to Texas a number of years ago, where he soon after died. George Hall purchased the James Walker farm at the grove, where he still resides. The Stones were from the Buckeye State. Christian and Trueman were brothers, while Harvey was their uncle. The latter, after a few years, went back to Ohio; Christian moved to Iowa, and from there to Missouri; Trueman is still a resident of the township. Henry Seymour was from Germany, and died in the vicinity in which he settled, a number of years ago. Samuel Neely, with his sons, William, John, George and James, came from Tennessee and settled in this section in 1844–45. Two or three of the families are still living here. Harvey B. Hawthorne was here in 1846; he was born in Kentucky and is of Scotch descent. The name originated during the war between the Scots and Danes, which was continued through a period of more than one hundred years. The Scots, when vanquished on the plains and in the valleys, fought their invaders from the hawthorn brush and groves, within the mountain fastnesses, and from these circumstances, the name of the shrub passed to that of a family. Mr. Hawthorne is still a citizen, and has been very successful in his various enterprises. The same year, a number of the Tomlins settled in the northeast corner of the township, many of whom still reside there. As early as 1850, Allen Robinson and James L. Hawks became denizens of Crane Creek. Robinson was from New Jersey, and came to Menard in 1846. In 1849, he settled in Walker's Grove, on the farm once owned by Solomon Norris; here he at present resides in affluent circumstances. Hawks was from Kentucky, and has been a continuous resident since his first settlement. Upon the formation of the township, he was chosen to the office of Supervisor, a position in which he has served his fellow-citizens twelve or thirteen years. Elisha T. Davenport came from Kentucky to what is now Mason County, in 1831, but did not become a citizen of Crane Creek Township prior to 1849; he resides on Section 9, and is one of the substantial, well-to-do farmers of this section. Others there are, doubtless, who were settlers in this division of the county as early as 1850, and whose names, in justice to all, should be mentioned; but that omissions will of necessity occur, we confidently believe, will be readily granted by any one who will undertake to trace the early history of a township in which the settlements began as early as those in Crane Creek. Having taken this somewhat hasty glance at its early settlement, we next pass to notice some other matters of interest connected with its history.

WALKER'S GROVE.

This grove, to which such frequent reference has already been made, was the nucleus around and in which all the earliest settlements were made. It was known as Price's Grove prior to the purchase of James Walker, in 1837, since which date it has been called by its present name. The grove proper embraces an area of not more than four hundred acres, and, in an early day, was as fine a body of timber as could be found in the county. A fine growth of the oak family, black walnut, soft and sugar maple, hickory, both shell-bark and smooth-bark, white walnut or butternut, mulberry; and of shrubbery, the red bud, papaw, dogwood, and many other varieties were found here. But little that is valuable, except for purposes of fencing and firewood, remains to-day. Most of those who erected their log cabins near this spot, in the days of its early settlement, have long since crossed over the still waters, and have been succeeded by a class of unpretending citizens, that for industry, intelligence and moral worth will compare favorably with any portion of the county or State. While the present inhabitants are eager for the daily papers, lest their interests may be affected by the "spring" or "decline" in the "hog market," the pioneers were content with mails once a week, or less frequently during bad weather or high water. Amid the difficulties and discouragements by which they were often surrounded, they had their social enjoyments, as those who have listened to their animated discussions of the respective merits of "gourd-seed" and "flint" corn, or the prominent points of a favorite "coon dog," can abundantly testify. In and around this point were the beginnings of those enterprises which in their nature tend to the permanent establishment and development of society, and which are handmaidens in the onward march of civilization. We refer to churches and schools. "The groves were God's first temples," and here in nature's sanctuary, where the breezes came laden with the perfumes of a thousand flowers, early meetings were held. Rev. Thomas Plasters was the first to lift up the Gospel banner in this section. He was here as early as 1834, and belonged to that order of worshipers known in the West as "Hardshell Baptists," or, as they are otherwise called, the "Forty-gallon Baptists." His preaching was somewhat after the style of the famous "Come, Buck-ah" sermon, recorded in the "Hoosier Schoolmaster." He had "the see-sawing gestures, the nasal resonance, the sniffle and melancholy minor key," which seems to be for an everlasting inheritance to his reverend brethren. And in addition to all these, as he warmed with his discourse, he had a habit of tugging vigorously first at one ear and then at the other, by way of lending emphasis and solemnity to his remarks. Still it was enjoyed by those early settlers who had been for some time without the privileges of the church. He discoursed many times at the residence of James A. Revis, in the southern part of the township. Rev. John L. Turner, who came in 1840, and of whom mention has already been made, was an early minister in the Baptist Churches

of this section. Rev. Abraham Bale, who should have been classed among the settlers of 1842–43, was a minister in the same connection. He settled on the farm where George Thomas now lives, and was the second resident minister in the township. He built what is known as Bale's Mill, in Menard County, and which passed from his hands to those of his brother, Jacob, but is at present owned by a son of Abraham Bale. Rev. Ross, a radical Methodist minister, preached at the residence of Solomon Norris, in quite an early day. Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Revs. William Coder, Wallace and Moreland were among the earliest. A church was built a number of years ago, near the site of New Hope burying-ground, in Walker's Grove, but was destroyed by fire just about the time of its completion, and before services had ever been held in it. The house was never rebuilt. Another was erected in the Sandridge timber, about the year 1859, but its use has been discontinued for some years, and the building is fast going to rack. Both of these houses were the property of the Baptist brethren, and the latter is the only public house of worship in the township.

EARLY POST OFFICE, STORES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

A post office called Walker's Grove Post Office was established at the house of James Walker, in 1839. It was on the mail route from Springfield to Havana. James Walker was the first Postmaster. After a period of about eighteen months, it was moved across the river into Menard County. An office was established at the grove, at a later date, and was there in 1854, at which time William Warnock, Jr., now of Mason City, was Postmaster. Jack Close, who afterward occupied rather a prominent place among the early merchants of Havana, had a small country store in the township as early as 1841. This was doubtless the first attempt made at merchandising in this section. Not long after Close began playing merchant, William Walker opened a small stock of dry goods and groceries at the grove. For several years, a small establishment was kept here by different parties, that of William Warnock, Jr., and his uncle being about the last. There is no store in the township at present; those at Kilbourne, Easton and Mason City, are, however, easily accessible to the citizens of Crane Creek. The first schoolhouse built in the township, was on land belonging to Henry Sears, and was built in 1836. It was rather a rude affair, put up by those in the neighborhood for the benefit of their children. It drew patronage from a large extent of country. William Lease kept the first school and was paid for his services by individual subscription. James Buckner, M. D., was from Kentucky and came to this part of the county in 1839. He was the first physician to locate, and stopped for a time at the residence of John Yardley. He is said to have been a well-read and successful practitioner. The prevailing diseases were bilious and lung fever with an *occasional* case of chills. Dr. Buckner lived a number of years on rented land in Walker's Grove, and then moved to Petersburg. His last place of residence was near Bloomington,

in McLean County, where he died some years ago. Of him Uncle Henry Sears says: "He was a poor man, but every inch a gentleman." Dr. John Morgan was here early, but did not remain long. He had the gift of gab well developed, but his knowledge of medicine was looked upon as being somewhat superficial. He returned to New Orleans whence he came, and has for a number of years past been a resident of Texas. The milling for the earliest settlers was done on the Mackinaw, and at Broadwell's, on the Sangamon. Later, it was obtained at Simmonds' and McHarry's on the Quiver, and, after the building of the Bales' mill, they, for the most part, went to it.

FIRST DEATH, BIRTH AND MARRIAGE.

Two children of the family of Alexander Revis, died in 1833, and are supposed to be the first deaths that occurred among the early settlers. The father and mother followed them some years later, and were laid to rest beside their sleeping little ones near what is known as Revis Springs. But few, if any, are now living who can point out the exact spot where the mortal remains of most of this pioneer family lie buried. The first wedding to occur in the township, so far as we have been able to ascertain, was that of John Mounts and Jane Summers. This happy event, by which two hearts were made to beat as one, transpired in 1830. No doubt John could exclaim with the poet (slightly varied),

"I would, were she always thus nigh,
Have nothing to wish or to fear,
No mortal so happy as I,
My Summers would last all the year."

To the squaw wife of James Price is accorded the honor of becoming the mother of the first child born in what is now Crane Creek Township. If living, he has been reared among the kinsmen of his mother in the Far West, and may, for aught we know, even now be quietly surveying the situation, from the camp of Sitting Bull, preparatory to spreading consternation throughout our Western frontier settlements.

Among the early Justices of the Peace, the names of Ira Patterson, Henry Norris and Robert Turner occur. Patterson and Norris were officers when this was yet included in the limits of Menard County. Turner was perhaps the first after the organization of Mason County. Patterson, after filling this and offices of minor importance for some years, went West to grow up with the country. And that he *did* grow well is attested by the fact that, a number of years ago, he was chosen to the important position of Governor of Oregon. The first deed to a piece of land that Henry Sears ever had made, was drafted by the late martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. In the good old days of Whigs and Democrats, this section was Democratic, and, since the organization of the Republican party, the township has continued to march under the same banner. The scarcity of money in the days of the early settlers was a great source of annoyance, and yet, any one with a liberal amount

of industry could easily supply himself with an article, which, for purposes of barter and exchange, was in as high favor as the "dollar of our daddies" of to-day. Coons were plentiful, and a good coon-skin was taken by the merchant in exchange for goods as readily as the value of it in cash would have been taken. J. M. Estep says that the first pair of boots he ever had he purchased of O. M. Ross, in Havana, in 1836, and paid the entire cost in coon-skins. That the early settler would sometimes tax his ingenuity and exercise his physical frame in an unusual manner in order to obtain a little of the "O be-joyful," is evinced by the following incident: William Summers, who was fond of his "toddy," but who was often without the "wherewithal" necessary to obtain it, laid a wager on a certain occasion, that he could gallop, horse-fashion, on his hands and feet one-quarter of a mile within a given length of time. The feat was accomplished, and Summers, having obtained his quart of "old rye," remarked to his friend Jesse Baker, "We can contrive many ways in order to obtain our whisky, rather than to pay cash." The second apple orchard planted in the county was in this township, near Crane Creek. The trees were obtained from the Gardner Nursery in Fulton County, which was established in 1824. The trees reared here from the seed seemed admirably adapted to the climate and soil, and at an early age bore well. The fruit, generally speaking, was remarkable for keeping well for long periods. It was not generally of the largest size, but good in quality and variety. The township most probably took its name from the great numbers of sand-hill cranes that were found here in an early day. The evidence, however, on this point, is by no means conclusive. And thus having traced its history as best we have been able, guided by an earnest desire to place it properly on record, we part company with the settler of 1829 and those that have succeeded him, but not without regret.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

When, in 1862, in accordance with a vote of the citizens adopting township organization, the county of Mason was divided into eleven townships, Sherman had no part or lot in the matter. The voting-places of its citizens were Havana, Forest City, and in the eastern portion of Pennsylvania Township. The distance to be traveled and the difficulty experienced in reaching them, often deterred them from exercising this most inestimable right of the American citizen. In September, 1866, a petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors, praying that a new township by the name of Jackson might be created out of portions of Havana, Pennsylvania and Mason Plains (now Forest City) Townships. After mature deliberation, the prayer of the petitioners was granted. Though the name by which it had been christened was one which the American people had twice honored with the highest gift in their power to bestow, and was calculated to perpetuate the memory of the hero of

New Orleans, yet a greater in military exploits than he had arisen. Sherman, who, at the head of his noble and victorious army, had "marched down to the sea," and by his successful warfare, waged in behalf of his country, had endeared himself to every true patriot heart, was a name well-pleasing to many of its citizens. At the January meeting of the Board, in 1867, upon motion, the name Jackson was stricken out, and that of Sherman substituted. It is designated as Town 21 north, Range 7 west of the Third Principal Meridian, and comprises thirty-six sections—a Congressional Township. The woodland districts are of a very limited extent. Excepting a small grove in the northeast corner, known as Crane Marsh timber, and the outskirts of Bull's Eye Prairie timber, along the western edge, the entire township is prairie. A county ditch, finding an outlet through Crane Creek, crosses the southeastern corner, and, with its tributaries, affords drainage to an extended scope of its territory. The C., H. & W. R. R. (formerly known as the Havana extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western) crosses its southern portion, the length of line through the township being about seven miles.

The geographical position of Sherman is south of Quiver and Forest City Townships, west of Pennsylvania, north of Crane Creek, and east of Havana. As an agricultural district, at present it ranks lower than any other township in the county. This is owing to the large amount of wet, swampy land included within its limits. Fully three-fourths of its entire area was comprised in that portion of the county known, a few years ago, as "swamp-lands." Many of its broad acres were at one time held by the Government at the small sum of 25 cents per acre, and even this mere pittance it failed to realize. These lowlands, when effectually drained, have proved to be very productive, and the township, by a thorough system of artificial drainage, may be made to compare favorably with other portions of the county in its annual products. With this glance at its topographic features, we come at once to a notice of its

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first improvement made in what is now Sherman Township was that of Thomas K. Falkner. The family, originally from the Empire State, had settled in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1815. In 1830, Thomas, then a married man, moved to Madison County, and settled on the bank of White River. Eight years later, he removed to Illinois, and entered lands in Section 7, Town 21 north, Range 7 west of the Third Principal Meridian, then Tazewell, now Mason County. He built a log cabin, and, on the opening of spring, began to break prairie. After a residence of ten or twelve years, he sold out to Henry Cease and moved into Salt Creek, where, in 1865, he died. In the summer of 1839, Mahlon Hibbs and his sons, William and Eli, together with his son-in-law, John Hampton, came from Columbia County, Penn., and settled on the same section. Mahlon Hibbs settled on the southeast quarter, made an improvement, and died the fall after coming. William Hibbs entered land on the

northwest quarter, improved it, and, after a residence of some six or eight years, traded it for mill property in Island Grove, Sangamon County. From there he removed to Missouri, and, a few years since, to Kansas, in which State he at present resides. John Opp is the owner, at present, of the land he entered. Eli Hibbs made his farm on the northeast quarter, lived there some years, and then moved to the farm entered by his father, where he still lives. John Hampton located west of his father-in-law, and lived on the farm he entered and improved till October, 1878, when he moved to Shelby County, Mo., where, at last accounts, he was still living. About two weeks subsequent to the arrival of the Hibbses and Hampton, Mrs. Catharine Dentler and family came from Northumberland County, Penn., and settled on Section 18, south of the settlements already mentioned. She moved to Nebraska seven or eight years ago, and died there in the winter of 1878. Solomon Dentler, a young man, nephew of Mrs. Dentler, came with the family. He entered eighty acres on Section 20, but did not improve it. In the fall of 1839, he returned East, and, having traded his land to Henry Cease, did not again come West. The settlers already mentioned comprised the entire citizenship of this section prior to 1844. West of their location, toward the town of Havana, there were seven or eight families along the border of the woods, to wit, Coder, McReynolds, Robert Falkner, Eli Fisk, Brown, Fessler, and a few others. These constituted the inhabitants in the first thirty miles or more east of Havana. Nearly the whole country was a vast, unbroken prairie, over which roamed at pleasure vast herds of deer and wolves. Mr. John R. Falkner relates that, in the spring of 1840, he, with two others, counted on Bull's Eye Prairie fifty-nine deer in one herd, and forty-two in another, all in sight at the same time. James H. Chase was the next in order in the township. He came from Pennsylvania to Hamilton County, Ill., in 1839, and from there to Mason in 1844. His improvement was made on the northwest quarter of Section 8, where he remained till the date of his decease, an event which occurred some years ago. Joseph Lehr settled in the northwest corner of the township in 1845. He purchased two acres of William Hibbs for a building-site, on which he erected a cabin. He laid a claim on Section 6, which he improved and owned to the date of his death. Lehr came from the Buckeye State, but was a native of Pennsylvania. He moved to Wabash County and lived one year, thence to Wisconsin and remained one year, finally returning to Havana, where, a few years ago, he died. Among the list of settlers as early as 1848–49, we find the names of Henry Cease, John Blakely, William and John Alexander and Charles Trotter. Cease was from the Keystone State, and was the forerunner of a large number from the same section that settled, at an early date, in what is now Pennsylvania Township. He purchased the improvement of Thomas K. Falkner, and, a few years later, moved farther east into the township, on land now owned and occupied by J. H. Kellerman. He moved to Missouri a few years ago, and at present resides there. Blakely and the Alexanders

were from Ohio, and settled east of those already mentioned. Blakely continued a citizen till the date of his decease. The Alexanders first settled in Havana Township, but came, as above stated, to Sherman. William located near the edge of Crane Creek timber, and, several years ago, went to Missouri. John sold out some three or four years after coming, and returned to Ohio. Charles Trotter was an Englishman by birth, and came to this section from the Bay State. Peter Morgenstern now owns and occupies the farm he improved. He remained in the township but a few years, then moved to Beardstown, Cass County, where, some years later, he died. About the time of the last mentioned date, Mrs. M. B. Devenport and family, consisting of her sons Henry, Lewis, William, Joseph and Marshall, settled in the southern part of the township, about one mile southeast of the present village of Easton. Her husband, Marshall B. Devenport, commonly known as Booker, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1832, and died in what is now Salt Creek Township in 1840. Joseph died here a number of years ago. Henry is still a resident of this part, while Eli T. resides across the line, in Crane Creek. Marshall Devenport took up his residence in the Golden State some years since, and, when last heard from, was living. Passing down through the years 1849 and 1850, we find the names of Samuel Adkins, Granville Cheny, Vincent Singleton and Alexander Holler. These all settled in the southwest corner of the township, on what is known as Bull's Eye Prairie. Adkins and Holler were from Tennessee, Cheny from Tennessee or Kentucky, and Singleton probably from the State last mentioned. Adkins settled in the northwest corner of Bull's Eye, and, after three or four unsuccessful attempts at farming, sold out to Henry Cease, lived in different parts of the township until five or six years ago, when he went west to Kansas. Cheny located on the north edge of the prairie, but finally moved to De Witt County, where, quite recently, he lost his life by accident. Singleton remained a few years, moved to Salt Creek, thence to Mason City, of which he is at present a citizen. Alexander Holler lived in the township but a short time, moved into Havana Township, and died a number of years ago. William G. Stone, now a resident of Havana, was a citizen of Sherman as early as 1850. Stone was originally from New Jersey, but came from Pennsylvania to Mason County. John Spellman and Amos Heater came in 1851, and were both Pennsylvanians. Heater settled on Section 9, and resides on the farm originally entered and improved. Spellman lived only two weeks after completing his house and moving into it. His widow, since married, is still a citizen of the township. His sons, Henry and George, went west to Nebraska some years since. William entered the army in the early part of the war. He was, doubtless, an ardent admirer of the sentiment expressed in the couplet,

"He that fights, and runs away,
May live to fight another day,"

for, after the first engagement, he ingloriously deserted, and was seen among his comrades no more. He is supposed to have died some years since, though this

fact is not definitely known. H. Elderbush settled in the edge of Crane Marsh timber about 1852 or 1853; the exact date of his coming cannot now be ascertained. James M. Samuels, one of Sherman's most prosperous citizens, located on the northwest corner of Section 36, where he still resides. The family, originally from the Old Dominion, had emigrated to Kentucky in 1815, and settled near Hopkinsville when that thriving city was a small village of not more than one hundred inhabitants. In the spring of 1835, his father, Andrew Samuels, came to Illinois, and first settled in Morgan County. Ten years afterward, he settled in what is now Bath Township, Mason County, on the farm now occupied by his youngest son. The remains of himself and wife he entombed in the cemetery at Bath. When James M. settled here twenty-four years ago, there were none living east of him in the township, and, with the exception of Mrs. Devenport and family, none south before reaching the settlers in Crane Creek. To one visiting his pleasant home, occupying as it does, one of the most eligible sites in the entire township, the matter of wonder is, that a location so desirable should have been left unoccupied to so late a date, while others, far less so, had been occupied and improved fifteen or twenty years earlier. His connection with the village of Easton will be given in the history of that village. Jacob Kissler and family, consisting of Mark A., William, James, Thomas, Charles, John and three daughters, came from Washington County, Penn., and first stopped in Havana. In 1859, they came to the township, and, with the exception of Thomas, are enterprising citizens to-day. Thomas returned to Pennsylvania not long after coming. There are others, doubtless, whose names are worthy of mention as being among the early settlers of this section, but whose time of coming and date of settlement cannot be accurately given.

TRADING-POINTS, MILLING, ETC.

What Chicago is to Illinois and the West, Havana was to the early settlers of Mason County—the point to which all their produce must be brought to find sale and shipment, and in which they obtained their dry goods and groceries. Hogs were sometimes driven to Beardstown and slaughtered, as, at one time, it enjoyed the distinction of being the "Porkopolis" of the entire region. Meal was obtainable in limited quantities at Mount's mill, on Crane Creek, but, when flour was to be procured, they were obliged to make the journey to Woodrow's or Kinman's mill, on Mackinaw, or to Wentworth's, on Otter Creek, in Fulton County. The former, though more distant, were generally preferred on account of the scarcity of the "needful" to pay the toll at Ross' Ferry (now Havana) which was 87½ cents the round trip. It was by no means an unusual occurrence to consume four or five days in making the journey back and forth to mill, the length of time being governed somewhat by the period one might be required to wait for his grist to be ground. The mills of Simmonds and McHarry, on Quiver, built at a later date, brought almost to their doors conveniences which the early settlers scarcely dared dream of, much less expect in

their own day and generation. All mail matter was received at Havana. There was never a mill built or a post office established within her borders until since the advent of railroads through this part of the county. They enjoyed the distinction of having a blacksmith-shop convenient to them at quite an early day. Martin Scott opened a shop just across the line, in Havana Township, as early as 1843 or 1844. Eli Hibbs built a shop in 1848, the first in the township, and has worked at his trade more or less every year since.

Before the building of schoolhouses, the "school marm" was abroad in the land. Miss Eliza Dentler was the first to instruct the youthful Suckers in this part of the county. The school was kept at the residence of her mother. She was regarded as a first-class teacher at the time, though it is probable that her literary attainments would fail to secure for her an appointment in most of our city schools of to-day. The first schoolhouse built in the township was designed to be located on the southeast corner of Section 8, on land belonging to James H. Chase. Upon a more accurate survey, it was found, however, to be on Section 9, on the land of Amos Heater. The building was erected in 1846–47, and Abe Millerson presided over the destinies of the first school. At present, the township has seven good school buildings and makes ample provision for the education of all her youth. The circuit-rider, who came to proclaim messages of divine love, followed early in the wake of the first settlers. Rev. Michael Shunk was, perhaps, the first through this section. Revs. Moreland and Hardin Wallace were here in an early day. Moreland was a man remembered for his more than ordinary ability in the pulpit, while Wallace was a young man noted for his fine singing. Of the latter, it is said he could open services, deliver his sermon, and close the exercises all inside of twenty minutes, especially when a few handsome young ladies were in his audience. Moreland was sent from his charge here to Purgatory Swamp, a name suggestive of the fact that all his eloquence and persuasive powers would be needed to reclaim its inhabitants. A small frame church, the only one in the township outside of the village of Easton, was erected by the German Evangelical Society in 1855 or 1856. Amos Heater and wife, John Shinglemeyer and family, Jacob Shinglemeyer and family, Henry Mehlhop, P. Morgenstern and others were among the early communicants. The first practitioner of the healing art was William Coder, who had settled in the eastern part of Havana Township in 1838. He was a minister of some reputation as well as a physician, and sought by his labors to heal spiritual as well as physical infirmities. Dr. Allen, from Indiana, was a man of fine abilities, and was also here at quite an early date.

FIRST BIRTHS, DEATH AND MARRIAGE.

Elizabeth Hampton, daughter of John Hampton, born January 24, 1840, and Mahlon Hibbs, son of Eli Hibbs, born May 8, 1840, were the first births to occur in the township. Hampton's daughter attained to womanhood's estate, and was living a short time ago. Hibbs' son died at the age of nine months.

The first death to occur was that of Mrs. Thomas K. Falkner, whose death took place in May, 1839. She was buried at the then recently established burying-ground on the farm of Robert McReynolds. The first interment in the cemetery was that of Grandma Fessler in 1838. The honor of the first wedding in this section belongs either to John McReynolds and Catharine Dentler, or to Alfred Howell and Eliza Falkner, but which was *first*, no one living here, at present, is able to assert with positive assurance. Their example, in that respect at least, has been followed by many others of later years. The war record of Sherman is alike creditable to herself and the county of which she is a part. The patriotism of her citizens was equal to the demands of her country upon her at all times. All calls were promptly filled, and she furnished men even in excess of her quota. At one time, the Republican party was in the ascendancy, but gradually the scales turned, and, for the past few years, the Democratic party has carried the day. M. H. Lewis was the first Supervisor of the township. Alfred Athey guards her interests at present, and has held the office by successive re-elections for several terms.

THE VILLAGE OF EASTON.

This village is situated on the C., H. & W. R. R. about midway between Havana and Mason City. It is very near the geographical center of the county, and from this fact it is thought by many that should the question of the removal of the seat of justice again come before the people of the county, a large vote would be polled in favor of Easton. The town site was surveyed and platted by John R. Falkner for James M. Samuels, in 1872. The original plat contained about twenty acres, to which an addition has since been made on the north and east. Edward D. Terrell began the construction of the first building in the village, in the latter part of November, 1872, but did not get it completed and ready for occupancy until the 1st of March, 1873. He then opened out a stock of general merchandise and has since continued one of the leading merchants of the village. Diebold Furrer, in the meantime, erected a small building and feeling that the enterprise needed *spirit* to make it a complete success, rolled in a few barrels and opened out a saloon. He is at present a citizen of the village, engaged in the sale of dry goods and groceries. Henry Cooper built the first private residence in the village during the summer of 1873. It was quite ample, designed for a boarding-house, and is now owned and operated by Charles C. Dorrell as the Easton House. A drug store, in name, was started in the summer of 1874, by David Carter, but was in fact little less than a second-class doggery, the life of which was somewhat ephemeral. James M. Samuels built a blacksmith-shop during the summer of 1873, and was the first to set his bellows roaring in the village. A fine steam elevator, costing $7,000, was built by Low, McFadden & Simmons, in 1874. A large amount of grain is shipped annually from this point, the territory from which it "draws" extending north two-thirds of the way to Forest City and south to the mouth

of Crane Creek on the Sangamon bottom. Low & Foster, of Havana, are at present engaged in handling grain at this point. A neat frame school building, costing $3,000, was put up in 1877, and is an ornament to the village. A substantial frame church, free to all denominations, is now in process of construction, which, when completed, will cost about $2,000. The post office was established in 1873, and E. D. Terrell was the first Postmaster. The first physician to locate was Dr. C. W. Houghton, formerly of Newmanville, Cass County. Dr. L. T. Magill, a promising young physician, formed a copartnership with him in 1876, and these two are the representatives of the medical fraternity in the village to-day. Easton was laid out and recorded by the name of Shermanville, but when a petition was sent to the Post Office Department asking for the establishment of an office by the name of Sherman, owing to the fact that an office of the same name already existed in Sangamon County, the petition could not be granted. After various names had been proposed, Mr. Samuels, as proprietor of the village, requested O. C. Easton, Postmaster at Havana, to aid in procuring the establishment of an office and granted him the privilege of naming it. Easton elected to name it for himself. Soon after the post office was established, the name of the village was changed to correspond, though it stands recorded to-day as Shermanville. No public sale of lots was ever held, the proprietor preferring to superintend largely the interests of the village himself, and to introduce that class of citizens which gave promise of thrift and enterprise. It is doubtless owing to this, that so few of that objectionable class found in most small villages are to be met with here. It has two general stores, two drug stores, one hardware and two smith shops, a boot and shoe shop, one saloon, one hotel and a citizenship of about one hundred. Situated as it is in the midst of the finest agricultural district of the county, it may yet, at no very distant day, grow to rival the more important towns of the county.

Briggs' Station, three miles west of Easton on the same line of railroad, was laid out in April, 1875, but with the exception of a residence, a small storeroom, in which is kept a general store, and a small building for the handling of grain, all owned and operated by Paul G. Briggs, the proprietor, no other improvement marks the site. A post office was established here in 1877, which is a matter of some convenience to the immediate neighborhood. Poplar City, laid out by Martin Scott in 1873, on the extreme west line of the township, has failed to rise into a village of any importance. In its palmiest days, its population did not exceed twenty-five souls, and recently it seems to have entered upon a decline. Some grain is shipped from this point. A post office at one time exeisted here, but latterly has been discontinued.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWNSHIP.

On the 27th of October, 1682, there arrived upon the coast of Delaware Bay, a man whose life and character have been handed down from generation to generation as worthy of emulation and imitation. He was noted not only for the purity and rectitude of his life, but also for his integrity of purpose toward his own countrymen, as well as toward the uncouth and barbarous savage, whose happy hunting grounds he came to reclaim from their native wildness, and transform into a great and growing province. He came as the proprietor of a vast landed estate, and soon had the satisfaction of gathering around him a large colony that was peaceful, prosperous and happy, almost beyond example. He was at once governor, magistrate, preacher, teacher and laborer. The early prosperity and rapid development of the Quaker State was largely owing to the pacific principles adopted in the beginning, and firmly adhered to by its founder and father, William Penn. To the descendants of its early settlers, the section of Mason County of which we are about to write is indebted for its earliest citizens.

Pennsylvania Township is designated as Town 21 north, Range 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian, and is bounded on the north by Forest City and Manito Townships; east, south and west, respectively, by Allen's Grove, Salt Creek and Sherman Townships. It contains thirty-six full sections, and is one of the two townships of Mason County that exactly coincide with the Congressional survey. Throughout its entire extent it is prairie land. The southern half of the township is rather elevated, while the northern half is low and level. A county ditch crosses the northern portion, through which much of the surface-water of the adjacent land finds an outlet. The C., H. & W. R. R. crosses the southwestern corner of the township, its extent from point of entrance to exit being about four miles. Teheran, a station on the road, is located on Section 32, and is the only village in the township.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

While permanent settlements did not begin to be made, prior to the year 1849, in this township, still, as early as the fall of 1844, one adventurous spirit was found within its limits. Ambrose Edwards, from Kentucky, made a squatter's improvement in what was Red Oak Grove, at the date above mentioned. He was the first to erect his log cabin and begin the cultivation of the soil. The grove in which he located was near the center of the township, but has long since faded from view. It was of small extent, perhaps one mile in length by one-half in width, and was consumed by the earliest settlers while most of it was held by pre-emption right by non-resident parties. Francis Dorrell, who had been a resident of the State since 1835, came from Sangamon County and settled on Section 31, in 1849. His was doubtless the second improvement in

the township. His widow is still a resident. When he settled, not a human habitation was visible on the north, east or west. Stretching away in the distance, visions were sometimes caught, at sunset, of the village of Delavan, twenty-five miles away. Near the same date, William Briggs settled a short distance from where the village of Teheran now stands, but whence he came or whither he went, no one at present living there is able to say.

Peter Speice, from Ohio, came early in 1850, and located on Section 20, and was shortly afterward followed by George Sweigert, his father-in-law, who settled in the same locality. They both made improvements, and, after a few years' residence, sold out and moved to Mackinaw in Tazewell County. A year or two later, quite an influx of population was added to the citizenship of this section from the Keystone State. The settlement became so large in a few years, and the additions made were so uniformly from the same section of country, to the exclusion of almost all others, that it early acquired the distinction of Pennsylvania Settlement, a name yet in use to designate a certain portion of the township. In the fall of 1848, Henry Cease, from Luzerne County, Penn., came and stopped a short time in Havana. He soon purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the spring and summer of 1851, Joseph and Abraham Cease, Jimison H. Wandel, John W. Pugh and Benedict Hadsall all came in from the same section of country. The Ceases were men of family, while Wandel, Pugh and Hadsall were single men. All were in what is now Havana Township a short time. In December, 1851, Henry Cease, J. H. Wandel and Abraham Cease went east across Crane Marsh to explore the country, and, on reaching Section 22, in what is now Pennsylvania Township, determined to locate and begin the making of their farms. They each entered a quarter-section and pre-empted the same amount. During the summer of 1852, Abraham and Joseph Cease each built a frame house and began opening up their farms. In April of the same year, Pugh, with whom the climate did not seem to agree, and who had disabled himself by hard work, prevailed upon Wandel to accompany him back to his former home. Wandel, whose favorable impressions of the great and growing West had led him to write back such glowing accounts of the country to his kinsmen, found, to his utter astonishment, upon the day of his arrival, a sale in progress at his father's and uncle's, both of whom, with their families, were on the eve of starting for Mason County. After a short sojourn among his native hills, in company with James Wandel, his father, Isaac Huneywell, a brother-in-law, George Wandel, an uncle, and their families, he again turned his face westward. The entire journey was made by water, and the time consumed in coming from Pittsburgh to Havana was seven weeks. With bright hopes and eager expectations of what their future Western homes would soon be, these families had severed the ties that bound them to their native land, to battle with the thousand difficulties incident to pioneer life. But alas for human expectations, the shadow of a great grief accompanied them on their journey. The decease of

Mrs. Huneywell, who had sickened on the way, occurred on the very night of their landing at Havana. Heart-broken and discouraged, with the care of five small children upon his hands, Isaac Huneywell, with J. H. Wandel as a companion, retraced the course so lately passed over. For a time, at least, it seemed that Wandel was destined to belong only to the floating population of the county. During his stay in Pennsylvania, he prepared himself more fully for citizenship in Illinois by taking as a helpmeet Sarah E. Depue, and, in the fall of 1852, with his father-in-law, Aaron Depue, and family, he again came to Mason County. In the summer of 1853, he erected his house and improved forty acres of his farm. He remained a citizen of the township until a few years ago, when he became a citizen of Mason City, in which he at present resides. The others mentioned all settled in the eastern portion of the county, though not all in Pennsylvania Township. Phillip Cease came to the county in 1852, and settled south of Wandel on Section 22. George Wandel purchased an improved farm on which he settled near where the village of Teheran now stands. This, doubtless, was the farm owned and occupied by William Briggs, whose early settlement has already been noted. James Wandel entered and improved a farm on Section 27. James Depue and his family, consisting of George, Henry, James, Jr., Moses, Isaac and one daughter, Mary, settled just across the line, in what is now Salt Creek Township. During the spring and summer of 1853, we find the following settlers added to the list already given: George W. and Alexander Benscoter, William Legg, Asa Gregory, D. V. Benscoter and Joseph Statler. The Benscoters and Gregory were from Pennsylvania, Statler from the Buckeye State and Legg from Cass County, Hoosierdom. Legg entered the land pre-empted by J. H. Wandel, and made an improvement in the summer of 1853. The summer following, he sold out to George W. and Alexander Benscoter. Asa Gregory settled in the northwest corner of the township, remained a few years, then sold out and returned East. Joseph Statler settled in the south part, a short distance north of the present village of Teheran, on land now owned by J. McClung and J. H. Matthews. The records of the county show that he (Statler) was chosen Assessor in 1858 and 1859. He was also ex-officio County Treasurer, as these two offices were combined in one prior to the adoption of township organization, in 1862. A man of strict integrity and fine business abilities, it is needless to say that in these positions of public trust his duties were promptly, faithfully and ably performed. Some years since, he became a resident of Mason City, and the citizens of that thriving and prosperous city, recognizing his worth, have honored him with the office of City Judge.

D. V. Benscoter located on Section 26, east of Statler's, and, with many others of the family, is still a citizen of the township. Jack Conroy, from Ohio, made an improvement in the summer of 1854 on the southeast corner of the school section, where James Hurley at present resides. About the same

date, Daniel and James Riner and David E. Cruse became citizens of the township. In 1856, J. Phink, from the Keystone State, made a farm in the south part of the township, and was soon followed by Jacob Benscoter, his father-in-law, who located in the same vicinity. While very many of the early settlers have passed over the river, to the land of shadows, many of their descendants remain citizens, and not a few occupy the farms entered and improved by their fathers.

Of others who became citizens of the county prior to 1860, and located in this township, we find the names of Andreas Furrer, A. J. Cates, Alexander Blunt, Charles Hadsall, J. L. Ingersoll, T. L. Kindle, Joel Severns, W. K. Terrell and John Van Hoon. Furrer was from Germany, and settled near the western limits of the township. Cates was from Tennessee, and Blunt from Kentucky. They both settled on Section 32, where they at present reside. Hadsall, Severns and Van Hoon were from Pennsylvania; Ingersoll, from Ohio; Kindle and Terrell, from New Jersey. Ingersoll settled in the northwest corner of the township, and the remainder in the central and eastern portions, except Terrell, who located in the southwest corner, on Section 30. From the year 1860 forward, changes occurred so frequently, by removals and new arrivals, that any attempt to point out the order in which citizens came in and took up their residence would necessarily be a vain and useless task. John W. Pugh, a citizen of later date, has been so prominently identified with her interests as to be worthy of more than a passing notice. He is mentioned as having come to the county in 1850. He did not locate in Pennsylvania Township until 1864, since which time he has served his fellow-citizens eleven years, in the capacity of Supervisor. He is the present incumbent, and his influence and sound judgment have much to do in the legislation of the affairs of the county. In 1874, he was chosen a member of the General Assembly, and here his influence was felt, and his votes stand recorded creditably to himself and his constituents. His entire official career has been alike creditable to his head and heart.

The earliest settlers of Pennsylvania Township were not wholly exempt from the inconveniences and difficulties which are ever attendant companions to those who pioneer the way in the settlement and improvement of a new country. The snorting of the iron horse had not at that date been heard within the limits of the county. Mason City and the villages in the eastern and southern part of the county had not yet been born. Havana was the only point for the shipment and sale of their extra produce. A large and, for the most part of the year, impassable swamp lay between them and it. In order to "fetch" their grain to market, the unloading and reloading of it five or six times was by no means an unusual occurrence. So accustomed to miring did teams become that the moment a halt was made, even though it might be on solid ground, they would lie down, through fear of finding the bottom some distance below the surface if they remained standing. Much of the early

settler's time was consumed in marketing his produce, and the feat of crossing the swamp successfully with a good full load could only be accomplished during the severity of winter.

Those coming in since the era of railroads in different portions of the county know but little, by experience, of the difficulties and trials that the settlers of 1849 and the early fifties endured. Their early milling was done on the Mackinaw, and, of later years, at Simmonds' and McHarry's, on Quiver. Their nearest post office was Havana, distant some fifteen or eighteen miles. The township has never had a post office established within its limits, save the one at present existing at Teheran. No grist-mill, so far as we have been advised, has ever been erected in any portion of it.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The first settlers by no means neglected the intellectual culture of their children, and so we find that as soon as a half a dozen families were located in the same neighborhood, a temple of learning was erected. The first schoolhouse in this part was built on Pennsylvania Lane in 1853 or 1854. Miss Martha Randall is credited with being the first teacher. At present there are seven school districts in this township, each supplied with a good frame building, and the annual amount expended for educational purposes compares favorably with that of surrounding sections. The earliest ministers in this part of the moral vineyard were Revs. Mowrey, Randall and Sloan. They were ministers in the M. E. Church. The early meetings were held in the schoolhouse. After a few years, through the death and removal of members, the society became so reduced in numbers that the field was abandoned, and remained unoccupied till 1873, when the Presbyterians organized a society and erected a church building. What is known as the Pennsylvania Presbyterian Church was built in the fall of the last mentioned year. It is a neat frame building with arched ceiling, 30x40 feet, and cost, at the time of its construction, $2,150. Rev. S. J. Bogle was the first Pastor, and gave his first year's labor to the church free of charge. While his regular labor is with the Church in Mason City, he still continues to preach for this congregation on stated occasions. The early communicants of the Church were John Vanhorn, wife and daughter, Mrs. M. J. Cavern, John W. Pugh and wife, and Mrs. Mary Pottorf. The present membership numbers about thirty. A few members of the Baptist Church are residents of the neighborhood, and Rev. Mr. Hobbs, of Mason City, discourses to them on the second Sunday of each month in this building. This is the only church building in the township outside of the village of Teheran. Dr. J. P. Walker, now a prominent physician of Mason City, was among the first to practice the healing art in the township. The first death among the settlers of this section was doubtless that of Mrs. James Wandel, whose decease occurred at the residence of her son, Jimison H. Wandel, in the spring of 1854. The wife of Joseph Cease died a few months later. We have not placed these facts,

viz., the appearance of the physician in, and the coming of death to the settlement, in juxtaposition in our history, in order that the inference may be readily drawn that the debut of the medicine-man in a community necessarily augurs the speedy demise of some of its members, and lest some noble and devoted disciple of Esculapius might feel aggrieved at the order of facts given, we here enter our disclaimer to any such intention. And yet the sight of a doctor always suggests to our mind the idea of disease, sickness and death. The first to enter the connubial relation was Jimison H. Wandel, whose marriage to Sarah E. Depue was celebrated in the fall of 1852. Many others have since been married and given in marriage, as is common throughout the length and breadth of this goodly land. Whose was the first birth in the township cannot now be definitely ascertained. That there have been first-born males and first-born females in many families of this section, is fully evidenced by the fact that bright-eyed lads and lasses render joyous and gladsome the hearts of parents in many a household. Among the early Justices of the Peace in this quarter, the invincible Jimison H. Wandel leads the list. He was called upon to discharge the functions of this important, though often belittled office, as early as 1858. He was also commissioned the first Justice for the township after its organization. As originally set off, it contained a large portion of what is now included in Sherman Township, two sections of Forest City and four of Manito. Altogether, it embraced fifty-eight full sections. In 1867, it was reduced to its present limits. The political complexion of the township has always been Democratic. Whenever a strict party vote has been cast, she has never given forth any uncertain sound, but has always raised her voice lustily for the Democratic party. During the "late onpleasantness" she furnished her full quota of war-boys to the rank and file of the army, and was at no time subjected to a draft. Taken throughout its whole extent, it compares favorably with the adjacent townships as an agricultural district. The low or marshy lands, when a little more effectually drained, will constitute the most productive portions within its limits.

VILLAGE OF TEHERAN.

This village is situated in the southwest corner of the township, and is a station on the C., H. & W. R. R., about seven miles west of Mason City. It was laid out in 1873, on land belonging to Alexander Blunt. Soon after the village was located, A. J. Cates put up a building and opened a grocery store. D. L. Whitney at one time had a good general store, but has not been numbered among her merchants for some years past. David Everett at present operates the only general store in the place. The post office was established in 1874, with W. T. Rich as first Postmaster. The present incumbent is David Everett. A warehouse, built some years previous, was, in 1876, converted into an elevator by Low, McFadden & Simmons. The amount of grain handled here, annually, ranges from 75,000 to 125,000 bushels. A neat frame

church was erected by the United Brethren society in 1878. The society is small, but in a growing and prosperous condition. A blacksmith and general repair shop completes the list of its business enterprises. Its population does not exceed thirty souls, and yet, unimportant as it is when compared with villages of a larger growth, it is, nevertheless, a convenience to the neighborhood as a point for the shipment of their produce, and at which daily mails are received. It is hardly to be expected that it will ever exceed its present limits, as its proximity to Mason City on the one hand and Easton on the other, will continually act as checks to its further development.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PATRONS.

MENARD COUNTY.

PETERSBURG PRECINCT.

DR. F. P. ANTLE, physician, Petersburg. Among the physicians of Menard Co. none stand higher than Dr. Francis P. Antle, of Petersburg. He is of Scotch and German descent, and comes from patriotic stock; his maternal descent is traced from the Buchanans, who early emigrated from Scotland to America, and he is a member of the same branch of the family with President Buchanan, to whom he was second cousin. The ancestors of Dr. Antle's father came from Germany, and settled in North Carolina. Dr. Antle is the son of Michael and Mary Ann (Buchanan) Antle; they were married in Kentucky, and lived for a time near Lexington, Ky.; they emigrated to Illinois in the fall of 1819, locating for a time near St. Louis. In March, 1820, they settled on a tract of land eight miles southeast of where Jacksonville now is; here Francis P. Antle was born, May 1, 1824; his early life was spent on his father's farm, and his early education was obtained during the winter months; so well were his advantages improved that, at the age of 18, he began teaching in the same school where he had been a pupil; this he followed for a time, then began the study of medicine with J. D. Freeman, of Springfield; two years were spent in Springfield, and, in 1856, he went to Cincinnati and attended medical lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute; at the conclusion of these courses of lectures, he removed to Williamsville, Sangamon Co., and established a drug store and engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1859, he again visited Cincinnati, and took an additional course of lectures, after which he made Petersburg his home, and has since been actively employed with the duties of his profession. Dr. Antle married Miss Dorcas Ann Mostoller, of Menard Co., Jan. 28, 1858. Her parents were early settlers of Sangamon Co.; they have but two children living—T. Powell and Jonah O. The former is a graduate of the Illinois College of Jacksonville.

H. B. ALBERS, dealer in boots and shoes, Petersburg; is a native of Prussia, where he was born Oct. 14, 1849. During his early life, he obtained a good business education and learned the trade of a shoemaker. He emigrated to this country in 1869, landing in New York City June 26; he at once came to Illinois, locating in Petersburg, and for a time followed his trade; in 1874, he established his present business. He is a young man of good business ability and by fair dealing has built up a flourishing trade, and won the reputation of a much respected citizen. He keeps a fine assortment and none but the best of goods, making a specialty of custom work. His is the only exclusively boot and shoe house of Menard Co., his entire attention being turned toward this branch of business. His wife was Miss Mary Ahrends, of his native country; they were married Nov. 5, 1873; they have a family of three children.

A. F. BEARD, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; he was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., Aug. 25, 1827, where he was raised and received such school advantages as the place afforded; during his early life, he lived a farmer. He married Nyrah, daughter of Hiram Hurd, a prominent farmer of this county, Nov. 6, 1852, and settled upon a farm, continuing there until 1862, when he sold out and came to Menard Co., Ill., where he has since resided. They have two sons. He owns 160 acres of fine land.

J. H. BOWEN, express agent and grocer, Petersburg; is a native of Brown Co., Ill., born Sept. 23, 1850; his school advantages were quite limited; he began as a laborer at the early age of 13, engaging upon a farm, and devoting such time as could be spared to study; he gradually obtained a fair business education; in 1869, he went on the road as a traveling salesman, continuing this until the fall of 1875, when he entered the Medical Department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and took one course, but not wishing to become a practitioner, as his inclinations were more in the direction of merchandising, he came to Petersburg in 1876, and, for a time, traveled as a salesman; he embarked in the grocery business in 1877, and was also appointed agent for the United States Express Company at Petersburg; he has built up a fine trade, and keeps a good assortment of family groceries, provisions, queensware, etc.

ROBERT BISHOP, proprietor of a gun-shop, Petersburg; was born in Portsmouth, England, Dec. 29, 1815, and was brought to this country by his parents while quite young; they settled in Boston, where Robert was raised and schooled; his father was the first to invent and put into use the cylinder for revolvers and guns, and died before they were put into general use; Robert, who then was but a youth, had already shown an inventive mind, and soon became a thorough mechanic; some ten years of his early life were spent upon the Atlantic Ocean, as a whaler along the coast of Chili, Peru and Panama; after abandoning sea life he removed to St. Louis and took up his trade; he located where he now resides in 1841, at which time the present city of Petersburg was but a hamlet; he has witnessed its entire growth, and participated in such public matters as pertained to the good of the community; he was a soldier of the Mexican war; now, at a ripe old age, he lives to see the prosperity and usefulness of his children.

S. H. BLANE, attorney, Petersburg; son of George and Mary (Alkire) Blane, who were early settlers of Menard County; he was born in this county Jan. 17, 1840, and raised upon a farm, attending district school, after which he attended the North Sangamon Academy, where he prepared to study law; his father was a prominent farmer of this county, from its organization to his death, which occurred Jan 18, 1864; his mother survived ten years longer, passing away April 18, 1874; they were highly respected by all who knew them. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, with the 106th I. V. I.; during the siege of Vicksburg, he was promoted to Lieutenant, and then to Captain; was mustered out after the service of three years; after the war, he took up the study of law under Hon. S. S. Knoles, at the same time superintending his farm; he also studied with Hon. T. W. McNeely, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; he has since given his time and attention to the practice of his profession, in which he is fast becoming popular. He married Miss Mary J. Spear Jan. 4, 1866, a native of this county; they have a family of four children.

W. J. BREWER, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in this county Sept. 15, 1833, son of John and Jane (Martin) Brewer, his people came from Green Co. Ky., in 1826, and settled in the eastern part of Menard Co., where they lived during the remainder of their lives. W. J. was raised a farmer, and by industry and energy has accumulated a good property, now owning 120 acres. He married Miss Nancy A. Blair Sept. 13, 1858; she died April 7, 1871, leaving two children; Feb. 23, 1874, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Orr; she died Nov. 28, 1877.

T. C. BENNETT, Circuit Clerk, Petersburg; son of Dr. Richard E. and Maria (Carter) Bennett, was born in Petersburg, Ill., April 18, 1838; he obtained an education at the Asbury University of Greencastle, Ind.; in 1855, he removed to La Grange, Fayette Co., Texas, where he served as Deputy District Clerk for a number of years; he returned to Petersburg in 1865, and was soon appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk, serving until 1872, when he was elected Clerk, and re-elected in 1876. He married Miss Martha J. Jenkins, of Mifflin Co., Penn., Nov. 17, 1868; they are the parents of four children, three of whom are living.

HON. N. W. BRANSON, attorney, Petersburg; one of the most prominent of the Menard Co. bar, was born at Jacksonville May 20, 1827, his parents were natives of Kentucky; his boyhood and youth were distinguished by the same energy

and attention to study that have marked his subsequent life and contributed so much to his success; after a preparatory course of study, he entered Illinois College, where he graduated in 1857, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts; his taste led him to choose the legal profession, and at the conclusion of his college course he began the study of law in the office of David A. Smith, of Jacksonville; he was admitted to the bar in January, 1860, and began the practice of his profession at Petersburg the same year; here his knowledge of the law, his ready adaptation to business and his habits of close application rapidly gained for him a high professional standing at the bar and wide influence in the community; in 1867, he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase Register in Bankruptcy for the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois, which position he held for a number of years. In his political convictions, Mr. Branson has always been identified with the Republican party, and ever since its organization he has been an enthusiastic supporter of its principles; in 1872, he received the Republican nomination for Representative in the Legislature, and was elected to that office; upon taking his seat, he became an active member of the body, and served two sessions as Chairman of the Committee on State Institutions, contributing much by his energy to the furtherance of action on subjects which came under the attention of his committee, as well as to the general course of legislative proceedings; his course in the Legislature gave him increased popularity, and he was again elected in 1874; in 1876, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Branson was married Feb. 21, 1861, to Fanny D., daughter of Dr. Francis and Ann S. (Goldsmith) Regnier, of Petersburg. As a lawyer of ability and integrity, a citizen of usefulness and honor, all classes of the community unite in giving him their confidence.

JACOB F. BERGEN, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; son of George and Emily A. (Wyatt) Bergen, who came from Woodford Co., Ky., with their parents, who emigrated from Morris Co., N. J., to Woodford Co., Ky., in 1818; thence to Illinois in 1824, locating in Morgan Co., where they spent their last days; his father, George S. Bergen, was born in New Jersey July 6, 1809; he went, with his parents, to Morgan Co., Ill., where he married Miss Emily A. Wyatt, Feb. 11, 1829; she died at Petersburg Feb. 4, 1870, leaving a family of seven sons and one daughter. George S. Bergen now resides with his son, Jacob F., at the ripe old age of 70; during his life, he has accumulated a good property, which he has distributed among his children. Jacob F., the subject of this sketch, was born in Morgan Co., Ill., April 23, 1845, and, in 1850, was brought to this county, where he has since lived, a well-to-do and highly respected citizen; during his early life, he obtained a good business education, attending the Commercial College at Springfield; he began doing business for himself in 1866; he now owns 144 acres of the old homestead farm. He married Hannah E. Sweet, of Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1873; they have one child, a promising son—Guy F.

J. A. BRAHM, banker and merchant, Petersburg; was born in Gallatin Co., Ill., Feb. 9, 1828, and was brought to Menard Co., Ill., in 1830, his people settling north of Petersburg, where they lived prominent citizens; his father died in 1852, and his mother in 1862; his father was a native of Germany, and his mother of Virginia; his early life was spent on the homestead, receiving such educational advantages as the new country afforded; in 1848-49, he attended McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill.; here he acquired a good business education, which, with energy and perseverance, has assisted him to his present position, that of a highly respected citizen; his principal business has been merchandising, and his success as a merchant is well known throughout this part of Illinois, and to-day he is one of the solid men of Menard County. Mr. Brahm has been closely identified with business enterprises in the county, and his energy and capital have done much toward building up Petersburg; in evidence of this, we would mention the commodious dry-goods house of Brahm, Lanning & Wright, which is, beyond a doubt, the largest and best stocked retail dry-goods house of the State outside of Chicago; he is giving his personal attention to the business of banking, under the firm name of Brahm & Greene; in connection with W. G. Greene, he established this, the first banking-house in Menard Co., in 1866, and it has the reputation of being one of the most substantial banks of Central Illinois. His wife was

Eliza B., daughter of Philip and Anna Rainey, of Boydton, Va.; they were married March 10, 1857; they have a family of three daughters and two sons; their residence is a beautiful one, and located upon a rise of ground, presenting a most picturesque appearance.

HON. JOHN BENNETT, retired, Petersburg; son of Richard E. and Ann (Carter) Bennett; they were of Scotch-Irish origin; he was born in Halifax Co., Va., Dec. 21, 1805. He passed his boyhood and early manhood at the old homestead in Virginia, receiving such an education as the common schools of that period afforded. At the age of 14, he entered his father's store as clerk, in which capacity he continued till the death of his father in 1828. After settling up the estate, he continued in business on his own account until 1835, when he removed to Sangamon Co., Ill., settling near Rochester. He remained there until 1836, when he came to Petersburg and opened a dry goods store in the then small village. Here Mr. Bennett continued very successfully in merchandise till 1858, when, having amassed a handsome property, he resigned the cares of active life to enjoy in his beautiful home (which is one of the most finely located residences in Petersburg) that peace and quiet which his early life of activity had well earned. During the winter of 1840–41, he represented Menard Co. in the State Legislature. He was one of the original Directors of the Tonica & Petersburg R. R., a part of what is now the Jacksonville Division of the C. & A. R. R.; this position he held for four years. In Freemasonry, Mr. Bennett is prominently known in the State, and he has been conspicuous for his devotion to the Order and his zealous practice of its tenets. For upward of forty years he has been intimately connected with the interests of Menard Co., in both private and public life, and now, at the ripe age of 74, he enjoys the result of a well-spent life. He has twice married, first to Miss Mary A. Boyd, Dec. 1, 1829; she died May 12, 1849, leaving four children. Mr. Bennett married his present wife Sept. 10, 1850; she was Miss Mary J. Cabaniss. They are well known and highly respected.

F. V. BALE, miller, Petersburg, son of Abraham and Mary (Lewis) Bale; was born in Green Co., Ky., Jan. 1, 1833. His parents came from Green Co., Ky., in 1839, locating in Salem, and in 1840 his father bought a farm, which they operated until 1852, when they bought the old mill site at Salem and began to repair the mill, but in 1853, his father died, after which he, with two brothers, finished repairing it and putting it into operation. In 1873, F. V. became sole proprietor and has since operated it. The historical facts connected with this mill will be further alluded to in the history of Menard Co. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Leving, of Logan Co., Ill., Oct. 9, 1859; she was born in Virginia. They have had children, but two of whom are now living.

D. M. BONE, furniture dealer, Petersburg; son of Robert S. and Nancy (McCoy) Bone, who were among the early settlers of Menard Co., and of Scotch-Irish origin. He was born in this county April 18, 1846, and raised upon a farm, and his early education was obtained at district schools, after which he attended the Cherry Grove Seminary, of Knox Co., Ill., two years; he then entered the Hopkins Grammar School, of New Haven, Conn. In 1866, he entered Yale College, graduating in 1870, after which he returned to Menard Co. and for a time superintended his father's farm. The following year, he was appointed Principal of the Petersburg Seminary, continuing in this capacity one year; then for a time followed stock dealing. In 1874, he embarked in the drug business in company with T. Fisher. In 1875, he established his present business and to-day is doing the leading business in his line. He is a young man of fine business as well as mental powers and fast becoming a prominent business man of Menard Co. He married Mary P., daughter of Dr. Aleck Rainey, April 16, 1874; they have two children.

HARDEN BALE, woolen manufacturer, Petersburg; son of Rev. Jacob and Elizabeth Bale, who were among the first white settlers of Menard Co. They located near where the town of Petersburg now stands, in 1830, and did much for the development of the country. In 1833, he bought a small grist-mill, which he operated; here the son learned the business, and built a large mill, also a carding-mill, and when the

country settled and the demand for flour and the working of wool was such as to justify it, he built a large woolen and flouring mill, of two sets of buhrs and twelve looms; here he did an extensive and flourishing business until 1865, when it was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it, and is now operating a woolen-mill of the capacity of a two-set mill. He is public-spirited and benevolent, and enjoys the reputation of a highly-respected citizen. He was born in Green Co., Ky., Oct. 2, 1816; he came with his parents to this county in 1830, and well remembers when this was a wild and desolate country, inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with now and then an adventurous pioneer. The school advantages were limited, but, by home study and business experience, he has obtained a good business education. He has twice married—first to Miss Esther Summers, Sept. 18, 1839; she died Feb. 7, 1872, leaving a family of ten children; Feb. 20, 1879, he married Mrs. Sarah E. Shuman, of Louisville, Ky.

CAIN & PARKS, editors of the *Observer*, Petersburg. The Petersburg *Observer* was established at Tallula, Menard Co., Ill., by George W. Cain, one of its present proprietors, in August, 1876, and was there edited and published until May, of 1878, when it was removed to Petersburg, and W. R. Parks became a partner; the new firm then bought the *Menard County Times*, a Republican paper, and abandoned its publication, re-establishing the *Observer*; and, on May 18, 1878, the first number of the *Observer* was issued at Petersburg. The *Observer* is a four-page, eight-column paper, embracing the current news of the day, and largely devoted to the county and local affairs; politically it is, and always has been, uncompromisingly Greenback, advocating in a fair, honest and vigorous manner the principles of the Greenback party, and is the acknowledged organ of that party in Menard and surrounding counties. Cain & Parks are stirring business men, with firm political and business views.

J. W. COOK, physician, Petersburg; son of Romulus B. and Elizabeth (Backus) Cook; was born in the city of Hamilton, Canada, Oct. 3, 1843, where he was raised and educated; he attended the Normal University, where he prepared for a medical course, which he took at the Victoria Medical University of Toronto, graduating in 1866. He located in Chicago in 1867, and began the practice of his chosen profession; he continued there until after the fire of 1871; then removed to Braidwood, Ill., where he practiced medicine until he came to Petersburg, in 1878, where he is fast becoming a skilled and popular physician.

PROF. M. C. CONNELLY, Principal of the Petersburg Public Schools, Petersburg; was born in the city of New Orleans May 9, 1846, where he lived until 1854, at which time his parents died with the yellow fever, and he was taken by relatives to Sangamon Co., Ill., where he was raised and schooled, attending Auburn High School, from which he graduated in 1865. During the late war, he enlisted with the 114th I. V. I., and participated in many of the most severe battles of the Western army, serving three years, and escaped without injury. After the war, he studied law under Hon. J. W. Patton, of Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began the practice of his profession in Springfield, continuing one year; in 1871, he removed to Petersburg, and shortly after was appointed Principal of the public schools of Petersburg, serving in that capacity five consecutive years; he then resigned, and, in 1878, was again appointed, and re-appointed in 1879. He is largely a self-made man, well adapted to managing the affairs of a public school. He married Miss Emma Stoker, of Springfield, Ill., July 29, 1874; she was born in Springfield July 4, 1855; they have one child—Louis S.

A. N. CURRY, Postmaster, Petersburg; son of Henry P. and Nancy B. Minor) Curry; was born in Menard Co., Ill., July 14, 1845, where he was raised and received a good common-school education. During the late war, he enlisted with the 71st I. V. I. (three months service), and served to the expiration of the enlisted term; in 1865, he re-enlisted with the 106th I. V. I., and served to the close of the war. He entered Chicago University in 1870, attending some two years, when his health became so impaired that he was compelled to abandon his studies; he then returned to Petersburg, and was appointed Postmaster to fill a vacancy, and directly appointed in 1873, and re-appointed in 1877. He is a good business man and much respected, and

considered the right man in the right place. He has twice been married; first to Miss Rosette Sampson March 21, 1867, who died June 6, 1868, leaving one child (deceased); June 5, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary A. Sampson; they have one child—Alice.

REV. H. P. CURRY, minister and farmer, and one of the religious workers and well-to-do citizens of Menard Co.; P. O. Petersburg; he was born in Green Co., Ky., Sept. 18, 1824, and is the son of George and Mary (Wilcox) Curry; his parents emigrated from Kentucky in 1827, settling near where he now lives; his father had made farming his principal business through life; he died Sept. 5, 1876; he had acquired a good property, and raised a family of eleven children; his mother still survives at the age of 78 years. Henry P. has been actively engaged in the work of the ministry for thirty-nine years; he began at the early age of 17; now preaches for four churches; also superintends his farm of 200 acres. He married Miss Nancy B., daughter of John and Martha Minor, of Boone Co., Mo.; they were joined in marriage Sept. 17, 1844, and have a family of seven children. Rev. Mr. Curry is one of the oldest Baptist ministers of Central Illinois, well known and respected.

W. S. CONANT, furniture dealer, Petersburg; born in Suitsburg, Mass., Feb. 27, 1825; son of Sullivan and Lydia Hemingway Conant, the Hemingway family being one of the most prominent families in that portion of the State; he came to this State in the winter of 1831, his father, who was a cabinet-maker, locating in Springfield, and in this branch of manufacture the son was trained; in the spring of 1849, he came to this town and set up business, at which he has continued to this date. Was married in Springfield, in May, 1847, to Mary E. Sikes, born in Massachusetts; she died Feb. 14, 1864, leaving two children—James and Kittie; since married E. A. Kincaid; had two children, both deceased. Mr. Conant is the proprietor and owner of the noted Rose Hill Cemetery, one of the most beautiful burial places in Central Illinois, which he has spent a deal of money and time in the arrangement and decoration of, and has made it the pride and glory of his life; the cemetery is situated on the east side of the classic Sangamon, one mile from the public square, directly opposite the city of Petersburg. Its location is such as to render it impossible ever to be encroached upon by the growth of the town; situated as it is, on a commanding eminence, the grounds gently undulating, and from its retired yet accessible location, possesses that rural retirement where, covered with green sward, shaded with evergreens and groves of beautiful trees, checkered with avenues, aisles and walks, all showing signs of untiring and marked attention, where the flowers bloom and the wild birds sing, mingling their sweet melody with the music of the fountain, while, scattered throughout the entire grounds are slabs and shafts monumental, beneath which rest the forms that have made so many homes desolate by their sudden departure to this silent city; the ground originally contained but ten acres, and was incorporated June 20, 1858; the first interment was a child of Mr. Eubanks; the grounds now contain thirty-two and one-half acres, and Mr. Conant expects soon to enlarge it to contain fifty acres; the fountain recently erected in the middle of the cemetery, has in connection with it 2,500 feet of gas pipe to convey water to all parts of the grounds, and, notwithstanding the present beauty of the grounds, and the amount of money expended on the same, he has not yet brought it to the point of excellence and beauty that he intends; in short, Rose Hill Cemetery is something of which the people of Petersburg are proud, and that reflects great credit upon Mr. Conant for the zeal and enterprise he has manifested in the care and the improvement of the same.

JONATHAN COLBY, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; born in Hopkinton, N. H., March 10, 1808; son of Timothy and Lydia (Herrick) Colby, and lived together as husband and wife for sixty years, their combined ages reaching 172 years; they were of English descent, the subject of this sketch came to Illinois in 1834 and located where he now resides; during his early life, he obtained a fair education, and, for a number of years, worked as a clerk; since residing in Illinois, he has followed agricultural pursuits, and is one of the practical and prosperous farmers of Menard Co. April 13, 1837, he married Miss Lydia Ingalls, of this county; she was born in Pomfret, Conn., June 20, 1809, and died in September, 1858, leaving a family of six. He owns 160 acres.

HENRY CLARK, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; among those who came to Menard Co. in an early day, none is more prominently known than the above gentleman, who experienced the trials and hardships of a pioneer life; he was born in Barren Co., Ky., in December, 1805, where he was raised and began doing for himself. He married Miss Mary Slinker April 21, 1823, and, in 1826, came to Illinois, locating where he now resides, and which has been his home for over fifty three years; he has always manifested an interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the community, particularly in church and school affairs; he has accumulated a good property and raised a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have lived happily together as man and wife for upward of fifty-six years, and now live to see the usefulness and prosperity of their children.

P. L. CONRAD, mining, Petersburg; was born near Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1828; during his early life, he formed a liking for railroading, which he followed many years, and, by his untiring energy, had become quite prominent with many railroad companies; while quite young, he went South, visiting the Isthmus of Darien, and spending a number of years in different parts of the country; his many prominent business connections with railroads indicate that he is a practical railroader; he came to Illinois in 1860, locating in Petersburg, and, for a time, superintended mining at the coal shaft of C. B. Lanning & Co., after which, he built the railroad from Jacksonville to Virden; in 1874, he was appointed Superintendent of the South Valley Coal Shaft, acting in that capacity until 1878, when he leased said shaft, and still operates in mining; the vein is 6½ feet; the advantages for mining are superior to any in this country, and, having had considerable experience, he is enabled to manage the business profitably and satisfactorily; he is also interested in the manufacturing of tiles of all kinds—in fact, he is a thorough business man. He married Miss Ann M. Doxtaber, of New York, July 20, 1852; they have one child—Edgar.

S. DEERWESTER, manufacturer of wagons and carriages, Petersburg, of the firm of Bryant & Deerwester; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, March 1, 1830, where he was raised and educated; he is the son of Joseph and Elenor (Parker) Deerwester; in early life, he chose the trade of wagon-making, and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon became an able workman; he came to Petersburg in 1853, where he has since lived; and the result of his industry and energy is a good property and a large trade, built up by integrity and fair dealing; he entered into his present partnership in 1865; they began on a small scale, and are now the largest carriage and wagon manufacturers in the county. Mr. Deerwester married Miss Catherine McHenry, of this place, Feb. 13, 1855; they have a family of two—Anna and Ella.

C. E. ELLIOTT, physician, Petersburg; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, April 24, 1835; his preliminary education was attained at district school, after which, he attended the Eclectic College of Hiram, Ohio, about four years, when he began teaching school and improving all leisure time by reading medicine; in 1864, he took one course at the Charity Hospital Medical College of Cleveland, after which, he began practice; in 1868, he returned and finished his course, graduating in 1869; he settled in Petersburg the same year; in 1871, he graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Ohio, since which time he has devoted his time and energy to the practice of his profession, and has built up a large practice. He married Miss Mary A. Earl, of his native county, April 2, 1857; they have one child—C. Everest.

EUGENE W. EADS, Deputy County Sheriff, Petersburg; was born in Menard Co., Ill., May 10, 1850; son of Wesley T. and Mary A. (Brassfield) Eads, who were early settlers of this county. They settled at what is known as Indian Point. His father died while he was quite young, and at the age of 9 his mother began traveling for her health, and Eugene accompanied her through the Southern States. He returned to Menard Co. in 1865. He attended Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and there acquired a good business education. In 1872, he embarked in the livery business at Petersburg. In 1874, he visited his mother in California, spending quite a time in the Western country, returning in 1875, and then visiting the Eastern States. He returned to Petersburg and, in 1876, was appointed upon the police force and elected City Marshal in 1877. In the spring of 1879 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff.

MRS. RACHEL H. FRACKELTON, retired, Petersburg; widow of Robert D. Frackelton, who was born in Dramore, County Down, Ireland, Feb. 22, 1822, there he was raised and schooled. In 1843, he came, with his brother, D. S., to this country, locating in Springfield, Ill., and for some time taught school, after which he removed to Petersburg and embarked in mercantile life, together with banking, in company with his brother, which business he continued in while he lived. He was an active business man and a useful Christian. He died Aug. 15, 1874, beloved by friends and relatives, and respected by all who knew him. His wife was Miss Rachel H. Beers, of Wayne Co., N. Y.; they were married Dec. 19, 1871; she was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1834. Through industry and energy, her husband had accumulated a fine property, and she is now spending her later days enjoying the society of many warm friends and devoted relatives. Her residence is one of the finest in Petersburg and beautifully located.

D. S. FRACKELTON, banker, Petersburg; was born in County Down, Ireland, Feb. 14, 1827, son of William and Elizabeth (Waddell) Frackelton. His father being a merchant, he early followed mercantile life, and by energy, industry and uprightness has placed himself in his present prominent and highly respected position. His father died while he was quite young. The rest of the family came to this country, though at different times. The subject of this sketch, with his brother, came and located in Springfield in 1843; there they taught school for a time, and finally located in Petersburg in 1844, and embarked in mercantile business and were quite successful in this and banking. His brother died in 1874, while he still continues in mercantile and banking business. His brother James, who came to this country in 1848, is a prosperous merchant, with whom he is connected in the mercantile department. D. S. has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church and is prominently connected with its growth and prosperity, serving as an elder for many years, and the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him is the result of an honorable and upright life. He married Louise, daughter of Dr. Chandler (the founder and prominent citizen of Chandlersville, Ill.), March 13, 1856. They have five children living.

REV. A. H. GOODPASTURE, minister, Petersburg; son of John and Margery (Bryan) Goodpasture; was born in Overton Co., Tenn., June 21, 1812; his ancestors were prominent pioneers of Virginia; his grandfather built the first Court House at Richmond; the subject of this sketch is the sixth child of a family of fourteen children; about the age of 21, he began doing for himself, and removed to Central Alabama; it was on this journey that he stopped for a time and attended camp-meeting, and experienced religion, resolving ever after to be a worker for the cause of Christ; he soon began to study for the ministry, and, in April, 1835, was licensed by the Talladega Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to preach; he began the work of the ministry at Mardisville, Ala., and, after an absence of twenty-five months, returned to his people a preacher; in 1836, he came to Illinois on a visit, and was persuaded to remain and engage here in the ministry, which he did; at that time, his circuit embraced several counties, the privations and hardships incident to a new country were common to him; after eighteen months' labor in the wilds of Illinois, he returned to his people in Alabama, and there preached until 1842, when he again came to this State, locating in Menard Co., where he has since diligently labored in the work of the ministry. Mr. Goodpasture is one of the pioneer preachers of Illinois, and is at present Pastor of the Concord Church, near where he now resides. He married Miss Dulcina B. Williams, of this county, Jan. 10, 1843; she was born in Bath Co., Ky., March 19, 1819; they are the parents of six children, only three of whom are now living. He owns a farm of 200 acres, which he superintends. They are well known and highly respected citizens.

MRS. JEMIMA GUM, farmer, P. O. Petersburg; daughter of Robert and Ellen (Davis) Carter, who emigrated from Kentucky in an early day; they settled where Mrs. Gum now resides as early as 1830, and here Mr. Robert Carter died March 26, 1866; he had raised a family of six boys and two girls; Mrs. Carter still survives, and enjoys good health at the ripe old age of 83. The subject of this sketch married

Mr. Thomas D. Gum Jan. 17, 1839, and during his life was known as one of the most industrious and energetic farmers of Menard Co.; he died Nov. 18, 1859, leaving a family of seven, only four of whom are now living. During life, Mr. Gum had accumulated a good property, and, through good management, Mrs. Gum has added to the property and supported the family; she now owns 420 acres of fine land, and still superintends the farm.

CHARLES GUM, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; son of Jesse and Mary (Dills) Gum, who were among the first settlers of Menard Co.; he was a native of Kentucky and she of South Carolina; when this now well settled and finely developed county was but a wild and desolate country, they settled at what is known as Clarries' Grove, Menard Co. Jesse Gum ranked with the influential and reliable men of the county, and had accumulated a good property. The subject of this sketch is likewise a well-to-do farmer. He married Martha, daughter of Elijah and Nancy (Armstrong) Jones, who were early settlers of Menard Co.; they were married in February, 1850; they have seven children, and own 255 acres of fine land that he settled on when this was but a wild and desolate country, with settlers far apart.

WILLIAM M. GOLDSBY, farmer and minister, Petersburg; was born in Green Co., Ky., Oct. 16, 1818, and son of James and Elizabeth (Bingley) Goldsby; his father was a soldier of the war of 1812; they came to this county in 1830, and his father was the first Sheriff of Menard Co., and served six years, and did his duty well. William M. has worked faithfully as a minister of the Baptist Church for upward of twenty-five years, and still labors with vigor for the good cause, having two churches at which he now preaches. His wife was Miss Eliza Pierce; they were married Aug. 15, 1839; they have six children, all members of church, and who are well-to-do.

W. T. HUTCHERSON, farmer, P. O. Petersburg; son of Thomas and Catharine (Philips) Hutcherson; was born in Green Co., Ky., April 6, 1828. He was left to battle with the hardships of the world, without parental care and advice, at an early age. Previous to their death, they had removed to Sangamon Co., Ill., where he spent a great part of his early life. When the Mexican war broke out, Mr. Hutcherson enlisted with the 4th Regiment, I. V. I., under Maj. L. Harris, and served to the close. Mr. H. is one deserving great credit; he began a poor boy, with limited advantages, and to day enjoys a good reputation, and is surrounded by a pleasant family, and owns a beautiful farm, known as Fairview Farm, consisting of 220 acres.

JACOB HOFING, proprietor of the Menard House, Petersburg. The number of commercial travelers who register at the Menard is witness to its accommodations and good table. Mr. Hofing has managed this house for many years. He was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 21, 1838; he came to this country in 1857, locating in Menard Co., and for a number of years followed farming, together with stock-dealing. In 1866, he sold out and bought the Menard House, and at once refitted and renovated it, so that it is pleasant and homelike. He has twice married—first to Miss Elizabeth Davis in February, 1863; she died in November, 1868, leaving one child—Alice. He married his second wife Aug. 24, 1875; she was Mrs. Clarissa J. Crammer, of Petersburg; they have one child—Cora B.

HOBART HAMILTON, civil engineer, Petersburg; son of Jamin and Elizabeth (Little) Hamilton; was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., June 26, 1831. Here he spent the early part of his life, and received his academical education. He graduated from the Vermont University at Burlington, in 1853; his course in civil engineering was thorough, and he took up that profession, and soon became an able engineer. He came West in 1857, locating in Petersburg, and began in the employ of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, now a branch of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, as civil engineer, and continued it some three years; then engaged with the Tonica & Petersburg, now a branch of the C. & A. Railroad; here he served as civil engineer until the fall of 1858, when he bought and began to publish a paper known as the *Menard Index*. He continued as proprietor and editor of this paper till 1863, when he received the appointment of Quartermaster of the 102d I. V. I.; this position he held till the close of the war. In the fall of 1865, he was elected County Clerk of Menard Co., and appointed Master in

Chancery, serving as County Clerk one term and Master in Chancery eight years. He was appointed Chief Engineer of the Springfield & North-Western Railroad in 1870, filling this position until 1873. The many prominent and responsible positions that have been confided to him have been filled with credit. He married Clara, daughter of John McDougall, of Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1860. She is a lady of culture and fine social qualities; they have a beautiful residence, finely located, and a promising family of six children.

C. L. HATFIELD, lumber, Petersburg; son of Aaron and Martha (Stout) Hatfield; was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Aug. 17, 1845. His parents gave him the advantage of a thorough education. After attending district school for a time, he began at North Sangamon Academy, and, in 1865–66, attended the Illinois College at Jacksonville; thence to Lincoln University, of Lincoln, Ill., where he took a thorough course, graduating in 1868. Shortly after, he removed to Caldwell Co., Ky., where he was appointed Principal of the Bethlehem Academy, and after a year returned to Petersburg and embarked in the dry-goods business, which he continued until January, 1875, when he engaged in teaching near Lincoln, Ill., and was appointed Principal of the Broadwell High School the following fall. In the fall of 1876, he was appointed Principal of the Graded School of Petersburg. In the fall of 1877, he embarked in the lumber business with his father, the firm being A. & C. L. Hatfield, and has since continued in this business, but on his own account since April, 1879. He is a man of fine mental powers and good business ability. He has been married twice—first to Miss Mattie E. Edgar, of Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 30, 1868; she died Dec. 15, 1874, leaving two children. May 14, 1878, he married Miss Ella A. Fisher, of Petersburg, Ill.; they have one child. They are active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he has served as Elder since 1874.

JOHN A. HURD, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in Newport, N. H., Nov. 28, 1806, where he was raised and schooled. He is the son of Peter and Meribah (Atwood) Hurd, who were also natives of New Hampshire. During early life, he learned the trade of a clothier, which he soon abandoned, as his inclinations were toward agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Elizabeth Jewett, of his native place, Jan. 30, 1828. He then took charge of the home farm, which he managed until 1838, when he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Cass Co., where he remained until 1844, when they removed to Petersburg. He took charge of the clothier's department of the woolen mill, continuing there some two years; then removed to where he now resides. Mrs. Hurd died May 13, 1872. They had three children—Martha, John J., who died in the army, and Celania C., now Mrs. James E. Dickerson, who is the only surviving child. John A. Hurd is an enterprising, benevolent and highly respected citizen. His home farm consists of 160 acres of fine land.

GEORGE HUDSPETH, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; one of the pioneers of Menard Co., was born in Madison Co., Ala., July 28, 1815. His father died when he was but 11 months old, and then his mother and family, consisting of five children, removed to Overton Co., Tenn., remaining there until 1822, when they removed to Illinois, locating in Jefferson Co., and in 1823, in Menard Co., and began to prepare a home. George remained with his mother and family until 1833, when he began doing business for himself. He was married May 10, 1836, to Peggy Ann Jarvis, also of Menard Co.; they are the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. During his early life, school advantages were limited. He owns 235 acres of fine land. He has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he has lived. Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth are now living to see the usefulness and prosperity of their children. They are and have been active workers in the Church for upward of forty years.

ALMON HURD, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; son of Hiram and Esther (Patten) Hurd, who are natives of New Hampshire. The former was born June 3, 1800, and the latter Dec. 22, 1804. They were married Jan. 26, 1826. They have now lived together for over fifty-three years. They came West with their family in 1855. Almon is the only son and was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., March 13, 1838, and has always

resided with his parents, and, since their coming West, has superintended the affairs of his parents. He married Mary J., daughter of James Miles, a prominent pioneer of Menard Co. They were married Oct. 31, 1867. They have a son and a daughter. Mr. Hurd owns 160 acres.

JUDGE BREESE JOHNSON, attorney, Petersburg; son of Philip and Mary Johnson; is a native of Frederick Co., Va., where he was raised and educated. After obtaining a good education, he began teaching school and reading medicine. A year and a half later, he was persuaded by his brother to abandon medicine, and take up the study of law with him, and, after studying under his brother, W. R., he began under Gen. Brisco G. Baldwin, of Stanton, Va. His desire to become an able attorney caused him to apply himself diligently, and he became a well-read lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He took up the practice of law in his native county, and soon won a good reputation. Mr. Johnson came to Menard Co. in 1861, and bought land, upon which he resided for a time. He came and located in Petersburg in 1870, since which time he has given his attention to the practice of law.

THOMAS S. KNOLES, attorney and counselor at law; is a native of Menard Co., Ill., and was born about six miles east of Petersburg Sept. 8, 1850. His father, Asa Knoles, was born in the State of Indiana Nov. 19, 1818, and was married to Dorcas Stone in 1837, in Indiana. She was born in Kentucky in 1823; they emigrated to Menard Co., Ill., in 1848, where Asa Knoles became a leading citizen, stock-dealer and farmer. Although not a graduate, he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and kept pace with the events of the day. Dorcas Knoles, as wife, mother, neighbor and Christian, was a model, and truly consistent; she was beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, and died Aug. 27, 1857. She was the mother of eleven children, seven boys, all living, and four girls, of whom but one is living. Asa Knoles died Nov. 12, 1863. Their remains repose in Bee Grove burying-ground, in the northeast part of Menard Co. Of the seven boys, five were soldiers in the late war, among whom we mention the Hon. S. S. Knoles. The subject of this sketch was thrown on his own resources at the age of 13; was married to Miss Laura E. Hart in 1872; admitted to the bar in 1873; he is the author of a political speech on "The Functions of Money," and of "Moses was not mistaken," both productions of considerable merit; he was a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court in 1878, receiving upward of 17,000 votes. Four children have been born to T. S. and L. E. Knoles—Isabelle Grace, the oldest, deceased; Tully C.; Nellie Hart, deceased; C. Rollin, now three months old.

S. S. KNOLES, editor, Petersburg; was born in Gibson Co., Ind., March 20, 1840, and during his early life, obtained a fair education. He came to Illinois, with his father, in 1846; he read law with N. M. Broadwell, of Springfield, for a time, then with Hon. T. W. McNeely, of Petersburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. During the late war, he enlisted with the 114th I. V. I., and served three years as Sergeant. During his service, he participated in many of the most severe battles of the war, and was severely wounded. He lay a prisoner for several months at Andersonville, and at Mobile. In 1865, he was elected Treasurer of Menard Co., and re-elected in 1867, serving four years. In 1870, he was elected to represent Cass and Menard Cos in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. In July, 1878, he became one of the proprietors and editors of the Petersburg *Democrat*, which was established by C. Clay, in 1859, as the *Menard Axis*. In 1868, it was purchased by a joint-stock company, and edited by one M. B. Friend, and then took the name of the Petersburg *Democrat*. In 1871, E. F. McElwain became editor and proprietor. In 1877, A. E. Mick became the proprietor and editor, continuing such until Mr. Knoles became a partner, since which time it has been under the exclusive control and editorial management of Mick & Knoles. It has a large and flourishing circulation. In politics, Democratic.

REV. ROBERT MILLER, minister and County Superintendent of Schools, Petersburg; was born Feb. 3, 1838, in Pettis Co., Mo., near the present site of the city of Sedalia; his father, William A. Miller, was born in Kentucky in 1804, and emigrated to Missouri in 1820; he was a politician and legislator of some notoriety; he

died in 1847; his wife (the mother of the subject of this sketch), whose maiden name was Mitchell, was born May 13, 1805, on the French Broad River in Tennessee; her father, Capt. Thomas Mitchell, removed to Missouri in 1814, and together with a few others, lived three years in old Ft. Cole, in what is now Cooper Co.; Daniel Boone was for some time an inmate of Cole's Fort, and died in that section of the country; Mrs. Miller (now a widow) is living with a son in Oregon. The subject of these notes received his early education at the district schools, which he attended until he was 16 years old, when he entered Chapel Hill College, Mo., and began a regular classical course, but lacked one year of completing it; he then commenced the study of medicine, to which he closely applied himself for eighteen months and then abandoned it; he moved to Petersburg in 1874, where he has since resided. Mr. Miller joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in September, 1858; was licensed to preach in 1860, and ordained in 1864; he has spent fourteen years in teaching, and was appointed Superintendent of Schools for Menard Co. in January, 1877, and elected to the office in the fall of the same year, by a majority of 913, the largest majority ever given in the county, the next largest being 640; he is Pastor of the C. P. Church, of Petersburg, one of the largest and most prosperous in the city. Mr. Miller was married Dec. 24, 1856, to Miss C. A. Riche, in Buchanan Co., Mo.; they have six children living, five girls and one boy, and one boy, George Mitchell, was killed by the cars March 25, 1879, aged 10 years and 2 months; the names of those living are as follows: Sarah M., Mollie A., Emma E., Leyria A., Rosa P. and Robert D. F.

A. E. MICK, Petersburg; was born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1837, where he continued to reside until arriving at the age of 11 years, when his mother died, leaving a family of seven children, of whom he was the eldest; in the year 1850, he was taken by his father to Fountain Co., where he was reared into manhood; he attended school at Shawnee Academy, Wabash College, and Indiana Asbury University, receiving a liberal education; at the age of 21, he engaged in teaching school, which he followed about four years, in the States of Indiana and Illinois, he located in Petersburg in May, 1862, and, in 1864, was elected County Surveyor, filling that office until 1869, when he was elected County Clerk of Menard County, which he held for a term of four years. He was married to a daughter of Milo Wood, June 15, 1865, at Petersburg, Ill. In 1870, he obtained license to practice law, and was admitted to the Menard County bar that year, following the profession until the spring of 1874, when he located in Southeastern Kansas, and soon built up an extensive practice in Wilson and Neosho Cos.; he purchased the Petersburg *Democrat*, the oldest and largest paper in Menard Co., July 1, 1877, and moved his family back to Petersburg the following fall, where he has since been prominently connected with that paper.

D. T. MORRIS, harness dealer, Petersburg; son of William J. and Jemima (Ratliff) Morris; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1845; in 1855, he was brought to Menard Co. by his parents, where they have since resided; during his early life, he obtained a good business education and learned the trade of a harness maker; he engaged in the harness and saddlery business on his own account in 1875, and, being a finished and careful workman, has built up a flourishing trade, and keeps a large stock of saddles and harness of his own manufacture. He married Miss Ruth Davis, of Menard Co., Ill., June 7, 1866; they have a family of two promising children.

CAPT. C. E. McDOUGALL, grocer, Petersburg, firm of McDougall & Stith; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1838; during his early life, he obtained a good business education in the city of Boston; he came to Petersburg, Ill., in 1858. He entered the army in December, 1861, as a private, and participated in many of the most severe battles of the war; was wounded during the battle of Murfreesboro; he rose to the office of Captain, and was mustered out in September, 1865; after the war, he engaged in various business enterprises until 1872, when he embarked in the grocery business with one J. F. Parvin, now deceased; his present partnership was formed in May, 1878, as a firm, they are well known and, through their fine assortment of groceries and queensware, and their uprightness in dealing, have built up a flourishing trade. Capt. McDougall now officiates as Captain of the Petersburg Company of

State Militia; he is a social, genial and much respected citizen. He married Miss Almira E. West, of Greenview, in this county, Jan. 31, 1864; they have a family of four children.

EDWARD M. MORRIS, wagon-maker, Petersburg; son of William J. and Jemima M. (Ratliff) Morris; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 6, 1852; he came with his parents to Menard Co. in 1855; during his early life school advantages were limited; he learned his trade under A. W. Stoker, and began business on his own account in 1875; he began by letting nothing but first-class work leave his shop, and, through his mechanical ability, industry and energy, has placed himself in his present flourishing condition.

H. W. MONTGOMERY, stock-dealer, Petersburg. Son of Samuel and Mary (Bailey) Montgomery; was born in Adair Co., Ky., June 30, 1820, and brought to Illinois by his parents in 1829, settling in Cass Co., where he was raised a farmer, receiving a good common-school education. After he became of age, he took charge of the home farm, remaining with his father until about 25 years of age. He married Miss Emily E. Wilson, formerly of Ohio, Jan. 16, 1850. They settled in Menard Co., near Petersburg in 1850, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in stock-dealing. He is a man of large means, public-spirited, benevolent, and much respected. They have a family of four children.

JAMES MILES, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Petersburg. Son of George U. and Jane (McCoy) Miles, who were among the first settlers of Menard Co.; George U. was born in St. Mary's Co., Md., March 20, 1796, and came with his parents to the Territory of Illinois in 1816; they first settled in what is now St. Clair Co., where they remained for a time; thence to White Co., and there George U. married Miss Jane McCoy in 1821, and Nov. 25, 1822, James was born. In 1825, they removed into what is now Logan Co., where they remained until 1836, when they removed into Sangamon Co.; thence, in 1840, to Petersburg, where James and his father have since lived. James' mother having died Dec. 15, 1850 (she left three children), Oct. 21, 1851, his father married Mrs. Catharine Early, of Sangamon Co.; he still survives, and now, at the ripe age of 74, resides with James, who is a prominent farmer and stock-dealer. His farm consists of 166 acres of fine land, adjoining the town of Petersburg. His wife was Miss Anna Smith, of this county; they were married Jan. 5, 1845, and have a family now living of five children. Mr. Miles is one of the well to-do and enterprising farmers of Menard Co., always assisting in such matters as pertain to the welfare of the community.

JACOB MERRELL, farmer; P. O. Petersburg. Son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Stout) Merrell; was born in Mason Co., Ky., March 9, 1806, where he was also raised. He came to this State with his parents in 1832; they settled where Jacob now lives; and, in examining the location of the farm, his father admired the place and told Jacob he wanted to be buried on the place, pointing out the location. At his death, which was in 1835, Jacob did as his father requested; and, in 1859, his mother was laid away by his side. Jacob Merrell has lived a long, eventful life, and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens is a satisfaction to him in his old age; he has now arrived to the ripe old age of 74 years, while his physical condition is remarkably good. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Rumford, of his native county; they were married in October, 1833; they have raised a family of three children. They own 240 acres of fine land—a part of the old homestead farm.

H. W. MASTERS, State's Attorney, Petersburg; is a native of Morgan Co., Ill., born Sept. 11, 1845; son of Squire D. and Lucinda (Young) Masters, who were pioneers of this county. He was raised upon a farm, and received his early education at a district school. In 1861 and 1862, he attended the North Sangamon Academy; after which, he attended Illinois College at Jacksonville; thence to Michigan University, where he completed a fine academical education; then taught school for several years. In 1867, he began to read law under the direction of W. McNeely, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and began the practice of his chosen profession in Garnett, Kan., and, after one year, he returned to Menard Co. and took up farming, but through his ability and

popularity was, in 1872, elected to the office of State's Attorney for Menard Co., and re-elected in 1876. He married Emma J., daughter of Rev. D. Dexter, of Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 10, 1867; they have a family of three children living.

B. F. MONTGOMERY, stock-dealer, Petersburg; born in Adair Co., Ky., June 14, 1822, son of Samuel and Mary (Bailey) Montgomery; they came from Kentucky to Morgan Co., Ill., in 1829, settling upon a farm, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Samuel Montgomery was industrious and successful, and left a good property. B. F. and his brother H. W. began farming and stock-dealing together, and, like many others, met with reverses; B. F. lost all he had, and then began anew, and, by untiring energy, slowly regained what he lost, and has gradually increased his property; he is one of the substantial and most reliable stock-dealers of Central Illinois, having dealt in stock for thirty years. He married Martha A., daughter of Thomas Dowell, a prominent pioneer of Menard Co., Oct. 24, 1854; they have a family of three children.

J. McRUTLEDGE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Petersburg; was born in Henderson Co., Ky., Sept. 29, 1815; his parents emigrated from South Carolina to what is now Menard Co. in 1826. Mr. McR. well remembers when this country was inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with now and then an adventurous pioneer; he has been an active helper in all enterprises pertaining to the good of the community; farming and stock-raising has been his principal business, and he has accumulated a good property; he now owns a fine farm, consisting of 200 acres, which is the result of his own industry. He married Miss Margaret C. Harris, of Morgan Co., Ill., Aug. 19, 1841; she was born in Overton Co., Tenn., Nov. 18, 1820; they have a family of eight children—three sons and five daughters.

THOMPSON WARE McNEELY was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 5, A. D. 1835, his father, Robert T. McNeely, a native of Kentucky, was of Irish and Scotch descent, and his mother, Ann Maria Ware, also a native of Kentucky, was of English descent; in 1839, Mr. McNeely's mother died, and soon after, he removed with his father to Menard Co.; after one year spent at Jubilee College near Peoria, and four years at Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., Mr. McNeely graduated with the degree of A. B. at the last named college in 1856, and the same college, in 1859, conferred upon him the degree of A. M.; he began the study of law, July, 1856, and was admitted to practice in August, 1857, at Petersburg, Ill., where he has resided ever since; he attended the Law Department of Kentucky University at Louisville during the winter of 1858-59, where he graduated in March, 1859. In November, 1861, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Illinois from Menard and Cass Cos., in which body he served as a member; in 1868, he was elected as a Democrat as a member of Congress from the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Menard, Cass, Mason, Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown and Pike, and was re-elected from the same District in 1870, serving from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1873. In November, 1872, he was married to Miss M. H. Derickson, daughter of Hon. L. L. Derickson, of Berlin, Md. After leaving Congress, Mr. McNeely resumed the practice of law. He is now the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

MARTIN NEFF, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; born in Rockingham Co., Va., Dec. 18, 1813, and is the son of Henry and Barbara (Burkholder) Neff; he is of German origin. His wife was Miss Helena Bowers, of his native county; they were married June 20, 1844. They came to Illinois in 1854, locating where he now resides. Mrs. Neff died Feb. 5, 1868; they had raised a family of six. Mr. Neff is considered one of the enterprising and well to do citizens of Menard Co. He owns 220 acres of fine land, situated three miles from Petersburg.

J. W. NEWCOMER, physician, Petersburg, son of Joseph and Maria (Royer) Newcomer; was born in Chester Co., Penn., Sept. 17, 1838, where he was raised and received his academical education; after which he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in 1864. He then entered the regular service as a medical officer of the Navy Department. After a service of eighteen months, he resigned and spent some time in looking for a location. Being favorably impressed with Petersburg

and its people, he located here in 1866. His uprightness of character gave the people confidence, and his gradual increase of practice is evidence of his skill. He is a member of the State Medical Association, and President of the Tri-State Society (District of Brainard). He married Miss E. Jennie, daughter of Isaac White, a pioneer of this county, Dec. 5, 1867; they have a family of six.

JUDGE J. H. PILLSBURY, retired, Petersburg; son of Alpha and Margaret (Caverno) Pillsbury; was born in Stafford Co., N. H., Aug. 3, 1830. His father died in 1831, leaving a wife and two sons. In 1836, they emigrated to Menard Co., Ill., bought land and began to prepare a home. At this time, it was a wild and desolate country, and none but those possessed with a firm will and determination, coupled with industry, could live the life he has lived. Few can look back over their past life with more satisfaction than he, as to-day he enjoys the honor and respect of all who know him. During his early life, he received a good education at Jacksonville College. He settled in the town of Petersburg in 1854, and read law under the instruction of Hon. T. L. Harris; after which he taught school for a time, and in the fall of 1855 was elected School Commissioner, serving six years. In 1856, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1857, elected Police Magistrate, and appointed Master in Chancery, serving in the latter office eight years. In the fall of 1861, he was elected County Judge of Menard Co. and re-elected in 1873. His brother died in January of 1852; his mother survived until April 3, 1868. The Judge married Miss Susan M. Gardner Jan 3, 1861; she is a daughter of Hiram K. Gardner, a prominent pioneer of Sangamon Co. They have two children living—Joseph B. and Susan H.

MRS. ELIZABETH POTTER, farmer; P. O. Tallula; widow of the late Elijah Potter; was born in Jackson Co., Tenn., Oct. 30, 1818, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Graham (Greene), who emigrated to Menard Co., Ill., in 1821, locating upon the farm where she now resides. Sept. 15, 1833, she was married to Mr. Elijah Potter, who was born in White Co., Ill., Feb. 24, 1813, and located with his parents in what is now Menard Co. in 1819. He began doing for himself, a poor man, with nothing but a determined mind and willing hands, but, in a few years, it could be seen that Mr. Potter was destined to be a prominent and a wealthy man; success gradually followed his efforts, until he had amassed a fine fortune; he assisted in any matter pertaining to the good of the community; he had bought and improved nearly 1,000 acres; March 23, 1876, he died, mourned by a large circle of acquaintances, friends and relatives; he had two daughters, one of whom now resides with her mother; Mrs. Potter now superintends the farm; she is a lady of fine mental powers and a great grandmother, but as sprightly as many younger women.

W. B. PEAKE, retired, Petersburg; son of Thomas and Sarah M. (Adams) Peake, who were of English descent; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Sept. 6, 1803; during his early life, school advantages were very limited, but, by home study and observation, he became a practical business man; he entered mercantile life as clerk when quite young, and, after five years' experience, became a partner and accumulated a good property; in 1837, he came to Illinois, locating in Menard Co., and opened a general store at Salisbury; he located in Petersburg in 1844, and for several years was a merchant. His wife was Miss Jane E. Powell, of Fairfax Co., Va.; they were married Nov. 3, 1836; she was born Oct. 2, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Peake enjoy fine health and are sprightly, social and genial; their combined ages equal 140 years.

ELI REEP, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; is a native of Harrison Co., Ind.; born Jan. 21, 1840; during his early life, his school advantages were limited; he came to Illinois in 1857, and engaged as a farm laborer, which he followed in summer and attended school during winters; in this way, he acquired a good business education. He enlisted in the army in 1862 with the 106th I. V. I.; he served to the close of the war, upward of three years, and escaped without injury. After the war, he returned to where he now lives and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-dealing, in which business he was for a time very successful. His wife, Anna B., is the daughter of Thomas E. and Anna (Beck) Dowell; Mr. Dowell came from Virginia in 1827, and has been an eye-witness to the great changes in this region from wild forests and prairies to

a thickly settled county; the trials and privations of a pioneer life are yet fresh in his memory; his wife died May 23, 1863, a faithful wife and devoted mother; she had raised a family of ten. Mr. Dowell still resides upon the old homestead, where he settled in a very early day, and has an ancient-looking orchard which furnished the first fruit in Menard Co.; many of the trees are over three feet in diameter; he and his trees have grown old together, and their career has alike been a long and fruitful one; Mr. Dowell has now reached the ripe age of 79 years. The subject of this sketch, in 1873, was elected to the responsible position of Assessor and Treasurer of Menard County.

J. F. RICHTER, marble dealer, Petersburg; was born in Germany Oct. 15, 1834, and came to this country in 1849, locating in Richmond, Ind.; there he began the trade of a stone and marble cutter, remaining some three years, then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he finished his trade under the old, established firm of La Dow & Hamilton, which gives him the reputation he justly deserves of being a fine marble-worker; he followed his trade in Springfield, Ill., for a number of years; he established himself in the marble business at Petersburg in 1878, and is now prepared to do as fine work at as reasonable rates as any one in Central Illinois. He has married twice, first to Miss Mary Abbott, of Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1858; she died at Lincoln, Ill., in 1866, leaving two children; his second wife was a sister of his first wife; they were married in August, 1871, by whom he has one child.

NORMAN K. RANKIN, lumber dealer, Petersburg; was born in Hancock Co., Ill., Dec. 21, 1847, and was taken to McLean Co. by his parents while quite young, and there raised and educated at the Wesleyan University. At the age of 16, he entered the army of the late war, enlisting with the 150th I. V. I., in February, 1865; was discharged at Camp Butler after a service of one year. His parents having died while he was quite young, he was thrown upon his own resources, and by his own efforts obtained an education. He began doing business on his own account in 1871, locating at Saybrook, McLean Co., embarking in the lumber business, and there continuing for a time, then engaging in the stock business; in this he met with good success. Nov. 14, 1877, he married Anna, daughter of Squire D. and Lucinda Masters, who are prominent pioneers of Menard Co.; she is a graduate of the Illinois Female College of Jacksonville, and has given considerable attention to elocution, having given several readings with marked success, and is a lady of refinement and talent; they have one child—Ralph V. They located in Petersburg in 1878, and Mr. Rankin engaged in the lumber trade, firm of Masters & Rankin.

PHILIP RAINEY, miller, Petersburg; was born in Boydton, Va., Oct. 7, 1829, where he was raised and schooled. His first business experience was in connection with the post office at that place where he continued several years. In 1849, he removed to California, and remained some four years engaged in mining and mercantile business; during this time, his father died. In 1854, he returned home, and lived with his mother until the close of the late war. He came to Petersburg in 1867, and shortly afterward purchased an interest in the mill of which he is now sole proprietor. He bought out his partner in 1869, and has since devoted his entire attention to grain-dealing and milling. He has, by his fair dealing and business qualification, won for himself a good reputation. He married Miss Marcia H. Rourke, of this county, May 24, 1869; she is the daughter of Col. C. Rourke, of this place. They have a family of four children.

JOHN H. and HENRY SCHIRDING, farmers and stock dealers, P. O. Petersburg; sons of Henry and Helen M. Zurbord Schirding. John was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, July 24, 1828, and came to this country in 1847. Henry was also born in Hanover Oct. 12, 1833, and, with his parents, came to this country in 1848, and joined John H. in opening their present home farm, which now consists of 781 acres of as fine land as may be found in Menard Co. Their parents still live with them, and have arrived at a ripe old age, their combined ages being 160 years, and enjoy fine health for old people. Henry married Miss Mary C. Behma, of his native country, June 26, 1864. They have a family of three. They are enterprising,

benevolent and practical farmers, enjoying the reputation of being much respected citizens.

ISAAC C. STITH, of the firm of McDougall & Stith, Petersburg; is the son of Thomas M. and Susanna (Colson) Stith; he was born in this county March 11, 1848, and raised upon a farm, obtaining such education as could then be obtained. He married Miss Mary E. Hohimer, of this county, Jan. 25, 1871; she was born in this county April 8, 1849. They have a family of two children. For a time, Mr. Stith followed teaming in and about Petersburg, and in May, 1878, engaged in the grocery business with his present partner. They are live business men, and keep none but the best grade of goods.

J. M. SAWYER, station agent for the C. & A. R. R. Co., Petersburg; son of Josiah and Harriet R. (Bates) Sawyer; was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., April 28, 1846, where he spent his early life, growing up on a farm, and receiving a good business education. During the late war, he enlisted with the 4th Mass. Cav., and served some twenty-two months, and was honorably discharged; he then returned to Tazewell Co., Ill., and learned telegraphing. He came to Petersburg in 1867, and engaged with the Jackson branch of the C. & A. R. R. as station agent and operator; this position he has since held with satisfaction to all concerned. He married Miss Elizabeth M. Walker, of this place, May 1, 1870. They have two children—Harriet C. and Angeline M.

G. W. SHEPHARD, liveryman, of the firm of Shephard & Rutledge, livery and sale stables, Petersburg; son of James and Margaret (Parke) Shephard, of Scotch-Irish origin; was born in Menard Co. Feb. 1, 1847; he was raised on a farm, and educated at district schools; obtained a good business education, and for a number of years taught school. He settled in Petersburg in 1872, and taught a nine-months' school, then bought a half-interest in this stable, which is now well stocked, and has acquired a good class of custom.

A. W. STOKER, foundry, Petersburg; son of William and Sarah (Maxwell) Stoker, who located near Springfield, Ill., in 1847; A. W. was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 22, 1826; he learned the trade of a machinist under the instruction of his father, and has since continued it; he located in Springfield in 1846, where he followed his trade; in 1849, he came to Petersburg and established a shop, which he managed some two years, then returned to Springfield and engaged with the Western Railroad Company some eight years; he then settled in Petersburg, where he has since lived an industrious and well-to-do citizen; he conducts the manufacturing of the wheat drill known as the Blunt Press Drill; also of plows, in connection with a foundry and general machine-shop. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He married Miss Susan Dickerson, of Indiana, May 6, 1849; they have one child—Emma, who is now Mrs. Prof. M. C. Connelly.

R. N. STEVENS, attorney, Petersburg; son of Stephen and Elizabeth J. (Grindle) Stevens; was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1852; he came with parents to Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1856, where they lived until 1865, when they came to Menard Co.; he was educated at Pekin, obtaining a good business education, and deciding upon the profession of law for a calling; he began study in 1873 under McNeely (a prominent attorney of Petersburg), and was admitted to the bar in 1875; he continued with McNeely until 1877, when he began the practice of his profession; he was appointed Master in Chancery in 1876. Mr. Stevens is well read, practical, and fast becoming prominent in the profession. He married Emma, daughter of Col. Rourke (of this place) April 17, 1876.

HARMAN TEMANN, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, Feb. 6, 1824, where he served seven years in the regular army; he came to this country in 1853, and located at Petersburg; he began as a laborer, and thus continued until he had accumulated some means with which to purchase a small farm; he bought and sold several times, finally locating where he now resides in 1864, and has a fine farm of 265 acres. He married Miss Tutter Luken, of his native country, in January, 1861; they have three children living. Mr. Teeman came to this country with comparatively little means, but by industry and energy has accumulated a fine property.

AARON THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; son of Anson and Elizabeth (Eldredge) Thompson; was born in Cape May Co., N. J., Jan. 28, 1810, where he was raised and educated; he came to Illinois in 1837, locating in Sangamon Co., and, for a time, taught school, and afterward entered a general store as clerk; Mr. Thompson located where he now resides in 1848, and Sept. 21, 1848, married Miss Sarah J. Carson, of Sangamon Co., Ill.; she died Oct. 19, 1854, leaving three children, two of whom are now living. Mr. Thompson's present wife is Amanda, daughter of Zadoc W. and Elizabeth (Hill) Flinn; she was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Sept. 3, 1827, where she was raised and received her education; Feb. 10, 1848, she married Mr. George M. Obanion, a highly respected and prominent man of Morgan Co.; he died Sept. 15, 1852, leaving one child; April 18, 1856, she was married to Mr. Aaron Thompson, the subject of this sketch; by her he has six children; they are considered among the wealthy citizens of Menard Co., and make their wealth a means of comfort and happiness to themselves and to others; they are surrounded by a pleasant and promising family.

MRS. MARY J. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; daughter of Joseph B. and Catharine (Hall) Ayres, who were early settlers of Menard Co. She was born near Athens, March 16, 1849, and was there raised and schooled. She was married to Mr. James H. Thompson Dec. 20, 1864; they located upon the farm where she now resides. Mr. Thompson was a prominent pioneer of this county; he passed away April 14, 1878. Mr. Thompson had a family of eight by first wife and one by his last wife. He left a fine property; the farm consists of 350 acres of finely improved land, with a good residence.

ANSON THOMPSON, County Clerk, Petersburg; son of James H. and Sarah Brown Thompson, who are of English origin, and came to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1835, and after a time removed to Cass Co., where Anson was born, November 6, 1844. They removed to Menard Co. in 1846, where they passed the remainder of their days. She died Nov. 20, 1862, leaving a family of seven children, and he died April 4, 1878. They were beloved by friends and relatives, and respected by all who knew them. The subject of this sketch was raised upon a farm, and his early education obtained at district school, after which he attended Illinois College at Jacksonville. In 1863, he entered Michigan University, where he completed a fine business education, and returned to Petersburg and entered the store of Brahm & Lanning as clerk; he continued there till 1873, when he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1877.

JOHN TICE, County Judge, Petersburg; son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Thomas) Tice, and grandson of Jacob and Susannah M. (Querie) Tice. His grandfather was a native of Germany, who came to this country and settled in Maryland in 1756. There his father was born March 8, 1786, and raised in Shenandoah Co., Va. In 1806, his father removed to Floyd Co., Va., engaged in agricultural pursuits and was a soldier of the war of 1812; he emigrated with his family to Illinois in 1831, settling in what is now Menard Co., and at what is now the village of Athens. In the spring of 1832, he purchased a farm at what is now Tice Station, on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, where he resided, a prominent farmer, until his death, which occurred Oct. 11, 1856, his wife having died at the same place March 14, 1845. They were the parents of eight children. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of the family, and was born in Floyd Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1823. He passed his early life in the homestead at Tice Station. During his early life, school advantages were limited, but, by home study, he succeeded in acquiring a good business education. After the death of his parents, the responsibility of educating and looking after the wants of his brothers and sisters devolved upon him, and nobly did he meet it, his devotion to them never ceasing till all were amply able to meet the pressing duties of life. For a number of years, Mr. Tice served as Justice of the Peace, and, in 1849, was elected to the office of Associate Judge of Menard Co., continuing until 1853. In 1855, he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor, and for thirteen consecutive years performed the duties of Surveyor, almost the entire responsibility of the office resting upon him. In 1857, he was elected to the office of Assessor and Treasurer of Menard Co., the official duties of which he performed for eight consecutive years. In 1866, he was elected to the office of Sheriff

and Collector of Menard Co., serving one term, since which time he has served as Deputy, until November, 1877, when he was elected County Judge. Mr. Tice has served the people of Menard Co., in some public capacity, for about thirty years, which, alone, testifies to his worth and popularity. His long and faithful career as an officer he may well be proud of, as the duties were performed with credit and honor to himself and those he represented; by economy and good financiering, he has amassed a large property, and is benevolent and public-spirited. He married Lydia, daughter of John and Hannah Bowers, of Rockingham Co., Va., March 26, 1857.

ROBERT WORTHINGTON, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Petersburg. Son of Robert and Ann E. (Whiting) Worthington; born in Ross Co., Ohio, Nov. 8, 1815, where he was raised and schooled. He began business for himself at 21, engaging in agricultural pursuits. He has twice married—first, to Eleanor Haynes, of Ross Co., Ohio, Nov. 10, 1836, who died Feb. 1, 1839, leaving two children; second, to Miss Margaret Clark, of Ross Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1842. They came to Illinois in the fall of 1851, and, in the spring, bought and settled where he now resides. He owns 480 acres of fine land; has a fine and beautifully located residence. His family consists of nine children by his last wife.

S. WINTERS, farmer and lumber manufacturer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 4, 1817; son of Nathan and Grace (Kelsey) Winters, of English origin; his father died in 1827, and his mother in 1852. During the early life of Mr. Winters, he learned the trade of a wagon-maker. He came to Menard Co., Ill., in 1854, locating at Athens, where he followed his trade; and, in 1856, was elected Justice of the Peace. He resigned and removed to where he now lives, in 1857, and bought the saw-mill which he still operates; this mill was one of the first in this county, and is still in good working order. Here Mr. W. began to do business with a determination, and he gradually succeeded in business, and, at different times, bought small tracts of land adjoining the mill, until now he has a fine farm of 170 acres. His wife was Miss Louisa A. Minkler; they were married Feb. 24, 1841; they have raised a family of six.

W. C. WARING, merchant, Petersburg; son of George G. and Elizabeth (Clark) Waring; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, April 2, 1841; and, at the age of 11, was brought by his parents to this county, and raised upon a farm. During his early life, the advantages for an education were limited. In 1863, Mr. Waring, emigrated to Petaluma, Cal., remaining but one year; then returned to Menard Co., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He began in mercantile life at Newmanville, Cass Co., Ill.; there he was a successful merchant for three years; then he came to Petersburg and established his present business. Is one of the flourishing merchants of Petersburg, and has a fine property, and a good trade. He married Jenette, daughter of James and Margaret Shephard, who were among the early settlers of Menard Co.

SILAS WATKINS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Jan. 23, 1836; son of William G. and Jane (Denton) Watkins. His mother died while he was quite young; his father was a prominent pioneer and stock-dealer of Menard Co., Ill., and died in 1876, leaving a good property. Silas began doing for himself while yet a boy, with but a limited schooling, and by home study and practice acquired a fair business education. He has accumulated a fine property, owning 400 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Elmore in 1856; she died in 1873, leaving two children. March 15, 1874, he married Miss Louisa Smith, by whom he has one child. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are members of the Baptist Church.

FRED WILKINSON, Sheriff, Petersburg; son of John and Sarah (Gobble) Wilkinson, who were of English extraction, and among the early settlers of Menard Co.; was born in this county Aug. 17, 1840, upon the homestead farm at Sugar Grove, where his parents settled in an early day; his early education was such as could be obtained from the schools of the neighborhood in which he resided, and he soon became proficient in the branches commonly taught; his father was also his teacher for a considerable period of time, and under his care he made rapid advancement; as was common in those days, some months of the year were spent at work on the farm, and the

winter months mainly devoted to schooling; his youth and early manhood passed without noteworthy events. At the age of 27, he married, Nov. 19, 1869, Miss Mary E. Wade, of this county; her parents, F. A. and Louisa M. Wade, were formerly residents of Bath Co., Ky.; he soon began farming, which he followed for several years; in 1870, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and, at the expiration of the term, was re-elected. His wife died June 23, 1874, leaving two children, but one of whom is now living. His official position has been filled with credit and honor.

THOMAS WATKINS, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; among the pioneers of Menard Co., none is better known than the name of Watkins; his father, Thomas Watkins, was a settler in the Territory of Illinois previous to the war of 1812, and during that war served as a ranger and obtained money to enter land. The subject of this sketch was born near where he now resides Nov. 16, 1824; he has seen the entire growth of the county; he served one year in the Mexican war; he has accumulated a good property and now owns 310 acres adjoining the town of Petersburg. He married Miss Mary Goldsby Jan. 25, 1848; they have raised a family of nine children.

McCLANE WATKINS, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; son of Thomas and Mary (Greene) Watkins, among the first white settlers of the Territory of Illinois; they came from Kentucky to this Territory before the war of 1812, and during the war of 1812 he served as a ranger for three years, and settled at Clary's Grove in 1819; he had done much in his time for the development of the country, and had accumulated a good property, which he left to his children. The subject of this sketch was born near where he now resides Dec. 28, 1826, and this has always been his home; his knowledge of the early settlement of Menard Co. is thorough and reliable, and the name of Watkins as pioneers is well known throughout Central Illinois; he owns 392 acres of fine land. He has twice married, first to Miss Hannah E. Jones, of this county, Sept. 6, 1858; she died Oct. 13, 1866, leaving two children; in 1870, he married his present wife.

WILLIAM M. WHITE, contractor and builder, Petersburg, is one of the pioneers of Menard Co. He came with his parents, Aaron B. and Elizabeth (Murray) White, to this county at a very early day, and well remembers when this was a wild region, with but now and then a settler. He has witnessed the entire growth of the county. His parents settled at Clary's Grove, and there his father operated a sawmill for a number of years; then settled in Petersburg, following contracting and building. William chose the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he learned under his father. After a time, his parents removed to Ohio, but he remained here and followed contracting and building, and many of the principal public and private buildings have been erected by him. He was born near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 30, 1824. His life has been one of industry and energy. His wife was Miss Rebecca Perkins; they were married April 21, 1846. They raised a large family, seven of whom are now living.

H. A. WOOD, nursery, Petersburg; H. A. Wood is a specimen of the Yankees of the Empire State, born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., June 30, 1842; son of Solomon and Anna Shuman Wood; the Shumans are of German and the Woods of English descent; Horace's father was a farmer, and reared H. A. to this business, after he had attained his manhood, was engaged several years as traveling salesman, and was successful in this direction, and, attracting the attention of Mr. Spaulding, of Springfield, he engaged his services and continued with him two years, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers. Dec. 29, 1869, married Lizzie Miles; born in Petersburg March 14, 1850, daughter of Maj. Miles; one child—Florence, born April 13, 1874. Since his marriage, he has been engaged in the nursery business on his own account; keeps a general assortment of fruit and shade trees, shrubbery and hardy plants. Mr. Wood's long experience in the business enables him to give satisfaction to his customers, and from his upright and manly deportment, has secured the good will and liberal patronage of the people. Is a member of the Christian Church.

ARTHUR YOUNG, Justice of the Peace and insurance agent, Petersburg; son of Samuel and Sophia V. Craven Young, was born in Montgomery Co., Md.,

Aug. 1, 1847, where he was raised and received his early schooling. In 1865, he came to Illinois, locating in Jacksonville, and there attended Illinois College, returning home in 1867. In 1869, he came to Illinois again and settled in Petersburg, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he abandoned after a time on account of his health. In 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, and elected regularly in 1877, which position he now holds. He is a good business man, of fine social qualities, and has won the esteem and respect of all who know him. He married Miss Belle Cissel, of his native State, April 19, 1870; they have three children.

TALLULA PRECINCT.

REV. S. B. AYERS, minister and farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Aug. 13, 1811. Early in life, he began preparing for the ministry. In 1831, he entered Princeton College, graduating in 1834, and graduating from the Theological Seminary in 1837. He began the work of the ministry with the Presbyterian denomination. In the spring of 1838, he was ordained, and took charge of the church at Montague, N. J., where he remained three years, thence to Ellenville (Ulster Co.), where he remained upward of fourteen years. He, with family, came to Menard Co., Ill., in the fall of 1854; here he has since worked diligently in the cause of Christianity, and also superintends his home farm, which consists of 100 acres. He is now the regular minister for the Pleasant Plains Church (which church he was instrumental in building). He is also a regular minister for the Ashland Church. Mr. Ayers has had a long and fruitful career in the work of the ministry, and has won the esteem and respect of all who know him. He was twice married; first, to Miss Sarah H. Roy, of New Jersey, Sept. 13, 1838; she died Sept. 3, 1851, leaving five children. He married his present wife May 17, 1853; her maiden name was Miss Frances B. Parshall, of Orange Co., N. Y. They have five children.

JOHN E. ACKERMANN, farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born in Prussia Dec. 21, 1827, where he was raised and schooled, he came to this country in 1854, locating in Menard Co., Ill., and found employment as a farm laborer; in 1867, he had saved up quite a little money and bought a piece of land; he now owns 480 acres of fine land, wholly the result of his own energy and industry. His wife was Mrs. Norcis Atterbury, daughter of George Davis, an early settler of the county; they were married in March, 1857; they had a family of five children, viz., Mary, Jemima, George (deceased), Etta and Jane.

D. S. BELL, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of A. B. and Mary (White) Bell, who were among the first settlers of this county, and came from Green Co., Ky., in 1820, locating near where D. S. now lives, and where the father died Aug. 7, 1872; she still survives; the subject of this sketch was born upon the old homestead Oct. 16, 1834; he was raised a farmer, which business he has followed thus far through life. He has twice married; first to Margaret B., daughter of Dr. Bennett, of Petersburg, Feb. 1, 1854; she died Oct. 10, 1859, leaving one child—Chester W., and May 9, 1864, he married Miss Hannah E. Smedly of this county. During the late war, he enlisted with the 14th I. V. I.; served upward of three years, and participated in many of the most severe battles of the war, having many hairbreadth escapes, but escaping without a scratch. He removed to Logan Co. in 1866, and, on May 23, 1872, his wife died, leaving one child—Sarah A. Mr. Bell now owns fifty-two acres of the old home farm and takes care of his aged mother. He is prominently connected with the Sunday-school work of this county. He is an upright, benevolent and highly respected citizen.

G. W. S. BELL, merchant, Tallula; son of Abraham B. and Mary (White) Bell, who were early settlers of Menard Co.; was born in Menard Co. Oct. 15, 1830, and is the third son of a family of seven boys. During his early life, he began to study for the ministry; in 1849, he entered Shurtleff College, of Alton, Ill., and the same year

was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church. March 10, 1854, he married Miss Matilda N. Clayton, after which they removed into Scott Co., where he was ordained a minister and there preached for about three years; he then resigned and removed to Richmond, Iowa, where he had charge of a church until 1860, thence to Coffey Co., Kan., and took up agricultural pursuits. In 1862, he enlisted in the 12th Kan. V. I., and was mustered in as First Lieutenant and afterward promoted to Captain. He served in the army some three years and escaped without a scratch. After the war he returned to Kansas, where he remained until 1868, then came to Scott Co., Ill., and took charge of the Baptist Church at Winchester, where he preached until his health began to fail. He came to Tallula in 1870, where he has since lived an enterprising merchant and farmer. He has a family of five children.

HENRY C. BELL, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of Abraham B. and Mary (White) Bell, who were among the first settlers of Menard Co. He was born in this county March 12, 1829; during his early life, he acquired a good common schooling; he was raised a farmer and has made agricultural pursuits his business thus far through life. He married Miss Nancy A., daughter of Rev. G. Curry (a prominent minister) of this county, March 14, 1850; they have lived an industrious and upright life, accumulating a fine property. They own a fine farm of 200 acres. They have raised a family of five children, viz., Thomas T., born Dec. 31, 1850, and died Nov. 1, 1873; Robert C., born Aug. 10, 1853; Frederick S., born June 10, 1857; Charles H., born Nov. 1, 1859, and John G., born March 23, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are prominently connected with the Baptist Church, and highly respected citizens.

REUBEN CORSON, farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born in Cape May Co., N. J., June 16, 1831, where he was raised and schooled. He is the son of Nathan and Abigail (Hand) Corson, of English origin. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1849, locating in Menard Co.; here Reuben has lived a well-to do and much respected citizen, and has made agricultural pursuits his principal business thus far through life. He is industrious and energetic, and has accumulated a good property, consisting of 200 acres of fine land. He married Miss Rachel Nottingham Feb. 23, 1859, the daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Smith) Nottingham; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Jan. 17, 1839. They have raised a family of five children—Hannah N., Charles P., Edward E., Bertha and Nathan. Mr. and Mrs. Corson have been workers in the M. E. Church for many years.

E. R. COUCHMAN, farmer, P. O. Tallula; son of Benjamin and Millicent (Riggs) Couchman. He was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Dec. 13, 1819, and was brought by his parents to Morgan Co., Ill., in 1825, locating near where Jacksonville now stands. His father bought land of Hon. W. May, and there E. R. Couchman was raised and educated. Sept. 30, 1841, he was married to Sophia, daughter of Squire D. Henderson, of Morgan Co. In 1850, he bought land in Menard Co., of Jonathan Masterson, upon which he located in 1825; he sold this and bought where he now lives in 1866. He has a fine farm, consisting of 287 acres. Feb. 17, 1871, his wife died, leaving four children—Margaret J., David R., William J. and James C. He married his present wife, Miss Julia A. Mackintire, of Missouri, April 1, 1875.

CHARLES CRESSE, farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born in Cape May Co., N. J., Oct. 7, 1812, where he was raised and schooled. He spent some fifteen years of his early life at sea, coasting in transient trade a number of years. In 1837, his father bought a vessel (Fame), and he was made captain; this he sailed some two years. In 1839, his father built the vessel Glide, which he sailed some five years. The latter boat was a 175 ton vessel. He sailed the M. Marcy for a time. He abandoned the life of a sailor, and came to Illinois in 1849, with his family, settling where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 240 acres. His wife was Jecoliah Cresse, of his native county. They were married in November, 1840. She died in July, 1875, leaving a family of five—Philip, Judith, Margaret, Anthony and Charles M.

SAMUEL W. CALDWELL, farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born in Green Co., Ky., Jan. 13, 1817; son of John and Elizabeth (Conover) Caldwell; in 1822, his father died, and his mother and her five children moved into Adair Co., where they

resided until 1829, when they came to what is now Menard Co., Ill., locating at Clary's Grove, where his mother died in 1855; only three of the family are now living—Samuel W. (the subject of this sketch), Mrs. Eveline Wyatt, of Tallula, and Mrs. Lydia A. Wright, of Cass Co. Mr. Caldwell married Miss Martha A. Bright, April 4, 1839; she was born in Christian Co., Ky., March 14, 1817; they settled where they now reside shortly after marrying, at which time this was but a wild and desolate country; the trials and hardships of a pioneer life are yet fresh in their memory; they began in life together, with willing hands and determined minds, but no means; their honeymoon was spent quite differently from the custom of the present day; they set out on a wedding trip from Clary's Grove to where they now live, and together built their first house, which was a log cabin, 12x14; it was completed the same week, and they settled in their new cabin home with a happiness not surpassed in any home; with industry and perseverance, they have gradually built themselves up to their present high standing; after assisting their children to property, they yet have 106 acres of land, and one of the finest farm residences in Menard Co.; they are the parents of seven children, three only of whom are now living, viz.—Mary M. (now Mrs. G. E. Boston, of Morgan Co.), Winfield S. and James E.; the two latter remain upon the old homestead; as a family, they are highly respected.

GEORGE W. CODINGTON, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of Joseph and Jane E. (Leeper) Codington; was born where he now lives Oct. 11, 1831, upon the old homestead where his parents settled in 1831. They came from Barren Co., Ky.; they raised a family of eight children, and improved a large tract of land; they were industrious, well-to-do and much-respected citizens. They died and are buried upon the homestead farm. His father died April 13, 1863, at the age of 70, and his mother, June 12, 1866. They left a good property to their children. The subject of this sketch owns 312 acres of the old farm. He married Miss Mary A., daughter of George G. and Elizabeth (Clark) Waring, Nov. 26, 1868. She was born July 3, 1846; they have two children—George H. and Amanda F.

JOHN A. DINKEL; P. O. Tallula; was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 19, 1838; son of Philip and Catharine (Spingler) Dinkel; was brought to this country by his parents in 1847, coming directly to Springfield, Ill., and locating upon a farm where he was raised and schooled, and where his father raised a family of five children. His father died there in August, 1857, and there his mother still survives. The subject of this sketch entered the army with the 10th I. V. Cav., and served three years and three months. He participated in a number of engagements and skirmishes, escaping without injury. After the war, he returned and engaged in the cabinet business, which he has since followed. He married Miss Elizabeth Stahl, of Springfield, May 13, 1865; she was born March 26, 1847. They removed to Tallula in September, 1869, and became manufacturer and dealer in furniture and undertaking, which he has since continued. They are the parents of six children—Elizabeth, born Sept. 13, 1867; Sophia, May 13, 1870, died Dec. 31, 1874; John, born Aug. 31, 1872; Frederick, June 4, 1875; George S. and William W., born Oct. 3, 1878; William W. died July 29, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Dinkel are members of the Baptist Church.

ISRAEL FROGLEY, farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born near Oxfordshire, England, July 25, 1819; son of Israel and Elizabeth (Phillips) Frogley. He is the second of a family of six, and came to this country in 1840, and remained in the Eastern States until 1856, when he and family came to Illinois, locating in Menard Co.; in 1861, he bought his present home farm, locating upon it in 1862. He now owns 358 acres of land, with fine farm improvements, the result of his own energy. His first wife was Miss Susan Blinko, of England. They were married March 27, 1850; she died in 1851, leaving one child—John B. His present wife was Miss Susan McArd, of the city of Brooklyn. They were married Dec. 26, 1854, and have raised a family of six children—Israel, George, William (deceased), Elizabeth, Amelia, Mary E.

WILLIAM G. GREENE, farmer and banker, Tallula; son of William and Elizabeth (Graham) Greene, who were of English descent. His grandfather, Jarvis Greene, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, emigrating there from North Carolina

while the country was yet a wilderness; he was killed by the Indians during the battle of Blue Lick, in August, 1781. It was in a fort at Bryant Station, erected by Daniel Boone as a protection against Indians, that William Greene, father of the subject of this sketch, was born; his early life was spent in the Kentucky wilds, and at the age of 21, he married, remaining in Kentucky some ten years, then removed to Overton, Tenn., and engaged in farming, locating on the Cumberland, near the mouth of Obeys River. It was at this place that William G. Greene was born, Jan. 27, 1812. His father remained about fifteen years in Tennessee. At that time, the tide of emigration was turned toward the fertile and beautiful lands of Illinois, and Mr. Greene resolved to try his fortune in the new country; the farm was accordingly disposed of, a few household goods and other articles were packed together in a wagon, and the family, the younger members in the rude conveyance and the older boys trudging along on foot, started on their northward journey. The region to which they were directing their steps was not yet known by the name of Illinois. The French settlers of St. Louis had bestowed upon it the name of St. Gamil, and Sangama, Sangamon and Sangamon were variations of this. The family reached a point in what is now Menard Co., near where Talluka now stands, and there settled and purchased from one Royal Potter a farm. This spot was afterward the residence of the elder Mr. and Mrs. Greene until their deaths. William was a boy of 9 when the family made Illinois their home, thenceforth his history was closely identified with that of the Prairie State. His early education was such as the rude advantages of a community destitute of any system of public instruction could furnish. The first school he attended was kept in a log schoolhouse, built by the combined efforts of the neighborhood; it stood on Rock Creek, and the school was taught by a man named Compton. He afterward was a pupil of T. M. Fletcher, one of the pioneer teachers in that section of the State, who taught under the old shed of a band-mill. But though the facilities for obtaining an education were necessarily very restricted to the active mind of young Greene they were enough to form the basis of a sound and substantial education, studying as he did in the summer, under the shade of the wildwood, and in winter, by the flickering light of the back-log fire. The house of Greene's father was within a few miles of Salem, and when Abraham Lincoln made that his home in 1831, Greene became one of his acquaintances and a friendship was formed that lasted till the death of the latter. Lincoln was then 21 and Greene three years younger, but, as far as education was concerned, the latter had the advantage, and from him Lincoln learned his first lesson in English grammar. In 1832, Greene laid aside his studies and enlisted in the Black Hawk war. Lincoln was chosen Captain of the company raised at Salem. They served their country for twenty days, but they were days characterized by hardship rather than glory. It was in 1832, when Mr. Greene was 20, that he entered into his first speculation, which deserves mention, not only on account of its success as a first business venture, but by reason of its historical association with Lincoln, the incident being mentioned in detail by Holland in his life of Abraham Lincoln and by other biographers of the distinguished President. A man named Reuben Radford kept a small store in New Salem, the "Clary's Grove Boys," an organized band of desperadoes and a terror to the community, often visited the village and kept Radford in constant alarm. He had kept the place two or three weeks, when one night he went over to his brother-in-law's, a few miles away, and left a younger brother, Jackson Radford, in charge, instructing him if the "Clary's Grove Boys" came, not to let them have but two glasses of whisky apiece. That very night they came; they were refused the whisky and thereupon turned young Radford out and helped themselves. Before they dispersed, the store was pretty well torn out and the contents lay in a confused mass on the floor. It happened the next morning Greene had started before daylight, with a bag of corn before him on a horse, to the old mill, just below Salem, in order to be first with his turn. Just before reaching Salem, he was passed by a man riding rapidly on horseback; it was Radford, who had heard of the fate of his grocery and was galloping to the scene. Greene arrived on the spot a moment after Radford, just in time to hear him exclaim, "I'll sell this to the first man that makes me an offer." Greene rode up to the solitary window and sticking in his

head, and taking a hasty glance at the state of affairs, said, "I'll give you $400 for it." The offer was at once accepted, with the understanding that the purchaser should have six months in which to make payment. Greene met Lincoln a short distance from the store and the latter proposed to go over and take an inventory of the contents; this was done when the value was found to amount to over $800. The same day, he sold the store to Lincoln and a man named Berry; they taking Greene's place on the note for $400 and giving him, in addition, $265 in money and a fine horse, saddle and bridle, belonging to Berry. Radford would not consent to the arrangement about the note unless Greene became their security, to which at last he agreed. The business soon went to pieces. Greene assisted Lincoln to close up the store and then, as surety, was compelled to pay the note of $400 to Radford. Thus Lincoln became indebted to Greene for that amount. In their conversation, this was invariably humorously alluded to as the "National Debt." Six years later, when Mr. Greene had removed to Tennessee, and Lincoln had become a lawyer in Springfield, the latter wrote him, stating that he was ready to discharge the liabilities of himself and former partner to the utmost farthing. The friendship between Greene and Lincoln was never interrupted. Horse-racing was then one of the amusements common in the vicinity of Salem and Lincoln was frequently selected as judge in these races. The honesty of his decisions gained for him the soubriquet of "Honest Abe," in bestowing which upon him Mr. Greene bore his part. In 1833, Mr. Greene became a student of the Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Leaving home with $20 in his pocket and a homespun suit of clothes on his back, he determined to have an education if energy and economy could carry him through. He entered the industrial department, where students were paid 8 to 10 cents per hour for their labor. Here began a course of unflagging industry, which was increased rather than diminished through the three years' course at this institution, and in which was laid the solid foundation of a liberal education. He worked every hour of the day not occupied by recitations and pursued his studies far into the night; for Saturday's work he would receive seventy-five cents; he prepared his own food, which cost him thirty-five cents per week. He was not long in attracting the attention of Dr. Edward Beecher, then President of the school. His perfect lessons, his happy faculty of making clear the most puzzling problems and his wonderful industry during working-hours, caused Dr. Beecher to interview him on several occasions for the purpose of having him enter the theological course, Beecher and Sturtevant promising to furnish him means to take him through to graduation; but he told them that the Lord had never called him to preach and, moreover, he believed that in his case a self-earned education was essential to after success. He aimed to clear a little more money every day than he spent, and so well had he employed his time that when he left school, at the end of three years, he had two good suits of store clothes, eighty acres of land that he had entered and $60 in money, $40 more than he had left home with. Richard Yates was a student in the institution at the same time, and a lasting friendship was formed between the two. On one occasion, while Yates was a guest of Greene's during a vacation, the latter took him up to Salem to make him acquainted with Lincoln. They found him flat on his back on a cellar door, reading a newspaper. Greene introduced the two, and thus the great War Governor of Illinois and the great War President began their acquaintance. At the conclusion of his college course, Mr. Greene went to Kentucky, near Danville, where he first became a private tutor in the family of Mr. George Carpenter, a prominent man of the neighborhood. He also taught a Grammar School by lectures for a time with great success, and then went to Tennessee and took up his residence in White Co. in the central part of the State. He here became Principal of the Priestley Academy. It was during his residence here that he became acquainted with the lady who is now his estimable wife, her maiden name was Louisa H. White, she was the daughter of Woodson P. and Nancy White; her father was one of the first citizens of the county, and for several terms was a Representative in the State Legislature. Their marriage was celebrated March 31, 1837; Mr. Greene was 25 and she 17 years of age. He continued to teach school for a few months after his marriage and then returned to

Illinois, remaining eighteen months; then again returned to Tennessee, and was appointed Deputy County Sheriff. In 1842, he removed to Mississippi and settled at Aberdeen, but, on account of the unhealthy climate, he resided there but six months and then removed to Memphis, where, on a capital of a little more than $100, he started a grocery and provision store. The two and a half years of his residence in Memphis were occupied with this and other business operations in which he met with favorable results and acquired a considerable amount of property. In the spring of 1845, he returned to Illinois with his family, now consisting of wife and three children, each of whom were born in different States. He purchased a farm in Mason Co., on Quiver Creek, and began operations as a general land dealer and farmer, in both of which he was very successful. He sold his property in Mason Co. in 1853, and purchased the farm near Tallula on which he has ever since resided. Here he engaged largely in farming and stock-dealing, meeting with a success similar to that which has characterized almost every enterprise in which he has engaged. He has always farmed on the principle that there are two ways of doing a thing. As he says himself: "Everything has two ends —a right end and a wrong end. If you begin at the wrong end everything will go wrong; if you begin at the right end, the seasons, the elements, all Nature, become your helpers. Every farmer should become rich if he works in harmony with Nature. I court her with all the devotion a young husband brings to his bride. Nature is not a slave; she is a friend and an ally." In addition to agriculture, his attention of late years has been directed in other channels. He has largely assisted in the development of the railroad system of the State. He was one of the original Directors of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad, which has since become incorporated with the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He was interested in building up several towns along the line; Mason City is one of these; Greenview has its name from him, and he was one of the original founders of Tallula. His keen business foresight brought him in possession of several town sites along the route of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and afterward, when the towns became built up, he was enabled to realize a handsome return from his investments. The Jacksonville Division was in a very precarious condition at the conclusion of Yates' administration as President; the whole enterprise, indeed, was in serious danger of a collapse. Mr. Greene was at that time one of the Directors, and at the earnest solicitation of his colleagues, particularly Yates himself, consented to assume for a time the Presidency. The energy and business sagacity which he brought to his duties, were effectual in placing the road on a firmer basis than ever before known. The company was saved from bankruptcy, and the judgment of the other directors thoroughly justified in assigning him the task. He was active in obtaining the charter of the Springfield & North Western Railroad, was one of the original Board of Directors and its first President. It was largely through his energy that subscriptions for the building of the road were obtained and a part of the road constructed. Upon the road passing into the possession of the present lessee, Mr. Greene retired from the management. Mr. Greene has never divided his forces but has given his energies supremely to business. When Mr. Greene had decided on his life course, he threw overboard the solicitations of Lincoln and Yates and set himself to work at his chosen calling. He, however, played an important part privately in one political campaign — that part was not as a politician but as a friend. In 1859, Richard Yates was an aspirant for the Governorship of Illinois; but Leonard Swett seemingly stood an equal chance for the nomination. The canvass prior to the Convention was carried on with great warmth and Yates was fearful of the result. Lincoln had established himself at Springfield and, in his recent debates with Douglas, had earned a national reputation. As the Convention day drew near, Yates felt that he must make a friend of Lincoln and decided that their old companion Greene was able to manipulate the matter to the satisfaction of both; accordingly, Yates came to see Greene and told him he was certain of the nomination provided Lincoln could be induced to "lean" to his side; moreover, that Lincoln stood a favorable chance for the Republican nomination for President and he asked Greene to interest Lincoln in his favor in the race for Governor. In return, Yates would use his influence to bring Lincoln into prominence as a candidate for the

Presidency in 1860. Mr. Greene assented to the arrangement; they rode over to Springfield and once more the three, who had made acquaintance at Salem a quarter of a century before, stood together. Their circumstances had greatly changed since their first meeting; one had become an active member of Congress and now, with high hopes, was looking forward to the gubernatorial chair; his college friend, aided only by his energy and shrewdness, had hewn his way through obstacles, before which others would have retreated, and raised himself to wealth and prominence; the third was rapidly growing into fame as a statesman. Little did any of them think what tremendous issues were gathering around the path of one of that trio. Greene and Lincoln retired to the consultation room of the office; there Greene unfolded to Lincoln the desire of Yates for his support. There had been a coolness between the two for some years, and Lincoln was glad of an opportunity to lay the Christian's coal of fire on the head of Yates. Greene next broached the Presidential matter; he showed Lincoln the feasibility of his aspirations, and revealed the plan of introducing him to the East: Yates would write Congressman George Briggs a letter and have him work up a call from the New York Central Committee for Lincoln to deliver an address on the political condition of the country at the Cooper Union. "In fact, Abe," continued Greene, "Dick considers your destiny and his linked together, and that letter is now on its way to New York." Yates was nominated and elected; Lincoln was invited to New York, and, in the following May, received the Presidential nomination. Mr. Greene voted for Yates for Governor in 1859 and Lincoln for President in 1860. When the rebellion broke out, his sympathies were warmly enlisted in support of the Administration, and Central Illinois knew no stronger Union man than William G. Greene. Three of his sons enlisted in the army and fought during the war. When, at the darkest hour of the struggle, the Government called for money, with a firm confidence in the result which never forsook him, he did not hesitate to do what he could to furnish the Government with means to carry on its work. Upon the passage of the internal revenue law, considerable trouble was apprehended from its working in the Ninth Illinois District, in which Menard Co. was embraced. President Lincoln selected his old friend Greene as the man above all others to put the law in successful operation in the district. With some reluctance he accepted the appointment, but, after the work of collecting the revenue was thoroughly organized and the danger of conflict between the authorities and the people had passed, the office was resigned. His friendship with President Lincoln was still maintained and he was frequently his guest at Washington, where he always met with a cordial greeting. The President relied much on his judgment in giving correct statements of the condition of popular sentiment throughout the country in regard to the war. In his own section, his assistance was important in preventing threatened collisions between agents of the Government and parties disaffected with war measures. His influence was always sought by aspirants throughout the State for political appointments at the hands of the President. He continued an earnest supporter of the Administration while Lincoln remained in office, and, when at last the hand of the assassin finished the work of the people's President, just as he had brought the country safely through the horrors of a civil war, none mourned more sincerely over his untimely grave or lavished richer honors on his memory than his old-time friend, William G. Greene. Mr. Greene has been closely identified with business enterprises near his home, and his energy and capacity have done much toward the development of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the county. In connection with Mr. J. A. Brahm, in September, 1866, he established at Petersburg the first bank in Menard Co., known as the Banking House of Brahm & Greene; he also owns the South Valley Coal Shaft, of Petersburg, and is one of the principal parties who have brought to their present successful operation the woolen-mills of the same place. In the town of Petersburg he has ever taken a deep interest, maintaining that it should be made the manufacturing center for which its natural advantages adapt it. The growth of the town has afforded him peculiar gratification. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have had nine children, six of whom are now living, who bid fair to become worthy citizens of this or any other community in which they may ultimately locate. The only daughter, Miss Katie, has just completed a classical

education at Stuttgart, Germany, where she has been for the last three years. Well may Mr. and Mrs. Greene be proud of their only daughter, for beyond a doubt she is the most accomplished lady of Central Illinois. We see in the life of William G. Greene, a boy in the early times of Illinois, with very little aid from parents or any other source, pursuing a life of honest industry, using his time to the best advantage, dutifully aiding his parents in making their settlements in the new country, and educating himself and making and saving money and property at the same time. We find him going to mill mounted upon the back of one of his father's sturdy farm horses, buying for a mere nominal sum, of a man in despair, his store rifled by roughs, and selling it the same day at an advance of several hundred dollars to Abraham Lincoln, the future President, then a young man; we next see him at Illinois College, working his way, keeping up with his classes and saving money; and now, a man honored and still in the vigor of his old age, a very wealthy farmer and banker, in his quiet and beautiful home, surrounded by his noble family. He is public spirited and liberal, and a devoted Christian. Few men there are who can look back over their past life with more satisfaction than Mr. Greene, who now in his ripe old age lives to see the usefulness and prosperity of his children, who look to their parents with honor and pride, as they have lived a noble life and climbed up from poverty, until now possessed of property valued at $600,000.

J. G. GREENE, farmer; P. O. Tallula. Among the prominent pioneers of Menard Co., none are better known than W. G. and J. G. Greene, who began without means and built themselves up a large property, and have done much for the development of the county. J. G. was born in Overton Co., Tenn., Dec. 14, 1820; son of William and Elizabeth (Graham) Greene, who were among the early settlers of Menard County, of whom further mention is made in another part of this work. J. G. has been one of the successful stock-dealers of this section, and a model farmer. He owns a beautiful residence, and a farm of 325 acres, adjoining the town of Tallula. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Green) Watkins, they were married, Aug. 14, 1845; she was born in this county Jan. 26, 1825. They have seven children living—Nancy, now Mrs. George Storey, born July 5, 1846; Frances, now Mrs. George Spears born Jan. 18, 1849; Annie, now Mrs. Albert Ayers, born Aug. 28, 1850; Joseph W., Sept. 7, 1852; Woodson, Aug. 8, 1854; Maria, now Mrs. Edward Henderson born Jan. 7, 1857; Alexander, Aug. 19, 1863. They are educating their children. He has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the good of the county in which he has lived.

W. P. HENDERSON, farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Sept. 27, 1833, son of Aaron and Sarah (Boles) Henderson, who were Virginians; they settled in Morgan Co., Ill., in 1831, where he died in October, 1844, and she still resides upon the old homestead, where the subject of this sketch was born and raised. He farmed the homestead farm until 1867, when he settled upon his present farm, consisting of 154 acres of fine land. He was married to Miss Mary A. McFillin of Morgan Co., in September, 1859. They have a family of seven children—Elizabeth A., James A., Ezra B., Charles W., Mary E., Laura E., and Emma C.

SOMERS HEWITT, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of Isula and Sarah (Whitaker) Hewitt; was born in Cape May Co., N. J., May 23, 1825; he spent nine fifteen years as a sailor, going to sea at the early age of 9 years. In 1847, he married Miss Abigail Hand, of his native county, and, in 1849, came with his parents to Menard Co.; remaining but a short time, then returned and took to the sea again, until 1855, when he, with his family, came to Menard Co., and located, engaging in agricultural pursuits. His wife died in 1858, leaving three children. Oct. 26, 1863, he married Mrs. Maria Brisby, of Cass Co., by whom he has four children. Mr. Hewitt has accumulated a good property and owns 240 acres of fine land, with good buildings. He has for many years been a zealous worker in the M. E. Church.

ISULA HEWITT, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of Isula and Sarah (Whitaker) Hewitt; born in Cape May Co., N. J., Feb. 13, 1831; came to Illinois with his parents in 1849; in 1852, he emigrated to California, being seven months on the journey; while

there, he engaged in mining, and remained until the spring of 1858; he then returned home and began school at Lebanon, St. Clair Co.; here he obtained a good business education; in 1861, he again crossed the plains; engaged in freighting to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, until 1865; then he returned to San Francisco, and thence home; in 1866, he began in the stock trade through the Western States, principally in Kansas, in which he continued until 1873. He married Miss Mary C. Willis Nov. 6, 1873; she was born in Circleville, Ohio, May 28, 1846; they have an adopted child — William O. Mr. Hewitt is a well-to-do farmer, and owns 160 acres of fine land.

H. H. IRWIN, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of Hugh B. and Priscilla (Kyle) Irwin; he was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., May 8, 1844; his parents were among the early settlers of Sangamon Co.; they came to Menard Co. in 1846; here Henry H. has since lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is now one of the well-to-do, enterprising farmers of Menard Co. He entered the army in 1862, with the 114th I. V. I., and participated in many heavy battles and skirmishes of the war, serving three years, and escaped uninjured. After the war, he returned and resumed farming. Oct. 21, 1868, he married Miss Frances E. Primm, of this county; she died Oct. 12, 1873, leaving one child—Elenora, and, Feb. 10, 1875, he married Sylvia A. Houghton; she died May 6, 1877.

COL. JAMES W. JUDY, dealer in stock, Tallula; was born in Clark Co., Ky., May 8, 1822, and, at the age of 14, his parents removed to Montgomery Co., where James spent his early life upon a farm; he began for himself at the age of 21, he came to Menard Co., Ill., in 1851, and began farming; Aug. 24, 1854, he made his first short-horn sale, which was for the late Judge Stephen Dunlap, of Morgan Co.; here he displayed a talent in that direction which surpassed all other salesmen and he was frequently called upon to make sales in different parts of the State; his reputation as a short-horn auctioneer began in 1854, and has increased from that to the present time, and is not confined to this State, but extends from the far East to the far West, and now he enjoys the reputation of being the leading short-horn salesman of the United States; his reputation is the result of many years' study and practice, through which he has amassed a large property; his home farm consists of 565 acres, and is one of the finest places in Central Illinois. During the late war, he organized a company at Tallula, and was made Captain, and removed to Camp Butler, Ill., where he organized the 114th I. V. I., and was elected Colonel without opposition, and entered the army in 1862, serving one year, during which time he participated in a number of battles, including siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, and many skirmishes; his family needing his closest attention on account of sickness, he was compelled to resign. His wife is Catharine A., daughter of James W. and Emma (Hathaway) Simpson; they were married March 23, 1851; they are the parents of six children, two only of whom are living; Mrs. Judy was brought to Illinois when but 8 months old, by her parents, who settled and passed their lives upon the old homestead farm, which is now a part of the Judy place.

E. T. METCALF, physician, Tallula, was born in Macoupin Co., Ill., July 27, 1843; son of Dr. J. M. Metcalf, he spent his boyhood days with his parents, and was educated at Waverly; he enlisted in the army in 1862, with the 101st I. V. I., Co. G, after the service of about eight months, his health became so impaired that he was discharged, after which, he returned and took up the study of medicine under Dr. J. Minor, of Waverly. Sept. 14, 1864, he married Miss Chattie Burnett, of Waverly, and, in the winter of 1864-65, he attended Rush Medical College; he located in Tallula in 1867, and began the practice of his profession; they are parents of four children, viz.: Daisy B. (deceased), Milton, Anna B. and George O.

JONATHAN NOTTINGHAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Pleasant Plains; son of Jonathan and Sophia (Eldridge) Nottingham; he was born in Cape May Co., N. J., Sept. 25, 1808, where he was raised and schooled. In 1831, he married Miss Hannah Smith, of his native county; they came to Illinois in 1837, locating in Sangamon Co., and, with energy, they set out to prepare a home; they bought a small farm, which he afterward sold, and in 1840 settled upon the farm where he now lives; he

has been one of the most industrious farmers of the county; is now considered one of the solid men of Sangamon Co.; he has been enterprising, always assisting in all matters pertaining to the general good of the community. His wife died July 19, 1850, leaving eleven children, viz., Reuben L. (who died in the late war), John, Abijah S., Franklin F., Rachel M. (now Mrs. Reuben Corson), Almarine T., Clark, James S., Jane M. (now Mrs. Henry Hoff), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Alexander Higgins), and Charles W. Mr. Nottingham married his present wife Aug. 29, 1852; she was Mrs. Mary A. Townsend, formerly of his native county; his home farm consists of 600 acres of as fine land as may be found in the county; he has been an active worker in the M. E. Church for many years.

C. M. ROBERTSON, physician, Tallula; was born in Logan Co., Ky., June 10, 1821; the son of Martin and Sarah (Morton) Robertson, who were of Scotch and English origin, and located in Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., in 1827; his mother died while he was quite young; his father was educated for the practice of law, but had a greater inclination toward mercantile life, which he followed through life; he was one of the first merchants of Schuyler Co., where he did business as early as 1828, at Rushville; he died in April, 1849, at the age of 74 years. The subject of this sketch removed to Woodford Co., Ky., in 1844, where he began the study of medicine under his brother, a practicing physician of that county, continuing there until 1845, when he took up his study with his brother, a physician at Rocheport, Mo.; he began the practice of his profession in Cass Co., Ill., where he practiced until 1850, when he came to Menard Co., settling at what was known as Robinson's Mill; in 1857, he removed to Plattsburg, Mo., where he remained until the fall of 1859, when he came and located in Tallula, where he has since lived, devoting his time and attention to his practice, except four years, beginning in 1869, during which time he served as County Judge of Menard Co. He is a man of fine social qualities and acknowledged ability. His wife was Salina E. Harris, of Menard Co.; they were married May 20, 1847; they have a promising family of six children, viz., William, Edward D., Henry C., Mary E., Thomas M. and Sarah I.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of Daniel and Mary (Bright) Richardson, who came to Morgan Co., Ill., in an early day. They were married in Cass Co., but located in Morgan, where they lived a long and useful life, raising a family of six—John B. (the subject of this sketch), William H., Henry F., Thomas C., James L. and Fannie; their parents died in Morgan Co., Ill.; their mother passed away in March, 1865, and their father, Nov. 15, 1868; they were beloved by friends and relatives, and respected by all who knew them; they left a good property to their family, who located in Menard Co., Ill., in 1870 and 1871.

GEORGE H. SANFORD, physician, Tallula; was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1838, and was raised upon a farm, receiving a good common schooling; during his early life, he had a great desire to become a physician, and, in the spring of 1862, he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Neff, of Lima, Ohio. He enlisted in the army Aug. 30, 1862, and, August 31, he married Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Rev. Warren Nichols, of Lima, Ohio; on the 1st of September, he started for the front; he participated in a number of battles and skirmishes, serving to the close of the war, after which he returned and resumed his study of medicine, entering the Medical Department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor; he graduated March 25, 1868; he then came to Illinois, locating at Franklin, and there began the practice of his profession, he came to Tallula in 1870, and began practice; he is a well-read physician, and has met with good success. He has two children—Frederick W. and Wilbert H.

JOHN Q. SPEARS, merchant and farmer, P. O. Tallula; son of George and Maria W. (Blankenship) Spears, prominent pioneers of this county; born Nov. 28, 1828, upon the old homestead where his father now lives; his early life was that of a farmer's son; he attended the common schools, and, late in life, through observation and experience, acquired a good business education; he has made this his home and followed agricultural pursuits thus far through life; when he began in life for himself, his father gave him a farm, and he has added to this until, to-day, he is considered one of

the solid men of Menard Co.; he owns 1,176 acres, and much other property; he is a man of public spirit and benevolence. He has twice married—first, to Miss Susan J., daughter of Jacob Merrill, May 2, 1854; she died Dec. 16, 1873, leaving three children—William H., born June 20, 1859; James J., Feb. 27, 1861, and Charles G., July 6, 1869; Mr. Spears married his present wife, Martha R., daughter of John L. and Mary L. (Hawks) Turner, of Mason Co., Dec. 2, 1875; she was born Oct. 16, 1837. Mr. Spears is now engaged in mercantile and grain business, and in this, also, is quite successful.

GEORGE SPEARS, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of George and Mary (Neely) Spears; was born in Green Co., Ky., March 9, 1805, where his parents settled in an early day, and improved a large tract of land; George was raised upon a farm, and received a good common schooling. Aug. 19, 1824, he married Miss Maria W., daughter of James and Mary (Stringer) Blankenskip, in the following September; came to Illinois with his parents, locating where George now lives, buying a large tract of land. His father died here April 16, 1838, at the ripe old age of 74, his mother surviving until Jan. 26, 1852, when she finished a useful career of 96 years. The subject of this sketch has bought and improved a large tract of land—some three thousand acres; he burned the brick and built his present residence in 1829, in which he has since resided; at that time, this was the second brick building in the territory which now constitutes Sangamon, Menard, Mason, Logan and part of Cass Cos.; here Mr. Spears has lived a long and prosperous life, and raised a family of five—Mary C. (now Mrs. Wm. T. Beckman), William N. (deceased), John Q., Henry C. (deceased) and Elizabeth F. (now Mrs. George C. Spears). Mr. and Mrs. Spears celebrated their golden wedding Aug. 19, 1874, with a large attendance of the pioneers, friends and relatives. Mrs. Spears died June 23, 1878, beloved by friends and relatives, and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Spears still owns a large tract of land, and resides upon the homestead where he has lived for upward of half a century; he is yet hale and hearty, and lives to see the usefulness and prosperity of his children.

GEORGE C. SPEARS, farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born in Green Co., Ky., April 18, 1822, and is the son of Jacob and Letitia S. (Ewing) Spears; during his early life he obtained a good common schooling; he left his Kentucky home in 1843 and removed to Missouri; during the Mexican war he, with a brother, enlisted and served under Col. Doniphan; they participated in many skirmishes, during one of which his brother was killed; George C. served one year, after which he returned to Missouri. He came to this county in 1849, and, Dec. 20, 1849, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Spears, Esq.; they have a family of six, viz., William B., born Sept. 17, 1850; Maria L., Nov. 11, 1853; Yates, Oct. 30, 1859; Henrietta, Feb. 15, 1863; George W., May 1, 1869, and Pauline B., Oct. 30, 1870. Mr. Spears is giving his family a good education. He has improved a fine farm, which consists of 320 acres, situated in the immediate vicinity of the pleasant village of Tallula.

R. B. THROPP, nurseryman; P. O. Tallula; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., June 10, 1842, and was brought to Illinois by his parents in 1844, locating in Richland Co., where he was raised and schooled till 1851, when they removed to Lynn Co., Iowa, to avail themselves of better school advantages; he there attended the Western College, (at Western), where he graduated in 1855; in 1856, the family returned to Richland Co., and he came to Tallula and engaged in mercantile business, which he continued until 1862, when he enlisted with the 114th I. V. I.; he participated in many of the most severe battles of the war; was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Guntown, Miss., and lay a prisoner for eleven months; after the war, he returned to Tallula and embarked in the mercantile business, and, in 1870, he became a partner in the Tallula Nursery and became sole proprietor in 1875; in 1878, he sold out his mercantile business and has since given his time and attention to the nursery, which is the only one worthy of mention in the county; he makes a specialty of small fruits and shrubbery, of which he has a fine assortment; the grounds are situated half a mile from the village of Tallula. His wife was Miss Clementine Jones; they were married Nov. 30, 1866; she is a native of Kentucky; they have a family of four children.

CAPT. C. B. THACHER, Justice of the Peace, Tallula; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 22, 1836; son of Simeon and Elizabeth (McClean) Thacher; he was taken by his parents to Victoria Co., Canada, where he was raised and schooled, and, at the early age of 14, he began for himself, learning the trade of a carpenter and joiner; in 1857, he returned to New York, locating near Buffalo, and there followed his trade; he came to Menard Co., Ill., in June, 1858, and, for many years, followed contracting and building in Menard and Cass Counties, and many fine buildings stand as monuments of his workmanship; he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, in 1862, with the 124th I. V. I., serving nearly four years, and was promoted to the office of Captain; after the war, he located at Tallula, where he has since lived a well-to-do citizen; he has served as Justice of the Peace since 1868; in 1875, he began to prospect for coal, and was instrumental in opening the Tallula coal shaft; he is enterprising, public spirited and benevolent. He married Miss Mary J. White, in February, 1869, the daughter of Robert C. White, a prominent pioneer of this county; they have two children living—Bertha and Edna.

F. S. THRAPP, druggist, Tallula; was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1835, son of Bennett S. and Ann (Stewart) Thrapp; he was brought to Illinois in 1840 by his parents, locating in Richland Co.; thence to Menard Co. in 1853; Mr. Thrapp received a good common schooling and began as a dry-goods clerk; in 1857, he began in mercantile business on his own account; he established the first store of Tallula and has operated in mercantile life ever since; he is a man of fine social qualities and good business ability, always interesting himself in all matters pertaining to the good of the community. He has twice married, first to Emily A., daughter of William Smeadley, a prominent pioneer of Menard Co., Dec. 9, 1855; she died April 22, 1877, leaving two children—Martha Etta and Anna E. His present wife is Anna R., daughter of Rev. F. R. Holland, of Hope, Ind.; they were married Dec. 26, 1878.

ALBERT VON HUGEL, farmer; P. O. Tallula; was born in Hanover, Germany, May 30, 1820, he came to this country in 1853, locating in Menard Co., Ill., he began as a farm laborer, and, by economy and industry, saved up some money and bought a farm near Salem, which he improved, and, in 1869, sold it and removed to Tallula, where he rented a farm for a time; he bought his present farm in 1872. He has twice married; first to Miss Rachel Rayman in January, 1857; she died in July, 1869, having two children—Mary and Matie; and, in December, 1871, he married Mrs. H. Spolda, of Springfield. They are enterprising and among the well-to-do citizens of the county.

GEORGE B. WELSH, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Tallula, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, April 1, 1838, and was brought by his parents to Upper Canada, near Toronto, in 1849; his parents were John and Joanna (Baxter) Welsh. He was married, while in Canada, to Miss Catharine Miller April 15, 1859, they came to Illinois in 1863, settling near where he now resides; he has by industry and economy accumulated a fine property; he owns 300 acres of well-improved land; they have a family of seven children—John, Jennie, Gains, George, Herbert, Christina and May. Mr. Welsh has always interested himself in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he has lived and is a much respected citizen.

MICHAEL WITTINGER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Tallula, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 14, 1823, he came to this country in 1842, locating in Cass Co., where he began as a farm laborer; in 1849, he, like many others, was taken with the California fever and left for the gold fields; he spent some four or five months in mining and was quite successful; he returned and bought a piece of land and engaged in farming, where he now resides; he now owns 360 acres of fine land; he is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He married Miss Anna Heabig, of Cass Co., Ill., Nov. 2, 1865; she was born in Hessen, Germany, Nov. 12, 1840, they have four children—Amelia E., Anna K., Rosa M. and Julia S.

J. F. WATHEN, merchant and hotel keeper, Tallula; the first thing to point out to the traveling public is a place at which to stop and satisfactorily replenish the wants of the inner man, and this can truthfully be said of the Wathen House, which is new

and elegantly furnished, and the table well supplied with delicacies. Mr. and Mrs. Wathen take pleasure in supplying the wants of guests, and making everything appear homelike and pleasant. Mr. Wathen was born in Shawneetown, Ill., June 18, 1838, and is a self-made, practical business man; he was thrown upon his own resources without parental care and advice at the early age of 12 years; he came to Menard Co., Ill., in 1851, and engaged as a farm laborer for a time; then, in 1854 he removed to Peoria, where he served a regular apprenticeship at the trade of a tinner, he saved up a little money, and, in 1860, came to Tallula and opened a small tin-shop, and Dec. 2, 1860, married Miss Nancy A., daughter of Lewis and Martha A. Martin, who were early settlers of this county; she was born in this county July 3, 1840; in 1862, he enlisted with the 114th Ill. V. I.; he served in the army some three years, during which time he participated in many of the most severe battles and sieges of the war; was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, which disabled him for a short time; after the war he returned to Tallula and re-opened his stove and tin-shop. Mrs. Wathen, being of an industrious turn of mind, desiring to assist in accumulating property, for a time opened a small millinery store, and from that to the present time they have worked with that energy and industry which is sure to be crowned with success in due time, and to-day Mr. Wathen is one of the leading merchants of the county; they have one child, promising daughter of 12 years.

ATHENS PRECINCT.

W. B. AYERS, Athens; son of Joseph B. and Catharine (Hall) Ayers, who were among the early settlers of Menard Co., and have lived to see the change from a wild to a thickly settled country, and have been workers in all matters pertaining to the good of the community; the subject of this sketch was born in this county Sept. 29, 1842; he had good school advantages, and obtained a good English education; in 1858, he attended the North Sangamon Academy; during the late war, he served for a time with the 71st I. V. I.; after the war, he was, for a time, engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Clay Co., Ind., after which he took charge of the home farm. He was married to Miss Mary Riner, of Mason Co., Feb. 6, 1868; she died June 8, 1879, leaving three children—Etta M., Lou and Fred. Mr. Ayers is now engaged in the business of a livery, sale and feed stable, at Athens, together with the superintending of his farm, which consists of 170 acres.

MRS. ELIZABETH CANTRALL, Athens; widow of Thomas Cantrall, and daughter of William and Mary (Williams) Estill; she was born in Bath Co., Ky., Jan. 28, 1820, and came to this county at an early day. She married Mr. Cantrall June 12, 1851; he was the son of Levi and Fanny (England) Cantrall, and was born Oct. 11, 1810. He was a prominent and respected citizen in this county, and died June 22, 1856, leaving four children—Emma M., born June 12, 1849, and died April 29, 1870; wife of David Vandeventer; Robert H., born July 16, 1851; William M., April 16, 1853; Charles H., Dec. 25, 1855. William now works the home farm.

ROBERT COUNCIL, farmer; son of Hardy and Jane Council; was born in Barren Co., Ky., March 3, 1831, and was brought, while quite young, to Sangamon Co., Ill., where his father entered land, and where Robert was raised a farmer, which business he has followed thus far through life. He married Ellen, daughter of George and Maria Cresse, Sept. 22, 1863; she was born in this county April 14, 1844; her people came from New Jersey in 1839. Mr. Council is one of the well-to-do citizens of the county; has fine land, a beautiful residence; their family are as follows: John W., born Jan. 17, 1865; Herbert, May 18, 1867, and died Dec. 13, 1872; Mabel J., born May 20, 1869; Lillie M., March 24, 1871; Eddie, March 22, 1874, and died April 21, 1875; Lulu C., born April 27, 1876; Robert C., Oct. 25, 1878.

MRS. NARCISSA CANTRALL, widow of McDonald Cantrall, and daughter of Jonathan and Julia (Holland) Hedrick, was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., May 15, 1835.

She was married to Mr. McDonald Cantrall March 29, 1853; they settled where she now lives in 1854; he died Sept. 15, 1873, leaving one child, Charles, who was born Feb. 14, 1854. Mrs. Cantrall, with her son Charles, manages the farm, which consists of 444 acres. Charles is yet a young man, and is a respected citizen.

CORYDON CLARK, farmer and tile manufacturer, son of Elisha and Sarah (Gard) Clark, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1820, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1824, where they passed their latter days in Sangamon Co. He came to Menard County in 1846, where he has since lived. He married Matilda J., daughter of Abner and Jane (Overstreet) Hall. They have a family of ten living. For thirty-three years Mr. Hall has been engaged in the manufacture of brick, and for the last four years has engaged extensively in the manufacture of tile, and produces the best quality. His yards are the largest and best arranged in the county, and he manufactures upon a large scale. His tile are from seven to three in size and of fine quality. Mr. Clark is one of the enterprising, industrious and well-to-do citizens of Menard County.

JAMES M. DERRY, farmer, son of Christian and Susannah (Carnes) Derry, was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Sept. 19, 1822, and came to Illinois about 1849, locating in Springfield. He was married to Miss Cordelia A. Kalb, of Springfield, in April, 1851. She died Oct. 5, 1854, leaving two children. He married his present wife in 1861, she was Miss Martha J. Pallock, of this county. Mr. Derry located upon his present farm, in 1866, which consists of 280 acres of excellent land. Mr. and Mrs. Derry are members of the Free Methodist Church.

J. W. ESTILL, farmer, son of William and Mary (Williams) Estill, was born in Fleming Co., Ky., March 6, 1823, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1823. His father was born in Barren Co., Ky., Aug. 30, 1794, and now resides in this county at the ripe age of 85 years. His mother died Sept. 27, 1842. He is one of a family of fourteen, two of whom died in the army, in the late war, and nine are yet living. He was married to Jane E., daughter of Milo and Elizabeth A. (Telford) Wood, who came from Tennessee, and settled in Illinois in 1821. They were married Oct. 5, 1843, and have had five children, one now living, William M., born Aug. 23, 1848. Mr. Estill spent several years traveling through the west, visiting California, Oregon and Colorado, and returning in 1856, since which time he has followed farming; he is a well-to-do and respected citizen.

LEVI GIBBS, shoemaker, Athens; was born in Sussex Co., England, March 3, 1805, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Fuller) Gibbs. He came with his parents to this country in 1818, locating for a time in Delaware, thence to Maryland in 1825, and there his mother died in 1832. In 1820, Levi was bound as an apprentice to the trade of a shoemaker at Wilmington, Del. In 1839, his father with family came to Illinois, locating at Athens. His father had been an extensive powder manufacturer in England, and also in the Eastern States, and had acquired a good property, and died in 1851. Levi is one of a family of eleven, but three of whom are now living. He married Miss Anna M. Gasser of Wilmington, Del., in April, 1827. They raised two children, Mary J., now Mrs. W. O. Ward, of Clay Co., Ind., and William F., who died in the army at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1865. Mr. Gibbs is prosperous and respected.

H. C. GRAHAM, farmer; son of Peter and Mary A. (Akers) Graham; was born in Athens May 8, 1833; his parents came from the city of New York to Illinois, in 1829, and to Athens, Menard Co., in 1830, where they still live, at a combined age of 146 years. H. C. is the oldest of a family of ten, nine of whom are still living; he has followed agricultural pursuits thus far through life, except a few years of his early life, which were devoted to the trade of a carpenter. He married Miss Fanny L., daughter of Levi and Ann (Patterson) Cantrall, Jan. 6, 1856; she was born Oct. 9, 1838; they have raised a family of five—Mary A., born June 23, 1858; William H., Aug. 11, 1862; Araminta, Oct. 13, 1868; Joseph S., March 26, 1871; Carrie, Aug. 5, 1878. They settled where they now live in 1856, and have for many years been members and workers in the Athens M. E. Church. They have a fine farm of 400 acres, and a beautiful residence.

CAPT. J. A. HURT, hotel proprietor, Athens; son of James K. and Melinda (Preston) Hurt, and was born near Springfield, Ill., Dec. 22, 1829; his parents came from Warren Co., Ky., settling at his birthplace in 1828; they came to Athens, Menard Co., in 1832. His father died in June, 1851; his mother still survives, in good health, at the age of 71. Captain is the oldest of the family of twelve, eight of whom are now living. During the late war he enlisted with the 28th I. V. I., serving in this regiment about one year, as First Lieutenant, and afterward went out with the 106th I. V. I., in which he was elected Captain, which position he held nearly three years. Since the war, he has followed agricultural pursuits, together with hotel business. He was licensed an M. E. preacher, by the M. E. Church, in 1866, and has since been a faithful Christian worker. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1866, and again in 1877, which office he now holds. He is an industrious, benevolent, and a much respected citizen.

CLAIBORNE HALL, farmer and merchant, Athens; is a native of Patrick Co., Va., where he was born Sept. 5, 1819; in the 10th year of his age, with his father's family, he emigrated to Boone Co., Mo., and shortly afterward located near Athens, Menard Co., remaining here until 1843, when he removed to Iowa, and settled on the "New Purchase," there, for five years, he improved and then purchased a quarter-section of land; it was during this time that he was elected Justice of the Peace for what was known then as the "Attached Territory" of Mahaska Co. Marion Co. was organized out of that territory in 1846, Mr. Hall being elected County Surveyor. He was subsequently elected to the offices of Probate Judge, Sheriff, Recorder, Collector, and Treasurer for said county. At the close of his term of office, in 1854, he returned to farming, having purchased another farm, near Knoxville. While thus engaged, he became editor and proprietor of the *Democratic Standard*, the first Democratic paper published in that county. After a year's editorial experience, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools. Two years afterward, he removed to Knoxville, and engaged in mercantile business, continuing in this until the autumn of 1864, when he removed to Athens, his former place of abode. Since that time he has farmed, and for several years has been identified with mercantile life in Athens. In 1845, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Susan T. Duncan, daughter of Marshall Duncan, near Salisbury, who had emigrated from Kentucky at an early day. One son, Wilson B., was the only child born of this union. Susan T. died in 1850. Three years afterward, Mr. Hall married Eliza J. Olive, near Zanesville, Ohio, who also died Dec. 10, 1864. Two years later, Mr. H. was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Riggin, of this county, daughter of Harry and Miriam Riggin, both of whom emigrated to this State from Tennessee, in 1817. Mr. Hall's life has been one of varied usefulness, and he is yet an active business man, and highly esteemed citizen. Of the religious character of Mr. Hall, it may be proper to state that he has been an acceptable member of the Christian Church, since 1838, and was ordained Elder therein in 1859, and has discharged the duties of this sacred calling with faithfulness and ability.

ELIHU HALL, son of Fleming and Susanna (Tice) Hall; was born in Patrick Co., Va., June 4, 1822, and came with parents to what is now Menard Co., Ill., in 1829; they located upon the farm where Elihu now lives; his parents still live here, and their combined ages amount to 178 years; Elihu is a scientific botanist, and has devoted the principal part of twenty-five years to the study of botany and to his herbarium, and has a collection of 15,000 specimens, beyond a doubt the finest private collection in this country. He was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Brown May 10, 1871; they have three children—Una M., Julian H. and Hubert R.

J. N. HALL, farmer and one of the pioneers of the county, was born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, June 10, 1816, and was the fourth child of a family of fourteen; he came with his parents to this county in 1827, here his father died about 1839, and his mother in 1862; he has resided upon the old homestead thus far through life; he owns the old homestead farm, which consists of 390 acres. He married Miss Sarah Parker, of this county, April 2, 1842; she was born in Rush Co., Ind., Nov. 4, 1825; they

have raised a family of fourteen children, all of whom are living—Thomas J., born April 17, 1843; Anna E., Aug. 10, 1844; Abraham, April 4, 1846; William E., May 9, 1848; Charles A., Nov. 4, 1849; Emily E., Aug. 26, 1853; Nancy J., April 9, 1855; John L., Feb. 20, 1857; Samuel B., Jan. 9, 1859; Ada A., Feb. 3, 1861; Amanda A., May 9, 1863; James N., Feb. 28, 1865; Robert L., Feb. 22, 1867; Ella M., May 16, 1869.

M. T. HARGRAVE, druggist, Athens; was born in Guilford Co., N. C., March 17, 1842, and, in 1844, was brought by his parents to Ray Co., Mo., where he was principally raised, and, after obtaining a good English education, began the study of medicine under Dr. G. A. Gerden, of Elkhorn, Mo.; in 1863, he located in Bloomington, Ill., and embarked in the grocery business, continuing until 1865, then came to Athens, here he was in the dry-goods business for several years. Sept. 8, 1868, he was married to Miss Melissa, daughter of Abraham Primm; he then began farming and stock-dealing; in 1874, he established his present business, which he operates, together with his farm; he is a practical farmer and an able business man, social, genial, and respected by all; they have had two children—Lillie M., born Sept. 12, 1869, and died May 21, 1878; Minnie R., born Sept. 1, 1876.

JONATHAN HEDRICK, retired; P. O. Athens; was born in Kentucky March 28, 1799, where he was raised and schooled. Nov. 1, 1827, he married Miss Julia A. Holland, of his native county; she was born Feb. 8, 1803; he located in Fleming Co. and began farming, which he has followed ever since; they settled in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1831, and resided there until 1864, when they removed to Menard Co. and settled where they now reside; they have through energy and industry, been quite successful, and have raised a family of six children—Rebecca (now Mrs. J. Cantrall, of Sangamon Co.), Rosetta (deceased, formerly wife of A. Clark), Barton R. (deceased), Narcissa (now widow of McDonald Cantrall), Fleming (deceased), Monson (who died in the army during the late war). Mr. and Mrs. H. have been active workers in the Christian Church since 1844.

JEFF JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Athens; is the son of William and Cynthia (Williams) Johnson, and was born where he now resides Oct. 3, 1828; his parents located here in 1823, coming from Bath Co., Ky.; they entered a large amount of land, and, at his death, had quite a tract improved; he died Sept. 8, 1843; she still survives, and, at the ripe old age of 75, lives to see the prosperity and usefulness of her children; she well remembers when this country was inhabited by roving bands of Indians, with but now and then an adventurous settler, and they experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life. The subject of this sketch has made the old homestead his home thus far through life; he is one of a family of seven, but four of whom are now living, the subject of our sketch has followed stock-dealing and farming thus far through life; he is looked upon as a practical farmer and a good financier; his farm consists of some six hundred acres of as fine land as may be found in the county. His wife is Mary, daughter of Nathan P. Riley; they were married Dec. 30, 1858, she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1836; they have one child—Anna, born July 7, 1867.

JOHN JOHNSON, farmer; son of William and Cynthia (Williams) Johnson, was born in this county Sept. 5, 1825, and is the second of a family of seven, four of whom are now living. Mr. Johnson has always made this his home, following farming, he is industrious and enterprising. He has been twice married; first to Miss Harriet Jenison, of this county, Dec. 1, 1846; she died Oct. 12, 1855, leaving two children—Adelaide, born Sept. 16, 1847 (who became the wife of William E. Hall, and died Jan. 7, 1877), and William E., May 11, 1850; Mr. J. married his present wife March 1, 1859; she was Miss Elizabeth Gains, of this county; she was born in Bath Co., Ky., Nov. 16, 1829; by the last union he has four children—Cora, born Jan. 18, 1860; Iona, Sept. 12, 1862; Joe, Sept. 19, 1866; Ella, July 14, 1869.

JOHN KINHART, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Athens; was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6, 1848; at the age of 13, he began the trade of a wagon-maker at Bedford, Penn., serving a regular apprenticeship, after which, he came West,

looking for a location, and visited Pike's Peak, where he followed mining for a time; he then returned to Lawrence, Kan.; in 1860, the drought of Kansas threw many laborers and mechanics out of employment, among whom was Mr. Kinhart; he started East on foot, alone and without money; he came to Illinois and found employment for a time at Jacksonville, thence to Athens, and engaged with Henry Rankin, remaining till August, 1861, when he enlisted in the 28th I. V. I. and went out as Corporal; he was a soldier of the late war upward of four years; he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and participated in many of the most severe battles of the war, escaping without injury. After the war, he returned to Athens and began in a small way at his trade, in partnership with J. Waggoner, continuing until 1869, when Mr. Kinhart became sole proprietor, gradually enlarging his capacity for manufacturing; in 1871, Thomas Swaringuin bought an interest and continued as a partner until 1873, since which time, Mr. Kinhart has operated upon his own account and, by his mechanical ability, industry and uprightness in dealing, has built up a large trade; he began in Athens with no means, but much energy and determination, and is now proprietor of the largest wagon and carriage shop in the county; in connection with the shop he runs a blacksmith and general repairing shop and enjoys a flourishing trade. He was married to Miss Sarah Hart, of this county, Aug. 19, 1862; they are the parents of three children—David, born April 12, 1867, died Sept. 18, 1868; Linnie A., born Jan. 11, 1869, and Frank, Aug. 5, 1871.

J. KENNEDY KINCAID, farmer and one of the pioneer settlers of Menard Co.; son of Andrew and Ann P. (Caldwell) Kincaid, and oldest of a family of twelve; was born in Bath Co., Ky., June 30, 1808; he served as an apprentice at carpentering, after which, he worked for $12 per month to get money to go to school, and thus succeeded in obtaining a good common schooling; he came to Illinois in 1832, and followed carpentering for two years, then bought land; his parents and family came to Illinois in 1834; eight of the family are now living; his parents died here, his father in August, 1872, at 87 years of age, and his mother March 20, 1879, aged 92. He was married to Miss Vianna, daughter of James and Hannah (Mappin) Williams, March 24, 1836; she was born in Bath Co., Ky., March 4, 1817; they settled near where they now live, and have had fourteen children, seven of whom were raised to mature age and six now living, viz.: Hannah E. and Ann E., born Dec. 8, 1849; now respectively Mrs. John Dalbey and Mrs. R. A. Young; John H., July 9, 1848; Joseph H., May 8, 1850; Huldah, Aug. 15, 1854; now Mrs. C. C. Scott, and Julia E., Jan. 9, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. K. have been active workers in the Presbyterian Church since early in life. He has accumulated a large property and has improved upward of a section of land; he now owns 670 acres in this county and some 700 acres in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas; they are well-known and highly respected people.

THOMAS KINCAID, farmer; P. O. Athens; son of Andrew and Ann P. (Caldwell) Kincaid; was born in Bath Co., Ky., and came to what is now Menard Co. in 1834; among the prominent and solid men of the county, none are better known than this gentleman; he has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the good of the community in which he has lived. His wife was Miss Lucinda Patterson, of Hardin Co., Ohio.; they were joined in marriage Oct. 18, 1849; she died April 13, 1874, leaving a family of five children, four of them girls. As a family they are much respected.

JAMES S. MOORE, farmer; was born in Green Co., Ky., Feb. 1, 1821; son of John N. and Phebe (Scott) Moore, and was brought to this county by his parents in 1822; they settled where James now lives, and there passed the remainder of their days; his father died Dec. 25, 1842, and his mother, Aug. 7, 1868. During early life, James acquired a good education, and has followed agricultural pursuits thus far through life. He was married to Miss Narcissa N. Dickey, of Putnam Co., Ill., Jan. 12, 1849; she died Oct. 6, 1876, leaving a family of three children—Henry M., born Oct. 30, 1850, and married to Miss Maggie Harris, of this county, Feb. 26, 1879; Martha E., born May 3, 1852, and Laura F., April 28, 1854. Mr. Moore has been an active worker in all public affairs; he was especially active in establishing the North Sangamon

Church and the Academy, institutions of credit to the county. A main characteristic of Mr. Moore, as well as of Mrs. Moore, during her life, has been faithfulness in the work of the Presbyterian Church. His farm is one of the finest in the county.

G. J. NYBROE, farmer and raiser of fine stock, was born in Norway Feb. 14, 1823; he emigrated to this country in 1850, and, coming directly to Illinois, located in Menard Co., and, for a time, found employment as a farm laborer with A. Kincaid, continuing about three years; then as a renter for about four years, during which time, he married Miss Torber Aleson, daughter of Ale and Aene Aleson, of Springfield, Ill.; she is a native of his country. After having remained with Kincaid some seven years, and having, by industry and economy, saved up some money, he bought 160 acres of land, upon which he settled in 1858, where he has since resided; has added to his farm until now he owns 230 acres of fine land; he makes a specialty of breeding fine hogs, sheep and cattle, a fact which is becoming extensively known throughout the State as he is in the habit of carrying away the highest premiums at all fairs in the central part of Illinois; his reputation as a fine-stock grower (especially of hogs) is very high.

MRS. ELIZABETH PRIMM, widow of D. C. Primm and daughter of Jacob and Jane (Hall) Tice; was born in Floyd Co., Va. April 10, 1823, and was brought to this county by her parents in 1833; she is one of a family of eleven, seven of whom are now living. She was married to David C. Primm June 1, 1843; he was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stalling) Primm, who came to this county at an early day; he died Oct. 24, 1864, leaving seven children—James D., born Jan. 22, 1845; Susan J., born Sept. 19, 1848, died Dec. 4, 1864; Dulcinea E., born June 11, 1852 (now Mrs. Cline), Thomas R., July 14, 1854, Clarrie M., Aug. 8, 1856 (now Mrs. Wm. Kenyon), Violet L., born Feb. 8, 1860; Ninian O., Nov. 21, 1861.

ELISHA PRIMM, farmer; son of John and Ruth (Cox) Primm; was born in what is now Monroe Co., Ill., Oct. 24, 1814; his parents settled there in 1808; his father was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1780; his mother was born in Delaware in 1783, and was married in the Territory of Illinois in 1809; they had seven children, five of whom are now living. His father died Aug. 9, 1848, and his mother, Feb. 3, 1856. The subject of this sketch came to the place where he now lives with his parents, in 1820, and, Sept. 19, 1837, married Miss Lucinda C. Glasscock; she was born Aug. 12, 1819, and came with her parents to this county in 1833; they have raised one child—Susan J. (wife of W. L. Rankin), born March 20, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Primm have lived to see the entire change from a wild and desolate to a thickly settled and well-developed country, and have always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the good of the community, and are yet hale and vigorous, and much-respected citizens.

T. J. PRIMM, physician, Athens; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stalling) Primm, was born in this county Jan. 25, 1822; during his early life, he acquired a good English education, and prepared for a medical course, upon which he entered in 1846, at the Missouri University, St. Louis; he graduated in 1850, he entered upon the duties of his profession at Athens; in 1852, he attended medical lectures at St. Louis, also in 1854, and, in 1856, at Louisville, Ky.; this has been the principal field of his professional labor thus far. Mr. Primm is a well-read man, and of acknowledged ability as a physician, he has accumulated a large property, and now owns upward of two thousand acres of fine land, and is a highly respected citizen; his parents were natives of Virginia, his mother, with her parents, came into the Territory of Illinois in 1796, remaining for a time at what was known as Whiteside Station, she lived to the ripe age of 85, and died Oct. 20, 1877; his father came to the Territory of Illinois in 1802, locating near St. Louis, Mo; he served in the war of 1812, and settled in Menard Co. in 1820, he died May 14, 1856. The Primms were prominent pioneers, and further mention of them will be found in the general history.

H. C. ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Athens; one of the pioneers of Menard Co., and son of Matthew and Anna (Morse) Rogers, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1808, and is the youngest of a family of eight children, three only of whom are now

living; he came to this State in 1820, with his parents, and located near where he now lives. Here his parents died—his mother Sept. 18, 1828, and his father, Aug. 14, 1847. H. C. married Miss Sarah H. Moore Nov. 26, 1829, daughter of John and Mary (Tate) Moore, who was born March 8, 1812; they have had eight children, four of whom lived to grow up, viz.: Mary A., born Dec. 26, 1830; William H., April 24, 1838; John T., June 4, 1841, died May 22, 1868, and James M., born June 22, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have been active workers in the Presbyterian Church for upward of forty years; they are public-spirited, benevolent, well-to-do and highly respected citizens.

HENRY B. RANKIN, is the son of Amberry A. and Arminda (Rogers) Rankin; his father was born near Cynthiana, Ky., Nov. 30, 1806, and came to Illinois in 1828; his mother was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1803, and came to Illinois with her parents in 1818. The subject of this sketch is the third of a family of four, viz., James A., who was born June 10, 1832, and, at the age of 20, sailed for Chili, South America, by way of Cape Horn, and remained in South America sixteen years, the first part of which time was spent in travel and correspondence with various journals of the United States, and later, became connected with Mr. Henry Meigs, as civil engineer and contractor in the railroad which Meigs was constructing for the Peruvian Government. His active life was terminated by a disastrous railroad accident near Iquique, Peru, Oct. 4, 1870, at which place he was buried. Edward L., another son, born March 14, 1835, and, Sept. 20, 1860, was married to Miss E. R. Searle, of Rock Island, Ill., and, in 1861, located in Keokuk Co., Iowa, where he has since resided; they have one child—James E., born July 28, 1867. Henry B., the subject of our sketch, who was born April 7, 1837, still resides on the old homestead, where he was born, which was the first claim and home of his grandfather, Matthew Rogers. His wife was Miss Alma Hurd, of Tonica, La Salle Co., Ill.; they were married May 4, 1864, and have two children—Fred H., born May 18, 1865, and Albert H., Nov. 27, 1876; Emma F., deceased. Among the pioneers and honored citizens of Menard Co., none are better known than A. A. Rankin, nor more worthy of historical notice as a representative man. He has always taken an active part in all matters of public welfare.

WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, physician, Athens; son of Col. Thomas and Ann M. (Taggart) Roberts; was born in Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., June 4, 1834. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, during which he was made Colonel, and was for many years a prominent merchant of Winchester, and died in 1837, after which, his mother and family removed to Washington, D. C., and, in 1842, they removed to Zanesville, Ohio. In 1847, they came to Illinois, locating in Athens, where his mother now lives. During his early life here, he learned the trade of a cabinet maker, by which business he afterward obtained money to attend school. After getting a good education, he resolved to become a physician, and, in 1859 and 1860, he attended the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1860, and located at Greenview, in this county, and began practice. In 1861, he came to Athens, and during the late war, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 106th I. V. I., after which he was commissioned First Surgeon of the 28th Ill. Regt. Since the war, he has been diligently engaged in the practice of his profession, at Athens, with the exception of a short period at Greenview. He is considered a well-read and able physician. His wife was Ann E., daughter of Joseph B. and Catherine (Hall) Ayers, of this county. They were married Oct. 14, 1856. She was born Jan. 29, 1840, and died May 16, 1879, leaving a family of seven children. In the spring of 1879, he embarked in the drug business, and is building up a fine trade.

WILLIAM L. RANKIN, farmer; P. O. Athens; son of James and Anna (Dills) Rankin; was born in Harrison Co., Ky., Sept. 15, 1816, and, in 1833, came with his parents to Illinois, locating where he now lives, and where his parents died—his mother, Oct. 27, 1858, and his father, Dec. 1, 1861. He is the youngest of a family of six, three only of whom are now living, and has lived upon the old homestead since 1833. He has twice married; first, to Miss Mary E. Sudduth, of Sangamon Co., Sept. 22,

1842; she died July 15, 1859, leaving four children—James T., born Aug. 2, 1843; Caroline (now Mrs. H. C. Hurt), born Nov. 14, 1844; Benjamin C. (who died in the army during the late war), born March 18, 1846, died May 4, 1865; Jason L., born Sept. 24, 1855, and now living in Page Co., Iowa. March 29, 1860, he married Miss Susan J., daughter of Elisha and Lucinda C. Glasscock (Primm), by whom he has six children living—Anna M., born April 27, 1863; George M., born June 4, 1865; William L., born Jan. 8, 1868; Lewis T., born March 28, 1870; Lucinda C., born Oct. 6, 1872; Herman P., born July 31, 1877. Mr. Rankin has followed farming and stock-dealing thus far through life, and is one of the prominent and well to-do citizens of the county. He owns 1,800 acres in this county, including the homestead farm, also 3,000 acres in Missouri, and 7,080 acres in Iowa. He is one of the solid men of Central Illinois, and is enterprising and benevolent. He has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the general good of the community. He is now occupied in looking after the interests and welfare of his family and property. He resides near Athens, and has one of the finest farm residences in Central Illinois. His present high position as a citizen and a capitalist is wholly the result of his uprightness, energy, industry, and good financiering in handling stock, in which business he has been largely engaged for many years.

W. B. TURNER, farmer, and a pioneer of Menard Co., was born in Tennessee, March 1, 1802, and was raised principally in Madison Co., Ohio; he is the son of John and Hannah (Balenger) Turner; his parents removed from Tennessee to Madison Co., Ohio, while he was quite small, and after he became grown he was put to the trade of a tanner, which business he has followed some twenty-five years in Illinois; his parents came to Illinois, locating where W. B. now lives, in an early day; his parents were married when they were but about 19 years old, and lived together as man and wife for about seventy years, and died within a few months of each other. W. B. was married to Miss Joanna Bracken, of this county, Oct. 16, 1828; she was born in Bath Co., Ky., Nov. 29, 1808. They are the parents of eleven children, only four of whom are now living, viz., Alfred, born May 23, 1830; Robert L., Feb. 23, 1834; Lucinda R., Aug. 31, 1839, now Mrs. E. Worth; William A., Sept. 2, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have long been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Turner has been a Deacon for upward of forty years. They are well-to-do and respected citizens, and now live to see the usefulness and prosperity of their children.

E. D. THOMAS, physician, Athens, son of Joseph R. and Sarah (Hawthorne) Thomas, was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1844; his father was, for a number of years, a prominent attorney of Baton Rouge, La., married in Mississippi, and came to Illinois about 1844. The subject of this sketch obtained his early education at Waverly, Morgan Co., Ill.; in 1861, he enlisted with 10th I. V. I., he served in the late war four and a half years, participating in many of the most severe battles and skirmishes; he was one of the fortunate ones who escaped without injury; after the war, he returned and took a commercial course at Springfield, and began the study of medicine, under Dr. A. H. Lanphear, of Springfield; he took up the practice of medicine at Athens in 1868, and has since devoted his time and attention to his practice; he is a well-read and able physician. In 1873 and 1874, he attended the Sterling Medical College, from which he graduated. He married Miss Mary Shipps, of Chatham, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1868; she was born Sept. 21, 1849. They have three children—Helen A., born Oct. 28, 1869, Gallard D., June 23, 1874; Nathaniel H., Aug. 14, 1877.

W. B. THOMPSON, Professor of the North Sangamon Academy, son of Elihu and Mary (McKnight) Thompson, was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1848; his early education was obtained at Chester Academy, and he has since added to his store of knowledge by close application to books, and by teaching; he came with his parents to Illinois in 1861, served for a time in the late war, and located in Richland Co.; he removed to Minnesota in 1867, and taught school in Winona Co., and, in 1869, went to Allegan Co., Mich., thence to Clairmont, Ill., where he was engaged as teacher, until 1872, when he was appointed Principal of the North Sangamon Academy for a time, after which he taught the Power Settlement School for over four years, and was then

appointed to his present position; he is a young man of fine mental powers. He married Miss Laura J., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Higgins) White, March 14, 1878. They have had one child, Mary E., born Jan. 5, 1879.

R. F. WHITE, son of Robert White, was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., Feb. 27, 1819, and came with his parents to Illinois, in 1819, and in 1820, to where R. F. now lived, and where his parents died. His father died Nov. 27, 1847, and his mother, April 2, 1867; they raised a family of five, three of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Rachel E., daughter of Needham and Frances (Hamilton) Roach, Oct. 31, 1844. They have had seven children, three only of whom are now living—John E., Mary E. and Esther A., now Mrs. William T. Moore. Mr. and Mrs. White reside upon the old homestead, of which they own 240 acres; they have lived a useful life, and are highly respected.

COL. JOHN WILLIAMS, President and Manager of the Springfield & North-Western Railroad, and President of the First National Bank of Springfield; is the son of James and Hannah (Mappin) Williams, and was born in Bath Co., Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; he came to Illinois with his parents in 1823, who located where the Colonel now resides. Here they entered a large tract of land, and the Colonel entered one section, here his father died in 1834, and his mother in 1855. A further mention of his parents is given in the general and township history. During the late war, Mr. Williams was appointed, by Gov. Yates, to the office of Commissary General of the State; he served in this capacity about two years, then was appointed Manager of Sanitary affairs; he served in a number of honorable and prominent positions during the war. He has been prominently connected with the First National Bank of Springfield for many years, and has accumulated a large property. He became connected with the S. & N.-W. R. R. in 1871. He owns and superintends a 1,400-acre stock farm, and has always been identified with public affairs. His wife is Lydia, daughter of Asa Porter, of Lima, N. Y.; they were married March 31, 1840; she was born Aug. 28, 1821; they have raised a family of six, who bid fair to become worthy citizens of this or any community in which they may ultimately locate.

J. C. WEST, farmer; son of Jacob West; was born in Sumner Co., Tenn., April 14, 1808, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1833, locating in Knox Co., at which time J. C. West came to Menard Co., where he has since lived. His mother died in September, 1858, at the age of 81, and his father in March, 1868, aged 92. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Robert and Esther (McNabb) White, March 13, 1834; she was born in Green Co., Ky., Feb. 20, 1812; they are the parents of eight children, only two of whom are now living—John M., a practicing physician, of Williamsville, Ill., born Dec. 22, 1836, and Jacob B., farmer, born Dec. 3, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. West are workers in the Christian cause, and are respected citizens.

GREENVIEW PRECINCT.

J. D. ALKIRE, banker, Greenview; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Feb. 10, 1832; he is the youngest son of Leonard and Catharine (Davis) Alkire, who came from Ohio to Illinois in 1823, and settled in Sugar Grove; here our subject passed his youth and early manhood on the farm of his father; he received such education as could be obtained from the schools of that early day; at the age of 19, he and his brother Leonard built a storeroom in the then newly laid out town of Sweetwater, and put in a general stock of goods. Neither had had any experience in the mercantile business; and, strange as it may seem, they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectation; they continued in this business for a period of eight years, when they sold the store and contents to William Engle & Son; not long after, they bought out Engle & Son, and continued in business for more than a year; they then sold out to a Mr. Whipp. In all of these transactions they were very successful, making money at every change

they made; this was about the year 1862; then for a period of eleven years, the two brothers engaged in farming and the live-stock trade; in this, as in mercantile business, they were very successful; about this time they went to the Far West, where they improved a large ranch, and handled a large number of sheep; at the end of two and a half years, the partnership that had existed between the brothers, for a period of twenty-four years, ceased—J. D., our subject, taking the property they owned in Menard Co., Ill., and his brother the ranch and stock in Colorado; after J. D. Alkire's return to his native State, he, and his eldest brother, Milem, started a private bank in the village of Greenview; this was the first enterprise of that kind in Eastern Menard Co.; they continued in business one year, with a capital of $100,000; at the expiration of that time they dissolved, and a new bank was started, under the name of Marbold, Alkire & Co.; this is one of the best and safest banking-houses in the State, representing a capital of $150,000. He was united in marriage with Caroline D. Stone, April 15, 1860; she is a native of Bath Co., Ky., from this union there were nine children, seven of whom are now living—William P., John D., Eva E., Henry, Echalinda, Mary E., and a babe not named; the names of those deceased were Edwin D. and Ida H. Mr. Alkire is one of Menard Co.'s wealthiest and most respected citizens, and a self-made man. A Democrat in politics, but quite liberal in his views.

DEDERICH AMERKAMP, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6; P. O. Greenview; was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 3, 1817. He passed his youth and early manhood in his native country, working on a farm and attending school. In 1843, he was united in marriage with Mary Ottman. From this union there were four children—Harmon, Annie K., Catharine M. and Eliza M. All are married, and live in Menard Co. In 1860, he emigrated to the United States, and located in Greenview Precinct, Menard Co., Ill., where he has since resided, and owns 500 acres of nicely improved land, which he has obtained by close attention to business, combined with honesty and industry. He was again married Oct. 29, 1869; this time to Mary Wansing, a native of Germany, and a most estimable lady. **Mr. Amerkamp is one of the most intelligent and influential men in the county.**

GEORGE W. BLANE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24; P. O. Greenview; was born in Menard Co., Ill., July 12, 1836; son of George Blane, who came to Sugar Grove, Menard Co. in 1819. Irish Grove derives its name from the fact that in that year Mr. George Blane, his mother, three brothers and a sister stopped for some time in that grove. They were natives of Ireland, and were the first white persons who ever lived in that grove. He was married soon after settling in Sugar Grove to Miss Mary M. Alkire, sister of Leonard Alkire, one of the early settlers of Sugar Grove. The subject of this sketch was brought up to farming, in which he has always continued. He received a good education—much better than most of the boys of that period who lived in the country. He remained with his father on the farm until 27 years of age. He was married to Harriet Cleveland Dec. 18, 1862, daughter of Asa and Experience (Avery) Cleveland, who was born in Menard Co., Ill., May 11, 1841. Her parents came to Menard Co. in 1840. **Mr. Cleveland was a native of Vermont, and his wife of New Hampshire.** From this union there were ten children, seven of whom are now living—Minnie V., Jennie K., Lizzie B., Mary A., Jessie M., Geo. W. and Jay E. The names of those deceased were Herbert, Emma A. and Sadie A. Mr. Blane is a **Republican, and at present a candidate for County Commissioner.**

JOHN P. BLANE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Greenview, was born in Menard Co., Ill., July 25, 1845, is a son of George and Mary (Alkire) Blane, both of whom were among the first settlers of Menard Co. The father was a native of Ireland, and came to Illinois as early as 1818, and to Sugar Grove, Menard Co., in 1819. He died in 1864. John P. passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm. He received such an education as the schools of that day afforded. He was united in marriage with Mary A. Bracken Feb. 7, 1867. She was born in Menard Co., Ill., and is a daughter of O. P. Bracken, one of the pioneers of Menard Co. From this union there were four children, three of whom are now living—Ella M., born Jan. 19, 1871; Carrie M., born May 31, 1875, and Lee E., born March 8, 1877. The name of the one

deceased was Emma F., born Dec. 22, 1867, died March 21, 1869. Mr. Blanc owns 364 acres of well-improved land; is a Republican in politics and a self made man.

O. P. BRADLEY, farmer and dealer in live-stock, Sec. 31; P. O. Greenview; was born in Bath Co., Ky., Feb. 28, 1831; son of Elijah and Martha (Hornback) Bradley, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a blacksmith, and was drowned in the Licking River when his son was 14 years of age. This left a family of nine children to the care of the mother and older members of the family. Mr. Bradley passed his youth in Kentucky, assisting his mother to care for the family. At the age of 20, he commenced business for himself. He worked by the month for some time, then rented a farm, and for some years remained there and followed farming. In 1853, he and his mother and family came to Menard Co., Ill., and located on Salt Creek. Here he and his brother bought 196 acres of wild prairie land. Since that time he has not only purchased his brother's share of the land, but now owns 800 acres of well-improved land, 200 of which joins the village of Greenview. His Salt Creek farm is one of the best improved and most pleasantly situated in the county. At the time of his coming to Illinois he had but $250, and what he now has is due to close attention to business, honesty and industry. He was united in marriage with Amelia A. McDonald in 1856. She is a native of Bath Co., Ky. From this union there were eight children, seven of whom are now living—Almeda, William N., Lewis, Leander, Charles, Henry and Luther C. The name of the one deceased was Trinville. Mr. Bradley has devoted his time almost entirely to farming, and his skill and energy have met with deserved success. His judgment in handling live stock has also been a source of material advantage. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, but is quite liberal in his views of men and things. He has always been liberal in his support of moral and educational enterprises, the churches and schools of the neighborhood, and has ever been foremost in the development of the best interests of the county.

J. W. CALLAWAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Greenview; was born in Woodford Co., Ill., Jan. 9, 1838, to which county his parents removed in 1837. In 1846, they came to Menard Co., where our subject has since resided. He passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm and received such education as the schools of that early day afforded. On the breaking-out of the rebellion he enlisted in Company A, 10th I. V. C., and served four years and eight months. He was in all the battles in which the "brave old Tenth" was engaged. There are few men who saw so much service and escaped without a wound. He was united in marriage to Sarah A. Glaspy Dec. 5, 1868. She was born in Morgan Co., Ill., April 4, 1850. From this union there are four children—Leonard, George, Edwin and Harry E. Mr. Callaway is a stanch Republican in politics, and owns eighty acres of nicely improved land, and is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man.

WILLIAM CLAYPOOL, farmer and dealer in live stock, Sec. 18; P. O. Greenview; was born in Menard Co., Ill., March 14, 1831; his father, Levi, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Melinda Rollins, was a native of Kentucky; they came to Illinois in 1826, and located near where the village of Athens now is; here he lived until his death, which occurred Feb. 2, 1867; his wife survives him, and now resides in the village of Athens; William remained with his father, and assisted him on his farm until 28 years of age; he received a good common-school education, such as the advantages of those early days afforded. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Engle Sept. 30, 1863; she was born in Menard Co., Ill., March 26, 1846, and is the daughter of William Engle, one of the early settlers of Sugar Grove; they have one child—Edward Everett, born July 19, 1865. Mr. Claypool has been a resident of Greenview Precinct since 1864, and owns a nicely improved farm of 480 acres, which he has made by his own exertions.

W. R. DONALDSON, farmer and dealer in live stock, Sec. 9; P. O. Greenview; was born in Bath Co., Ky., July 16, 1824; son of Alex. and Sarah (Power) Donaldson, both natives of Kentucky; in 1850, they came to Menard Co., and located five miles east of Petersburg; he died in 1855, and his wife survives him and is now 83 years of age; she is the mother of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. W. R.

Donaldson came to Menard Co. six months before his parents; in 1852, he went overland to California with a large drove of sheep, starting in the month of February, and arrived in the Sacramento Valley in October, the same year; he remained there four years and was engaged in different kinds of business, in all of which he was very sucful; while he was a resident of Kentucky, he enlisted in Co. G, 34 Ky. V. I., and served as a soldier in the war with Mexico; was under Gen. Scott, and participated in all the engagements, from the coast to the ancient city of the Montezumas; after his return from California, he engaged in the live-stock trade, in which business he continued for a number of years with varied success; in 1864, he purchased 420 acres of wild prairie land, six miles northeast of the village of Greenview; by close attention to business, he has not only nicely improved the land he at that time purchased, but has since purchased seventy-five acres, and now owns 515 acres of nicely improved land. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Sours, is a most estimable lady and has greatly assisted him in acquiring what they now have; they have four children—Richard W., Alexander, George and John. Mr. Donaldson is a Democrat and an earnest advocate of the principles of the party, and is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man.

M. M. ENGLE, merchant, Greenview; among the prominent merchants and influential citizens of Menard Co. is Mr. M. M. Engle, whose father, William Engle, was one of the first settlers of Sugar Grove, having come there in 1823. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Alkire, sister of Leonard Alkire, the well-known pioneer. Mr. Engle, in his life-time, was a prominent and influential man and probably did as much to build up the interests and morals of the county as any other man of his time; he was the father of twelve children, of whom our subject is the youngest but three. He passed his youth at the old homestead in the village of Sweetwater, assisting his father on the farm and helping his mother indoors, as there were no girls sufficiently large to help her in the care of this large family. Mr. Engle, Sr., was born in 1801 and departed this life in 1870; his wife survives him and resides with her son, John, near Sweetwater. M. M. Engle received such education in early life as the schools of that day afforded; at the age of 17, he was sent to Eureka College, where he remained a year; he then attended Berean College, at Jacksonville, two years, at the expiration of which time he came home, and, together with his father, bought out the Alkire Bros. in Sweetwater; this was his introduction to mercantile business; he and his father kept the store some time, and then sold out. Soon after this, April 17, 1860, he was united in marriage with Annie M. Marbold, a native of Hanover, Germany, born May 6, 1841; from this union there were six children, five of whom are now living—Milem M., Elizabeth, Henry S., Charles L. and Lewis F. W.; the name of the one deceased was Harmon W. Mr. Engle is at this time engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Greenview; he has a good trade and is a thorough business man

J. T. FOSTER, merchant, Greenview; in Marion County, Ind., July 25, 1836, the subject of this sketch first saw the light; he is the son of Augustine E. and Permelia Foster, both natives of Kentucky; their removal from Kentucky to Indiana occurred in 1835; there they remained a few years and then returned to Kentucky; here they lived until their removal to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1843. The son was brought up to farm labor, in which he continued until 1865, when he engaged in mercantile business in the town of Greenview, Menard Co.; in this he has since continued. He was united in marriage with Martha E. Smith April 10, 1856; she was born in Owen Co., Ind., July 28, 1837; eight children have been born to them, six of whom are now living—Martha A., Rosetta P., Maggie E., Thomas L., Sarah E. and Addie M.; deceased, James A. and Lincoln J. Mr. Foster is a stanch Republican and a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

GAGE S. GRITMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 11; P. O. Greenview; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1835, his father, Hiram Gritman, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., July 23, 1807, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia D. Luther, was born Nov. 27, 1805, in Massachusetts. Gage S. passed his youth and early

manhood on his father's farm, assisting him in raising crops during the spring and summer, and in the winter teaching school; in the spring of 1856, he came West and resided at Middletown, Logan Co., Ill., for a period of three years; engaged in farming and school teaching. In August, 1862, he was enrolled as Fifth Sergeant in Co. K, 106th I. V. I.; soon after he was chosen Orderly Sergeant of his company, which position he held about two years; he was then commissioned First Lieutenant of his company, which office he held until July, 1865, when he received his discharge; soon after his return from the army, he was united in marriage with Ruth A. Jackson, who was born in Ohio Nov. 25, 1844; from this union there are six children—William L., born Dec. 14, 1866; Harry E., Jan. 14, 1869; Blanche E., Feb. 8, 1871; Harvey L., Aug. 8, 1873; Frank H., Nov. 15, 1876, and Charles E., Oct. 18, 1878. Mr. Gritman has been a resident of Greenview Precinct since 1858, and owns 160 acres of improved land, the results of his untiring energy and toil. In politics he has always been a Republican, although liberal and generous in his views of men and things.

SPENCER GIBBS, retired farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Middletown; the grandfather of Spencer Gibbs was an emigrant from England, and, on his arrival in this country, settled in Delaware, and, with his son Stephen (father of Spencer), worked in the well-known powder-mills of Dupont, the old gentleman superintending the work; from there they went to Baltimore, Md., to superintend the running of the powder-mills of James Beatty, of that city; in that place, Sept. 16, 1825, Spencer Gibbs was born; his mother's maiden name was Mary Ellis; she died in 1842; in the fall of 1839, the grandfather and his sons came West and located in different parts of Menard Co., Ill.; Stephen Gibbs settled near Athens and remained two years, when he removed to Irish Grove, where he lived and followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1876. The subject of this sketch passed his early life on his father's farm; at 17 years of age, he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade; this business he has followed, together with farming, all his life. He was married to Louisa Alkire Dec. 24, 1845; she was born in Menard Co. March 28, 1827; her father, John Alkire, was one of the first settlers of Sugar Grove; from this union there were five children, three of whom are now living—William R., born July 24, 1847; Charles, June 27, 1851; Laura, Aug. 10, 1868; the names of those deceased are Lavina, born April 6, 1849, died May 17, 1849, and John, born Feb. 7, 1855, died in early life. Mrs. Gibbs died Oct. 14, 1878. Mr. Gibbs' habits of earnest thought and thorough investigation have led him to take a decided stand in regard to the issues of the day; he was an Old Line Whig, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor; on the organization of the Republican party he joined it. He owns 103 acres of land, and is emphatically a self-made man.

ELDER DANIEL TRAVIS HUGHES, druggist, Greenview; was born near Flemingsburg, Fleming Co., Ky., Jan. 3, 1829; the youngest, but two, of a family of eight sons and four daughters, of James Hughes, extensively known in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, as a devout Christian and a minister in the Christian Church. He, with his family, emigrated to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1830, and settled at Sugar Grove, then in Sangamon Co., but now in Menard, but was permitted to remain with his family in their new home but a short time, when, after a long and severe illness, he was called to his reward. This occurred Dec. 11, 1834. Soon after, the older members of the family scattered abroad to do for themselves, leaving the mother with the care of four little ones and but little means. This lady, the second wife of James Hughes, and a woman of strong constitution, firm faith in God and unyielding determination, provided for these children, and maintained them until they grew up, by labor at her loom and spinning-wheel. Three of them died before she was called to her reward. Her death occurred Oct. 8, 1858. Daniel, the subject of this sketch, at the age of 15, on confession of his faith in Christ, was immersed by Rev. John A. Powell, but, owing to the somewhat unsettled state of the Church at the time, he did not identify himself with it, and, in the course of a few years, had become what is usually termed a "backslider." In this condition he did not long remain, and, at a meeting held at Sugar Grove, in 1852, by Elder Philemon Vawter, he was received into the fellowship of the Church, and at once became one of its strongest supporters and earnest workers. In the fall of 1859, he was chosen

one of the Elders of said Church, and, in July, 1862, he was ordained an Evangelist, which office he has ever since held. Those officiating at the ordination were Elders William Engle, D. A. Alkire and John H. Hughes, an older brother of his, who was an Evangelist in that Church. On the 14th of September, 1856, he was united in marriage with Martha J. Brown. From this union there were eight children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Hughes has held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and was for four years a member of the County Court. His labors in the Church have been confined for most part to Menard and adjoining counties, although he has labored in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, where he is known as a devout Christian and a successful minister of the Gospel. At present, he is engaged during the week in his drug store, and attending to the duties of his office of Justice of the Peace, and, on Sunday preaches in the Christian Church at Greenview, and in those of the surrounding country, and is one of the most prominent and influential men in the county.

SMITH T. HURST, physician, Greenview; was born in Washington Co., Ky., Sept. 5, 1844. His father, James Hurst, was a native of Kentucky, his mother, of South Carolina. She died when her son was but 3 months old. In 1849, he removed with his father to Menard Co., Ill., where he has resided most of the time since. He enlisted in Co. A, 152d I. V. I., and served until the close of the war. In early life, his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, but, by perseverance and energy, he succeeded in obtaining a liberal education, and engaged in school-teaching, and attending school for a period of four years, after his discharge from the army. During this time, he studied as best he could such medical books as his limited means would admit of his buying. One year of this time, he devoted exclusively to the study of his chosen profession. In 1869, he attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and, in 1871, he graduated from that school, receiving the degree of M. D. His union with Marietta Walker was celebrated Oct. 19, 1870. She was born in Menard Co., Ill., Aug. 28, 1847, and is a daughter of Joseph Walker, one of the pioneers of Menard Co. Dr. Hurst owns a nicely improved property in the town of Greenview, and a nice and tastily arranged office on the public square. He owes his success in life to perseverance, close attention to business and economy and is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man. He is a Republican, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN HAMIL, farmer and dealer in live stock, Sec. 23; P. O. Greenview. As one who has fully identified himself with all the interests of Menard Co., for a period of forty years, none is more deserving of notice than John Hamil. He was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., Aug. 7, 1821; his father died when he was a child, leaving him in care of his grandfather, on his mother's side, and his mother. In an early day, the grandparent moved to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, taking young Hamil with him; there the boy passed his youth and early manhood, working on the farm of his grandfather, and remained until 1839, when he came to Illinois, and located in Shelbyville; there he engaged in carrying the mail from that point, by way of Clinton, to Bloomington, and from Bloomington to Springfield, by way of Postville; he continued at this about two years, and then came to Irish Grove, and, for a number of years, worked by the month for the farmers in that locality. During this time, he had saved enough money, from his wages, to purchase eighty five acres of land; soon after doing so, he married Mary A. Borders, May 12, 1844. They had nine children, four of whom are now living—William A., John D., Charles and Lawrence. The names of those deceased are—Nancy E., Mary C., and three infants. Mrs. Hamil died on March 22, 1870. He was married, on July 25, 1871, to Mrs. Agnes M. Anderson, whose maiden name was Young. By this union there are two children—Mary M. and Frederick L. He owns a nicely improved farm of 570 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Is a Democrat, but quite conservative, and a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

MALKOM HUBLY, farmer and dealer in live stock, Sec. 3; P. O. Mason City; is a native of Canton Schwytz, Switzerland; he remained at home, with his parents, until 11 years old; his father then entered him as an apprentice at the trade

of a blacksmith; owing to an accident, he did not serve the full time of his apprenticeship. After his return home he assisted his father in feeding his stock. He left home at the age of 14, and worked, by the month, for a number of years in an adjoining canton, receiving, at different times, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a week. March 11, 1849, he landed in New Orleans; he did not long remain there, but took passage on a steamboat for Cincinnati. On his arrival there he had less than $5 in money, and it was some time before he could find employment; at last he hired to a farmer from Butler Co., Ohio; while working for him, he was married to Miss Catharine Wiget. Their capital, at that time, consisted of $14. In March, 1856, he came to Springfield, and worked for some time in a brickyard; he then removed to Irish Grove, Menard Co., where he lived six years, and was engaged in farming. In 1872, he removed to Salt Creek, Greenview Precinct, and there engaged in farming and cattle-feeding. He has accumulated a good property, and has identified himself with all the interests of the county.

HARMON H. MEYER, farmer and dealer in stock, Sec. 32; P. O. Greenview; was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 16, 1826; he passed his youth and early manhood in his native country, working on a farm; he emigrated to the United States in 1854. The first years in the New World were passed in a brickyard in St. Louis, Mo., working for very low wages; at the expiration of that time, he came to Menard Co., Ill., where he has since resided; he worked by the month for some time, and by economy and industry, saved sufficient means to buy 200 acres of wild prairie land, near Salt Creek; he has since added to this, by purchase, 200 acres more, all now well-improved land. He was united in marriage with Dorotha Hackman Dec. 18, 1855; they have two daughters—Amelia, born July 10, 1857, and Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1859. Mr. Meyer came to the county a poor, unknown, and almost friendless German boy, but, by his energy, industry and honorable conduct, he has become a representative man of Menard Co. He is emphatically a self-made man.

H. H. MARBOLD, banker and dealer in live stock, Greenview; was born in the Province of Hanover, Prussia, April 21, 1835; son of John H. and Maria E. (Sherhorn) Marbold, both natives of Hanover; the former was born May 7, 1800, and the latter Feb. 2, 1809; they were united in marriage Nov. 3, 1829, and were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living; the mother departed this life in September, 1843; they came to this country and landed at New Orleans Nov. 17, 1847; they stopped there a short time, and also in the city of St. Louis, when they came to Petersburg, Menard Co., Dec. 6, same year; they remained in Petersburg about three years, when the father bought 200 acres of land near the village of Sweetwater, upon which they moved and where they have since resided. H. H. Marbold received a good literary education and, at the same time, a much better practical one, for, when quite young, his father furnished him with means to trade in cattle, a business he has successfully followed ever since. He was united in marriage with Margaret Hackman June 28, 1860; she was born in the Province of Hanover, Prussia, Jan. 14, 1840; from this union there were six children, three of whom are now living—Anna M., born Aug. 21, 1861; John H., April 17, 1865, and Benjamin F., Dec. 14, 1877. The names of the deceased are—Dora, born July 26, 1871, died Feb. 16, 1877; Henry H., born April 6, 1874, died Feb. 19, 1877, and a babe who died in infancy. In 1876, Mr. Marbold built a large two-story brick building in the village of Greenview, at a cost of $12,000, in which was started a banking firm known as Marbold, Alkire & Co. He owns 2,600 acres of land, upon which he grazes and feeds a large number of cattle each year; he has always been liberal in his support of moral and educational enterprises, the churches and schools of the neighborhood, and has ever been foremost in the development of the best interests of the county.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Middletown; was born in Gibson Co., Ind., Jan. 27, 1838; son of Thomas J. and Sarah (Stone) Montgomery; the former a native of Kentucky, but came, with his parents, to Indiana when but a child, and the latter a native of Indiana; after their marriage, they remained in Indiana until the fall of 1849, when they moved to Bee Grove, Menard Co., Ill. Mr.

Montgomery and his brother-in law (Mr. Stone) were the first settlers of that grove. Thomas J. and Sarah Montgomery were the parents of seventeen children, three of whom are now living; Thomas Montgomery departed this life Dec. 9, 1868, and his wife, in April, 1861. During the late war, three of the sons were in the army—James, Richard and Samuel; the last two never lived to see their old home in Illinois again. The subject of this sketch was in Co. G, 38th I. V. I., and served three years with honor and distinction, and was in the following notable engagements, through all of which he escaped without a wound: Stone River, Chickamauga, Perryville and all the engagements between Mission Ridge and Atlanta; after the capture of Atlanta, he, with his command, was sent back to re-enforce Gen. Thomas, where they arrived in time to participate in the bloody battle of Nashville, Tenn.; he was discharged at Huntsville, Ala., having been in active service for more than three years. Perhaps there is not a man in Menard Co. who can show a better war record than James Montgomery. He passed his early life and manhood working on his father's farm; received a very indifferent education. Soon after his return from the army, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Steel Sept. 20, 1866; they had five children, four of whom are now living—Calvin C., born Jan. 3, 1868; Arthur M., Aug. 8, 1869; Edgar W., March 15, 1871, and Avery D., March 5, 1873. He was married Jan. 23, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth C. Harrison, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Montgomery owns 160 acres of well-improved land, and is a consistent member of the C. P. Church. His only sister, Elizabeth, resides with him, and is an intelligent young lady.

JOHN A. PETRIE, dealer in hardware, farm implements and grain, Greenview; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Feb. 28, 1856, and is the son of D. A. and H. C. Petrie. In 1865, he came with his parents to Greenview, Menard Co., where he has lived most of the time ever since. In early life, he worked on a farm, but, after his father removed to Illinois, he attended one of the best colleges in the State until his "junior" year; he then came home, and engaged in the lumber trade with his father. At the end of two years, a copartnership was formed between a Mr Frorer, of Lincoln, his father and himself, he style of the firm being Petrie & Co. They engaged in the hardware, farm implement and grain business. Since that time, the father has retired from the firm, leaving his son and Mr Frorer alone in the business. At the present time, they are doing an immense business, which is in a great measure due to Mr. Petrie's close attention to business and upright dealing. They keep the largest and most complete stock of hardware and tinware to be found in Menard Co. He was united in marriage with Samantha Pierce Feb. 8, 1877. They have two children—Nina Edith, born Nov. 13, 1877, and Eve M., born Jan. 14, 1879. Mrs. Petrie's parents have been residents of Logan Co. for thirty four years. Her mother was a Hartwell, whose parents settled near Athens, in an early day.

LEWIS PAGE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Greenview; born in Fleming Co., Ky., Oct. 28, 1838, son of Allen and Clarinda (Lawrence) Page, natives of Kentucky. He lived with his parents until 17 years old, then he began doing for himself, working by the month on a farm, for about three years. He then came to Menard Co., Ill., where he has since resided. At the time of his coming to Illinois, he had no means whatever, and what he now has he has made by his own exertions. He was united in marriage with Mary A. Barnes Sept. 5, 1861. She was born in Logan Co., Ill., Oct. 3, 1835. They had six children, five now living—Lucy J., born Aug. 9, 1862; Clara, Dec. 19, 1867; John A., Sept. 5, 1869; Annie C., Aug. 13, 1873, and Nora, Feb. 14, 1875; deceased—Eliza C., born May 10, 1864, died Jan. 22, 1877. Mr. Page owns 155 acres of well-improved land, and is a consistent member of the Christian Church, as is his wife also.

DAVID A. PETRIE, dealer in lumber, and builder and contractor, Greenview; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1828, where he lived until 26 years of age; he then went West, and located in Fleming Co., Ky. There he was married April 30, 1855, to Hannah C. Lewellin. She was born in Fleming Co., Ky., March 24, 1832. Mr. Petrie's father was a native of Holland, and died when David was a child. His mother, whose maiden name was O'Connell, was a niece of the famous Irish patriot,

O'Connell, and a native of New York. Mrs. Petrie's father was a native of Virginia, and in early life came to Kentucky, where he was united in marriage with Lydia Hart. Mr. D. A. Petrie has had eight children, six of whom are now living—John A., whose biography appears in this work, born Feb. 8, 1856; Clarence A., April 21, 1859; Frank H., June 25, 1861; Lucy G., May 4, 1863; Lydia A., March 21, 1867, and Claude, Sept. 22, 1873; deceased—Phebe A., born April 20, 1869, and died Oct. 8, 1870, and Charles A., born Dec. 28, 1871, and died July 18, 1872. Mr. Petrie lived in Fleming Co., Ky., until 1865, at which time he came with his family to Greenview, Menard Co., Ill., where he has since resided. Mr. Petrie, with his family, lived in Kentucky during the late war, where he was a strong Union man, although he took no active part. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and in one of the engagements was wounded five times. He is a self-made man, and owes his success in life to his close attention to business, industry and economy. He is the owner of several nicely improved properties in the town of Greenview, and one of its prominent and leading citizens.

C. C. PATTERSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Middletown; was born in Adair Co., Ky., Dec. 6, 1828; son of J. W. and Jane (Ramsey) Patterson; they were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living; in 1829, they came from Kentucky to Irish Grove, Menard Co., where they continued to live until their decease; C. C. Patterson passed his youth and early manhood upon the farm of his father, and received such education as the schools of that time afforded; he was in the late war in Co. K, 17th Ill. V. I., and was in the following engagements: Fredericktown, Mo., Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Meridian, and a number of lesser engagements. He was united in marriage with Martha E. Lloyd April 16, 1867; from this union there were three children—John L., Charles J. and Francis L.; he was married Dec. 25, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Shipley; from this union there is one child—James O. Mr. Patterson owns eighty acres of well-improved land. Is a stanch Republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He has made what he now has by his own exertions.

O. P. PAULSON, proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable, Greenview; was born Feb. 5, 1834, in Helsingburg, Sweden; he worked on a farm with his father until 16 years of age, when he entered a carriage shop and served an apprenticeship of four years; he then, according to the law of the country, served one year in the army; he then entered an agricultural school, where he continued for more than a year; after leaving school, he engaged chiefly in farming until he came to this country, in 1868; he worked at his trade in Chicago for some time, and then came to Greenview and commenced in the livery business; in this he has since continued, with the exception of three years, when he was engaged in farming. He was united in marriage with Bettie Nilson Oct. 26, 1859; she was born in Helsingburg, Sweden, Sept. 26, 1834; they had six children, three of whom are now living—Fritz G., born Feb. 22, 1861; Emma, July 22, 1862; Ida H., Nov. 13, 1866; the names of the deceased are—Ida, born June 10, 1864, died Sept. 11, 1865; S. M., born June 28, 1871, died July 14, 1872; Sophia W., born May 26, 1873, died Feb. 21, 1874.

H. K. RULE, grocery merchant, Greenview; is prominent among the younger men of Menard Co.; his father, Samuel Rule, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he resided for a number of years; he then moved to Ohio, and from there in 1852 to Menard Co., Ill.; his wife, a most estimable lady, whose maiden name was Magdalena Bowser, was a native of Maryland and the mother of eight children, three of whom are now living—H. K., David (of the firm of Rule & Rule, Petersburg, Ill.), and Mrs. M. J. Ritter (wife of Col. R. A. Ritter, of the 28th I. V. I.). H. K. Rule spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm; his education was such as could be obtained from the schools of that time, and he became quite proficient in the branches commonly taught; he resided in Mason Co. some years, and was Assistant Circuit Clerk of that county four years. His marriage with Mary J. Godbey occurred Nov. 29, 1859; she was born in Menard Co. May 29, 1841, and is the daughter of Russell Godbey, whose sketch appears in this work; from this union they have three children—Ettie L., born

Oct. 5, 1860; Richard R., May 10, 1863; Samuel H., June 16, 1868. H. K. Rule was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, May 20, 1840; he has been a resident of the village of Greenview a number of years, and has done a great deal to make and sustain the good name the town now bears. He was one of the first officers and charter members of Greenview Lodge, No. 653, A., F. & A. M.; his wife is a member of Eastern Star Lodge, of Petersburg, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rule is a Democrat in politics, and from his boyhood has been an earnest advocate of its principles and measures.

WILLIAM A. STONE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Greenview; was born in Botetourt Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1809. His parents came to Kentucky in an early day, where they resided until their removal to Irish Grove, Menard Co., Ill., in 1830. His father, Moses Stone, was a native of Bedford Co., Va., as well as his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Whittin. At the time of their coming to Illinois, they had but little of this world's goods, and a family of twelve children depending on them. The year following their coming, both parents died. Thus, in a new and unsettled country, twelve children were left to the care of Providence and the few neighbors in that vicinity. The subject of this sketch being one of the older members of the family, the greater part of the responsibility of caring for the orphaned children fell on him. He, with the assistance of the neighbors, cared for them until they were able to do for themselves. He is now the oldest living representative of the family, seven of the children being dead. Mr. Stone was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and also a soldier in the Mexican war. He was intimately acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who was a frequent visitor at his house. Mr. Stone, for a number of years, commanded a company of State Militia, and is still called "Capt. Stone." He married Martha J. Patterson April 3, 1833, who was a native of Adair Co., Ky., and came, with her parents, to Irish Grove at an early day. They had nine children, eight of whom are now living—Caleb T., James P., Lucelia K., Margaret C., John L., Claudius L., William L. and Bertha A.; deceased was Martha E. Mrs. Stone departed this life Sept. 24, 1874. In early life, Mr. Stone and his wife connected themselves with the Presbyterian Church. Few men have done so much for the cause of religion. Although not an educated man, he has taken great care to educate his children well, sending them to the best colleges and seminaries in the country. He always has been a sound Republican ever since the party was organized. At present, Mr. Stone owns 250 acres of improved land, which he has made by close attention to business. He has given his children upward of $18,000, and has always been ready to give his support to anything that he believed would be of general benefit. He has held a number of positions of profit and trust, and acquitted himself with honor.

SUGAR GROVE PRECINCT.

D. H. ALKIRE, merchant, Sweetwater; was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1824. Two years later, his father, J. N. Alkire, removed to Sugar Grove, in what is now known as Menard Co., Ill. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother, whose maiden name was Jane Henderson, was a native of Virginia. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm, in the vicinity of Sweetwater, where he received such education as the schools of that early day afforded. At 21 years of age, his father gave him eighty acres of wild prairie land, and he commenced business for himself. He spent five years improving his land, when he engaged in the live-stock trade and hotel business in the village of Williamsville, Sangamon Co. At the expiration of two years, he returned to Sweetwater, and engaged in mercantile business, in which he has since continued. In all of his business transactions, he has been very successful, and is what is properly termed a self-made man. He was united in marriage with Sarah Hayden in 1847. She is a native of Kentucky, and her parents were among the first settlers of Menard Co. From this union there were six children, four

of whom are now living—Thomas J., Mary J., Theodore and Lavina. The names of those deceased were Francis M. and Marion.

MILEM ALKIRE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sweetwater; was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Sept. 10, 1818; oldest son of Leonard and Catharine Alkire, who came to Sugar Grove at a very early day; our subject at this time was 6 years of age; he had always a great fondness for books, and spent all his leisure time in study; the schools of that day afforded but poor advantages, but young Alkire persevered and succeeded in obtaining a good education; at 21, he began life on his own account; he has always been engaged in agriculture and stock-raising and has been very successful in all his undertakings. He was united in marriage with Eliza J. Barnes Dec. 21, 1843; she was born in Bath Co., Ky., Aug. 29, 1823; her parents removed to Logan Co., Ill., at a very early day; from this union there were nine children, six of whom are now living—Eliza C., born Dec. 7, 1848; Franklin V., April 24, 1853; John B., Oct. 30, 1855; Thomas H., Aug. 11, 1859; Alvin D., July 2, 1862, and Milem C., Feb. 7, 1865; the names of those deceased were Louisa A., born Nov. 11, 1844, died Sept. 5, 1845; Leonard M., born Aug. 28, 1846, died Jan. 21, 1859; Mary A., born Jan. 22, 1851, died March 24, 1855. Mr. Alkire has held the offices of Associate Judge of Menard County and County Commissioner; owns 750 acres of well-improved land; he is a Democrat, although quite liberal in his views.

T. H. BRASFIELD, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10; P. O. Sweetwater; was born in Madison Co., Ky., Dec. 4, 1829; son of James E. and Tabitha (Moberly) Brasfield; the former was a native of Virginia and the latter of South Carolina; they were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living; they removed to Menard Co. in 1834, and settled near Athens; the father departed this life in 1864, and the mother, in 1858. T. H. Brasfield passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm and received a good common-school education. He was united in marriage with Laura F. Camp Feb. 13, 1856; she died Aug. 22, 1865; he was married, Sept. 19, 1876, to Miss Cynthia M. Camp; from this union there is one child—John E., born March 10, 1879. Soon after his first marriage, he came to Sugar Grove Precinct, where he has since resided; he owns 320 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Brasfield is a stanch Republican and an earnest advocate of its principles; his sympathies were always warmly enlisted in the cause of Antislavery.

ED. CULVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Athens; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1835; his parents came to Sangamon Co., Ill., when he was less than 1 year of age; he passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, receiving such an education as the schools of that early day afforded; he has been a resident of Sugar Grove Precinct since its organization; he owns, in connection with the heirs of the late John S. Culver, 700 acres of well-improved land, of which he has the management; he is a self-made man, in the fullest sense of the word; a Republican in politics, but quite liberal in his views of men and things.

J. B. COPPER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sweetwater; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1809; third son and fifth child of Michael and Mary (Glasgow) Copper, who were the parents of nine children; the father was a native of Kent Co., Md., and the mother of Westmoreland Co., Penn.; they were married in 1797; in 1838, the parents came to Illinois and settled on Rock River in which is now known as Carroll Co.; in the summer of 1851, the father died; this was the same year our subject came to Illinois; he had passed his youth and early manhood in Licking Co., Ohio, assisting his father on the farm. He was married to Miss Eliza Pence, a native of Licking Co., in 1837; from this union there were three children—William, David and George; Mrs. Copper died in the fall of 1853; Mr. Copper was married March 27, 1854, to Miss Emily Goff; the Goffs were early settlers of this county and date their history back to its first settlement; from this union there are twelve children—Harvey E., Charles B., John E., Laura J., Eliza E., Sarah M., Robert F., Thomas H., Louis C., Ida F., Lorena and Lydia N. Mr. Copper owns 316 acres of land, 286 of which are well improved and which he has made by his own exertions. He and his wife are

members of the Baptist Church; they have a nice home, pleasant family and are among Menard County's most respected citizens.

GEORGE T. DEAL, dealer in live stock, Sweetwater; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1849; is a son of J. H. and Jane (Eldridge) Deal, whose sketch appears in this work; George T. attended school until about 20 years of age, at which time he entered the store of his father, where he remained five years; during this time, he had entire charge of the business; at the expiration of this time, the father sold out, and our subject then assisted in the mill, owned by his father and James Hughes, in Sweetwater; in July, of 1870, he went to Chicago, and was, for some six months, in the employ of Wood Bros., live-stock commission merchants; since that, he has been engaged in buying and shipping hogs and cattle. He was united in marriage with Mary J. Pickrell, Dec. 2, 1873; she was born in Fleming Co., Ky., June 15, 1851; they have one child—Lizzie, born Sept. 4, 1874. Mr. Deal is a stanch Republican in politics, and one of the prominent young men of Menard County.

JOHN H. DEAL, miller, Sweetwater; was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., March 20, 1826; is a son of John and Sarah (Wilhelm) Deal; the father was a native of Maryland, and a butcher by trade; he departed this life Dec. 6, 1826; the mother remained in Maryland until 1839, when she and our subject came to Menard Co., where they have since resided; John H. received such an education, as the schools of that early day afforded; in 1852, he and Hugh D. Hughes built the Sweetwater Mill; it cost, at the time of building, about $2,500; it has been constantly run, with the exception of one year, since its building; it is now the property of J. H. Deal and J. L. Hughes—son of Hugh D. Hughes; it was one of the first steam-mills in Menard Co., and has ground more than one million bushels of grain since it was built. Mr. Deal is the present miller, and to his exertions the mill owes its success and popularity. He was united in marriage with Jane Eldridge in 1848; she was born in England Sept. 8, 1828; from this union there were six children, two of whom are now living; she died Sept. 4, 1861. Mr. Deal was again married Aug. 23, 1866, to Mary E. Enslow; they have four children by this union. Mr. Deal is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM S. ENGLE, farmer and dealer in live stock; P. O. Sweetwater; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1832; is a son of the late William Engle, one of the pioneers of this county. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father on the farm and in the store; at the age of 18, he commenced business for himself, he has been engaged, most of his life, in dealing in live stock; there are few men in the county who have done more business in this line than Mr. Engle. He was united in marriage with Mary C. Deal April 11, 1867; she was born in Menard Co., Ill., Jan. 16, 1851; from this union there are two children—Edward A., born Jan. 12, 1868, and Florence, Jan. 24, 1871. Mr. Engle has a well-improved farm, and is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN ENGLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sweetwater; is the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Alkire) Engle, whose sketch appears in this work; he was born in Menard Co., Ill., Feb. 19, 1826; he now owns and lives upon the place settled by his father in 1824, in 1850, John Engle went overland to California, where he remained some time. Soon after his return, he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Sykes June 21, 1855, she was born in Ohio Aug. 7, 1834; from this union there were eleven children, nine of whom are now living—Josephine, John, James H., William, Charles L., Ella, Henry, Francis M. and Minnie M. Mr. Engle owns 404 acres of well-improved land; is a Democrat in politics.

E. M. GOFF, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Sweetwater; was born in Green Co., Ky., Sept. 9, 1818; the eldest son of a family of five children of William and Amy (Trent) Goff, an account of whom appears in the biography of William Goff; he passed his youth in Menard Co., Ill., assisting his mother to care for the family, his father having died when he was 9 years of age; he received but an indifferent education, as the major part of the hardships of caring for the family devolved on him after his father's death and he could not be spared from home. He remained at home until

his marriage with Miss Clark, which occurred July 29, 1837; from this union there were twelve children, nine of whom are now living—Mary A., Jennie F., Winfield H., William A., Lee M., Augustus R., Eli E., Ida F. and David A.; deceased—Wesley, John C. and Dica D. On the 4th of July, 1879, Mr. Goff sustained the deepest bereavement of his life in the death of his wife, who for forty-two years had endured with him the trials and hardships of life; Mr. Goff's success in life is greatly owing to this good woman's help and advice; he commenced life as a poor boy and has made what he now possesses by hard work and close attention to business; he owns a nicely improved farm of 405 acres; he is a self-made man. In politics a Democrat.

ANDREW GADDIE, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10; P. O. Sweetwater; was born on the Orkney Islands, May 31, 1837; when about 13 years of age, he went to sea; he followed the sea until 19 years of age, when he came to the United States. He was in the late war, served a little over two years and was discharged on account of sickness; he was in Co. K, 106th I. V. I. In 1867, Mr. Gaddie bought 200 acres of land in Sugar Grove Precinct, upon which he has since resided. He was united in marriage with Sarah Keen Nov. 20, 1866; she was born in England Oct. 8, 1848; Mrs. Gaddie's parents came to this country when she was about 2 years of age; from this union there are six children—John T., Cora N., Katie G., Charles H., Mary E. and Jessie A. Mr. Gaddie came to Illinois a poor boy, and is emphatically a self-made man. He has held the responsible position of County Commissioner three years and well and faithfully has he served the county; he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM GOFF, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Sweetwater; was born in Green Co., Ky., Aug. 19, 1822; second son of William and Amy (Trent) Goff, natives of Kentucky, and the parents of seven children, three of whom are now living; the parents came to Menard Co. in 1825, and stopped for about a year in Clary's Grove, they then removed five miles southeast of where the city of Petersburg is now located, soon after their removal, the father died; the mother, who was a noble specimen of the pioneer woman, not only cared for the fatherless children, but succeeded in retaining their "claim" and laid up some money. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood amid the wild surroundings of the then new country, receiving little or no education, and, when 12 years of age, earned his first money by riding horses while "tramping out wheat;" with this money he purchased a pig; this was his first business transaction; in a short time, he had quite a herd of young cattle; he continued trading until about 30 years of age; about this time, he entered forty acres of land in Mason Co.; at the expiration of two years, he sold his land in Mason Co. and purchased eighty acres in Sugar Grove Precinct, Menard Co., upon which he has since resided and to which he has added until he now owns a nicely improved farm of 285 acres; he commenced life as a poor boy, but, by hard work and economy, he has made what he now possesses; he is emphatically a self-made man. He was united in marriage with Mary D. Westfall Oct. 24, 1840; she was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 24, 1824; her parents removed to Des Moines Co., Iowa, in 1834; from this union there were ten children, eight of whom are now living—Theodore L., Commodore P., Leonard K., Louisa E., Frederick W., Murray M. and Emma and Ella, twin sisters.

JAMES P. HALL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sweetwater; was born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, July 1, 1818; son of Elisha and Nancy (Overstreet) Hall, both natives of Bedford Co., Va.; they came to Illinois in the fall of 1826, and located in Menard Co., where they died—the father in 1838, and the mother in 1862. John Overstreet, father of Nancy and grandfather of Mr. Hall, was a Revolutionary soldier under Washington, and was at the battles of Bunker Hill, Cowpens, Brandywine, Monmouth and others; he died in 1848, at 90 years of age. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, and received but a limited education. He was united in marriage with Mary J. Pierce Dec. 24, 1850; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Aug. 16, 1831; from this union there were fourteen children, seven of whom are now living—Charles W., Emma, Caroline, Rosa, Laura J., Douglas D. and Mollie. Mr. Hall owns 480 acres of well-improved land; is a Democrat in politics, and a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word.

JOHN H. KINCAID, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sweetwater; is the son of John Kennedy Kincaid, one of Menard Co.'s most prominent and influential men; he was born in Menard Co. July 9, 1848, and assisted his father on the farm until his marriage with Miss Ella J. Culver, which occurred Feb. 20, 1878; she was born in Menard Co. July 31, 1849; she is the daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Brasfield) Culver, both of whom are now dead; the former died in 1874, and the latter in 1872; they were among the early settlers of Menard Co. Our subject owns 217 acres of nicely improved land; is a stanch Republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, as is his wife.

JOHN D. LEE, retired physician, Sec. 18; P. O. Athens; was born in Jefferson Co., Va., April 22, 1812; his grandfather, John Lee, was a physician and surgeon, and came from England previous to the Revolutionary war; his son, Robert C. Lee, was the father of John D., and was, for a number of years, clerk of the Superior Court of Jefferson Co., Va. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood in the cities of Charlestown and Winchester, Va.; he received a good education, and, when 12 years of age, he held the position of Deputy Postmaster in the city of Winchester; in 1832, he commenced the study of medicine, and, in 1834, graduated at the University of Maryland; soon after this, he came to Illinois, and, for some years, practiced in Springfield, he at last came to Menard Co. and practiced a year in Petersburg, and then went to Athens, where he continued in the practice of medicine for more than twenty years, then, owing to ill health, he removed to Indian Point and bought a small farm, upon which he has since resided. Dr. Lee was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Loomis, of Whately, Mass., in February, 1839; they had one child—John D., who died when 12 years of age. Among the physicians of Menard Co., none stand higher in reputation for professional skill and as an honored, useful citizen, than Dr. John D. Lee.

DAVID PROPST, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 1; P. O. Greenview; was born in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., Jan. 26, 1818. His father, Nicholas Propst, was a native of Germany. He came to the United States when he was a boy and located in Virginia, where he married. He was the father of eight children, three of whom are now living. In 1829, he removed to Illinois and settled in Sugar Grove, Menard Co. Mr. Propst in his lifetime was a great help to the early settlers of Menard Co. He had considerable means and he furnished many a settler with money, at a low rate, to enter land with. He was an "Old Line Whig," as were his sons, until the organization of the Republican party, when they became identified with it. Our subject passed his youth on his father's farm; received a limited education, as there were but few schools in that early day. He now owns and is living on the place settled by his father, in 1829. When he was yet a young man he purchased, with land warrants, 160 acres of land on Salt Creek, for which he paid 75c per acre; six years after, he sold the land for $20 per acre. This and like transactions are characteristic of his success in life. He now owns over 400 acres of well-improved land. He was united in marriage with Sarah Wilcox April 10, 1851. She was born in Menard Co., Ill., Aug. 11, 1829; her parents came from Green County, Ky., in a very early day. From this union there are two children—Ephraim, born Feb. 1, 1853, and Melinda, born March 26, 1855. Mr. Propst is a stanch Republican in politics and a firm believer and advocate of its principles.

LEVI PROPST, carpenter and joiner, Sweetwater; was born in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., Aug. 9, 1828. His grandfather, Nicholas Propst, was a native of Germany, and came to Sugar Grove in 1829. John, his eldest son and the father of Levi, came to Menard Co. in 1840. Here our subject passed his youth assisting his father on the farm. His father taught him to read and write, and this was all the education young Propst received. Later in life, however, he applied himself to his books and became quite proficient. At 20 years of age, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, a business he has followed all his life except eight years, when he was engaged in the drug business in the village of Sweetwater, during which time he was also village Postmaster. He was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Swank April 10, 1851. She was born in Putnam

Co., Ind., July 1, 1829. From this union there were six children, three of whom are now living—Elzina, David E. and James A. The names of those deceased are Mary E., Annie E. and Clara E. Mr. Propst is a Democrat and a self-made man.

E. L. SWINEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 35; P. O. Greenview; was born in Bath Co., Ky., July 28, 1823. His father died when he was 2 years old. He lived in Kentucky until he was 11 years of age, when he came to Indian Point, Menard Co., with Mr. Kennedy Kincaid. They brought a flock of sheep with them, which young Swiney helped to drive. He continued to live with Mr. Kincaid until 21 years of age. He received such education as the schools of that early day afforded. In 1845, he bought 285 acres of land in Sugar Grove Precinct, upon which he has since resided. He now owns 700 acres of land upon which are good buildings. He was united in marriage with Melinda Johnson Sept. 10, 1846. She was born in Menard Co., Ill., Aug. 25, 1824. Her parents came to the county in 1823, and her mother, who is now living, is one of the oldest living settlers. Mr. Swiney is the father of seven children, five of whom are now living—Emma, Elijah, Laura, Ned and Frank. Mrs. Swiney departed this life Feb. 9, 1877. Mr. Swiney is a stanch Republican in politics.

ADAM SHARP, boot and shoe maker, Sweetwater; was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 18, 1850. His father was a shoemaker by trade, a business he taught his three sons. In 1853, John, the eldest son, came to the United States, and located in the village of Sweetwater, Menard Co., Ill.; he also lived in Missouri about five years. He died in 1878. Adam came to this country in 1872, and commenced working at his trade in the village of Sweetwater the same year. He was united in marriage with Bertha Kyle Dec. 11, 1877; she was born in Logan Co., Ill., Feb. 16, 1857. They have had one child—Augustus, born Jan. 5, 1879, died April 12, 1879. Mr. Sharp came to this country as a poor German lad, but by close attention to his trade, combined with industry and economy, he has gained quite a competency. He owns a large shop, in which he always keeps a large and well-selected stock. He also owns one of the nicest residences in the village.

JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, merchant, Sweetwater; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., March 22, 1845; son of David and Prudence (Sargent) Schofield. He passed his youth on his father's farm in New York, and received a good common-school education. At the age of 18, he started West, and upon his arrival in Springfield, Ill., enlisted in Co. B, 58th I. V. I., and served three years as a private soldier in the war of the rebellion. He was in all the battles that his regiment was engaged in, and he escaped without a wound. After his discharge, he returned to Illinois and attended school for a year, at Bloomington. He then went to Iowa, where he remained two years, when he come to Menard Co., where he has since resided, and where he has been engaged in farming and the mercantile business. He was united in marriage with Alice Meteer Oct. 14, 1873; she is a native of Menard Co.; from this union there are two sons—Thomas and John. Mr. Schofield is a stanch Republican in politics, an influential citizen and prominent man.

JOHN W. SHAVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Elkhart; was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., March 18, 1855; his father, William, was born in Virginia, March 13, 1818, where he remained until about 35 years of age, when he removed to Ohio, and from there, in 1850, to California. On his return, he stopped in Springfield, Ill., and while there bought the Twelve-Mile House and farm of Sangamon Co., where he resided about four years. He then sold out, and removed to Menard Co., where he resided until his death, which occurred Aug. 10, 1871. After he had resided in Menard Co., two years, he returned to his old home in Virginia, where he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Ross, of Augusta Co., of the "Old Dominion State;" this union resulted in three children—John W., Lizzie and Mary. John W., is the only surviving child; he owns 862 acres of well-improved land in Menard Co., and 160 in Logan Co. He received a good education and is to-day one of Menard Co.'s most prosperous farmers. He is a Democrat in politics, but quite conservative.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Athens; was born in Hardin Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1849. His father, Charles C. Scott, was a native of

Kentucky, as was the mother, whose maiden name was Jane Patterson. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living. The father departed this life Jan. 28, 1854. Our subject was brought up to farm labor; he received a good common-school education; at 18 years of age he embarked in the mercantile business; in 1869, he came on a visit to Menard Co., Ill., where he became acquainted with Miss Hulda Kincaid, to whom he was married, March 24, 1875; she is a daughter of John Kennedy Kincaid, one of the early settlers of Menard Co.; she was born Aug. 15, 1854. From this union there have been two children—Warren C., born Oct. 14, 1876, and Kennedy E., Dec. 27, 1878. Mr. Scott owns eighty acres of nicely improved land. Is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian Church.

STEPHEN STONE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Sweetwater; was born in Adair Co., Ky., Oct. 16, 1829, is a son of John and Lucy (Preston) Stone, both natives of Kentucky; in 1830, they came to Illinois and settled in Irish Grove, they were the parents of twelve children; the mother died in 1872. Stephen passed his early life with his father on the farm; he began business for himself when quite young, he received but an indifferent education, and what he now possesses he has made by hard work and economy. His marriage with Mary C. Young was celebrated March 2, 1863, she was born in Menard Co., Ill., Sept. 25, 1839; she is a daughter of John and Rachel (Purkapile) Stone, both of whom were among the early pioneers of Menard Co. From this union there are three children—Carrie V., Morris G. and Charles H. Mr. Stone owns 188 acres of nicely improved land, and is emphatically a self made man.

INDIAN CREEK PRECINCT.

THOMAS BENNETT, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Petersburg. Prominent among the successful and enterprising business men in this county, is the party whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Mecklenburg Co., Va., May 11, 1833; he is the son of John Bennett; his mother's maiden name was Mary Boyd. Thomas was but 2 years old when he came to this State with his parents; they first stopped near Rochester, remaining but a short time, and then came to Menard Co., where his father located, and was for several years a prominent business man in that place, and was engaged in merchandising several years; he built what is now known as the Menard House, which he ran for a few years and, after the sale of the same, he returned to his former love, that of selling goods; this he continued until the year 1857, since which time he has retired from business. Thomas remained with his father until he attained his majority, during which time, from the age of 16 years, he was engaged in the store as clerk for his father; after reaching manhood, he engaged in business with his father, which he continued for three years; he then began on his own account in the dry-goods line, and being an active business man, an excellent salesman, and enjoying the confidence of the people, his efforts as a merchant were crowned with success; he continued in the business until 1873, when the close confinement and the nature of the business had so impaired his health that he was compelled to abandon the business; he then moved to Town 19, Range 6, where he now resides, where he had purchased a large tract of land on the rich alluvial soil in the Salt Creek bottom, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits; his first efforts as a farmer were not attended with the flattering results that marked his career as a merchant, his lands being subject to the encroachments of high water from the overflow of Salt Creek; his crops have been for several years almost, and, in several instances, quite destroyed; this was very discouraging, and, added to the insinuations of many who pronounced the whole thing a failure, was not at all calculated to afford much consolation, yet Mr. Bennett, notwithstanding all this, never lost his courage, and with a determination and firm resolution, characteristic of the man, set to work to counteract these damaging overflows by the erection of suitable levees, and after much labor and expense, has now 1,800 acres corraled by a substantial earthwork, and the land that was by the masses considered worthless

is to-day the most valuable land in the county, and he has a bonanza in his bottom farm of 1,800 acres; this land will produce, with good cultivation, from seventy-five to eighty bushels of corn to the acre, and for farming purposes is much more valuable than the upland. In November, 1855, was united in matrimony to Lucy Wright, born March 29, 1838, who is the daughter of A. D. Wright, an old and well-known citizen of Petersburg. They have eight children—Thomas W., Lucy A., John A., Sandy B., Mary C., Elbert Lee, Ellen B. and Johnnie; all the family are at home. Mr. Bennett is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 19, A., F. & A. M., of which his father was the founder, and has been W. M. of same for many years, and is now and has been for several years Deputy Grand Master of the State.

JOSEPH W. ESTELL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Petersburg; was born in this county and on the same plat of ground he is to-day farming, Aug. 1, 1833; son of William Estell, one of the old pioneers of this country, who was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Aug. 30, 1794, and came to this State in 1824, and first stopped near Cantrall, remaining there two years; then located permanently on the land now owned by Joseph; he is now past 85, and is well preserved for one of his years. Joseph lived the life of a bachelor until he was 33 years old, at which time he united in matrimony with Mary Knowles, who was born in Gibson Co., Ind., daughter of Burton Knowles; their marriage was celebrated Jan. 2, 1866. They have four children—Martha E., James, Cora E., Effie M. Mr. Estell has a snug farm of 130 acres, well improved.

RUSSELL GODBEY, farmer; P. O. Greenview; was born in Montgomery Co., Va., Nov. 2, 1800; is a son of William Godbey, who participated in the war of 1812, whose father was a participant in the war of the Revolution. In the fall of 1829, he moved to Indiana, stayed one winter, and in July of the following year, came to this county and entered 160 acres of land on Secs. 20 and 30; Abraham Lincoln was the surveyor, and stayed with him over night, and Mr. Godbey sold him, for $1, a quantity of buckskin, with which he faced his pants to enable him the better to travel through the brush and rough grass; the sale of this skin paid the bill of surveying. Mr. Godbey soon erected a rude cabin out of rough logs, the raising of which required the united services of all the men that could be gathered in the entire country. Dec. 10, 1822, he married Elizabeth Brown, who was born Feb. 25, 1799. They had eight children, five of whom are now living—Nancy, Russell B., Margaret, Eliza and Mary J., three boys, Overton B., William R. and Moses, died after arriving at manhood. Mrs. Godbey died Feb. 19, 1854. He was married, Jan. 24, 1856, to Eleanor Carpenter, who was born in Sangamon Co., Nov. 15, 1822. Had two children, Virginia and John D. In the early time, he was captain of the militia, and at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, was deterred from going on account of sickness in his family. Has been a member of the Baptist Church since Feb. 13, 1841, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has been a life-long Democrat; has served several terms as Justice of the Peace, and has been a resident of this county almost half a century, watching its growth and progress with earnest solicitude.

R. B. GODBEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Greenview; among the young settlers in this county whose interests have been for his life-time identified with that of the county is Russell B. Godbey; he is a son of Russell Godbey, well known in this county as an old-time friend and associate of the lamented Lincoln; was born in Rush Co., Ind., Jan. 14, 1830, and was but 3 months old when he came to this county; remained with his parents until he attained his 23d year, at which time he was married, March 28, 1854, to Susan Montgomery, daughter of Charles L. Montgomery; nine children have been born, but five of whom are now living—Eliza E. now the wife of C. Crawford, Edward E., Harry H., George and Eva S.; since his marriage, he has been located on the land he now owns; he has 525 acres of land, 440 acres of which are under cultivation, and which ranks among the best land in the county. Mr. Godbey has always been engaged in farming pursuits, and has been successful in this direction; he takes considerable interest in political matters, yet never has desired office; he has always been identified with the interests of the Democratic party, and is a member of Greenview Lodge, No. 653, A., F. & A. M.

MRS. SARAH E. KILLION, farming; P. O. Petersburg; was born in Bath Co., Ky., April 22, 1822; she is the daughter of John and Abigail (Bracken) Hornback, both of whom are natives of Kentucky, and came to this county in the fall of 1825, locating on the land now owned by Andrew Hornback; she was but 3 years of age when she came to this county, and, having been in the county over fifty-four years, is one of its pioneers, and has grown up with it; their interests have been identical; she well remembers the time when she went to mill with her father and bolted the flour by hand; she has seen deer in droves; Indians encamped on Salt Creek bottom. Aug. 18, 1840, she married James E. Killion, who was born in Kentucky Dec. 13, 1820; had ten children, but six of whom are now living—Catharine J., Robert H., Maria L., Thomas W., John A. and Emery K.; after their marriage, they had nothing but willing hearts and industrious hands; their first house was a rude cabin, with one room, cat and clay chimney, puncheon floor, board shutter for window, home-made table, and bed made out of walnut logs; corn bread was their chief staple. Notwithstanding all these inconveniences, these were their happiest days; the first barn her husband built she spun and wove cloth to pay for the covering of the roof; in 1846, they moved to the place where Mrs. Killion now lives, having accumulated money enough to buy them a home. July 5, 1875, Mr. Killion died of consumption; he and his wife were both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; he was an active worker in the Church, officiating as Elder.

WILLIAM KNOWLES, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Greenview; son of Elijah Knowles, a native of Georgia, and Margaret (Woods) Knowles, who was born in Tennessee and came to Gibson Co., Ind., where the subject of this sketch was born, which occurred in the year 1821; during his 16th year the family moved to what is known as Logan Co.; remained there until the winter of 1841–42. Oct. 5, 1843, he was married to Harriet Chapman; had two children—James H. and Margaret M.; his wife died March 13, 1849; Jan. 11, 1850, he married Mary Taylor; she died Sept. 12, 1859; had two children, but one living—Sarah (wife of Felix Robinson). Married the third time to Elizabeth Shepherd, and had one child—Alice; wife died Dec. 18, 1872; in 1875, was married to his present wife, Mrs. Sarah J. Reynolds. Mr. Knowles has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for thirty-six years; has 108¾ acres of land, and a good deal of property in the town of Greenview, and has always been engaged in farming, and has been successful.

WOODSON B. POWER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Petersburg; is a son of E. D. Power, one of the old settlers in this county; was born on the same section he now lives on Sept. 3, 1839; remained with his parents and assisted his father in the duties of the farm, and also worked in the saw-mill which his father ran for several years, Woodson officiating as sawyer. Feb. 7, 1861, he married Hannah McDougall, a native of this township; six children were born, but five of whom are living—George C., Anna M., Nellie E., Mary T., William D. and Surrency, now deceased; Feb. 10, 1873, his wife died with consumption; the fall of 1861, he located on the farm which he now owns, where he has since built the handsome brick residence he now occupies, and made all the substantial improvements that adorn the premises. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Ludum, who was born in Kentucky, but raised in this county; had four children, three living—Emma V., Edgar D., Martha L., Roma (now deceased). Since his first marriage he has been engaged in farming and stock raising and feeding, and is a good farmer, industrious and prudent, and the general appearance of the premises gives evidence of the enterprise and good management of the proprietor.

E. D. POWER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Petersburg; was born in Fayette Co., Ky., Sept. 8, 1804; son of William and Elizabeth (Stogsdill) Power, natives of Maryland, who came first to North Carolina, thence to Kentucky, where E. D. was born. Feb. 7, 1828, he married Martha S. Thompson, who was born in Bath Co., Ky., in 1808; in 1829, he concluded to cast his lot on the fertile prairies of Illinois, and shipped from Marysville by boat to St. Louis, and there bought an old horse for his wife to ride, hired an ox team to haul his few household goods, and took up his line of march for this country, arriving here with 75 cents in money, an old horse and a few

household effects; he made him a table out of boards, sawed by hand, and a bedstead of walnut rails, borrowed a horse, and with his own horse, made his first crop; soon after he bought eighty acres, paid what little he had down, and borrowed money to pay the balance, at 40 per cent; raised one crop, and sold his team, which liquidated the debt; in the spring of 1834, he sold his place, and came to this township, where he bought 200 acres of school land; in 1835, sold eighty acres for $500, and entered 240 acres, where he now resides. Mr. Power spent the early portion of life in the log cabin of that day, built in the rude style of the times. He was more fortunate than many of his time, as he succeeded in obtaining education sufficient to enable him to teach school, which he did in the year 1835, in a log cabin, with puncheon floor, greased paper for window panes, and split logs for seats. With the exception of four years, which he spent in Petersburg, he has been a constant resident of the county. He made the first assessment that was made in the county, on the east side of the county; names of his children are Nancy J., Elizabeth S., George S., John D. and Woodson B. He has been successful in his business career; he cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson.

S. T. ROGERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Petersburg; is a worthy and reliable citizen, who has spent his entire life in this county, and, like Pat, "would have been here longer, had he been sooner born." He was born April 23, 1832, on the same section of land he now owns; his father was born in Bath Co., Ky.; his mother's name, prior to her marriage, was Rebecca Lancaster, also a native of Kentucky; his father, on his first arrival, bought out a place and its improvements, and then entered the land about him, including that owned by S. T. He died in June, 1843, his wife dying several years previous. Feb. 7, 1858, Mr. Rogers was married to Nancy Ann Trumbo, who was born in this county Feb. 10, 1835; they had five children, four living—John, born in 1858, and died Aug. 11, 1867; Flora Bell, born Jan. 3, 1861; Charles T., Jan. 16, 1867; Nora A., Sept. 26, 1868; Elizabeth C., Aug. 13, 1874. Mrs. Rogers' father's name was Andrew Trumbo, and her mother was a sister of Henry Sears, of Mason County. Mr. Rogers has 300 acres of choice land, and is an excellent farmer and one of Menard Co.'s best men.

W. W. M. REED, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Greenview; was born in Dubois Co., Ind., Dec. 20, 1823; is the second child of a family of twelve children, born of Isaac and Winnie Morgan Spears, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana at an early day; at the age of 23, the subject of this sketch came to this county empty-handed, but with ready hands and a willing heart, and resolved to make something of himself, if economy and industry would accomplish it; he began work by the month, for E. D. Powers; subsequently, went to Indiana, where he was engaged as Superintendent of a gang of men on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, and continued here three years, and discharged his duties with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his employers; having accumulated means enough to purchase forty acres of land, he returned to this county, and made the purchase. Jan. 24, 1856, he was married to Charlotte Lanternman, who was born May 17, 1836; they have had four children—Winnie, born Dec. 18, 1856; Charles H., June 3, 1858; A. J., March 30, 1860; Charlotte T., Aug. 25, 1862. His wife died Aug. 25, 1862, at the birth of last child. Sept. 10, 1863, married Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcox, born Aug. 15, 1835; daughter of George and Mary Curry; have three children—Clara F., born July 18, 1864; George C., April 9, 1866; Wallace M., Aug. 25, 1875. Since his first marriage, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has a snug farm, and is a well-to-do farmer, all the result of his own labor. Is a member of Greenview Lodge, A., F. & A. M. No. 653.

A. RIGGIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9. Prominent among the stanch and reliable men in this county, who have grown up with it, and been identified with its interests, before and since its organization, is A. K. Riggin, who was born one and one-quarter miles northeast of Athens, April 23, 1822. He is the second child of a family of five born to Harry and Merriam Lee (Rogers) Riggin. The Lees are supposed to be relatives of the Lees in Virginia, and the Rogerses related to those of martyrdom fame. Mr. Riggin was born in Sevier Co., E. Tenn., in 1793. His wife, Merriam, was born

in Oswego Co., N. Y. Harry Riggin came to this country before it was a State, in 1817, and was married in March, 1818, and located at Troy, Madison Co., and came to what is now known as Athens, in the spring of 1820, where he settled. He obtained a good education for those early times. His father being greatly interested in education, gave his son every advantage, and boarded many a school teacher free of charge to encourage them to give his son some special aid, while at home, which he improved so well, that, before he attained his majority, he had taught four quarters at school. Then attended school at McKendree College one year, also one year at the Illinois College, at Jacksonvill . Subsequent to this, he taught school at different places, and, in the fall of 1848, became a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk, but was defeated by four votes. This was the first election held for that purpose in the county. He then made a trip to Mississippi, where he taught about one year. In 1852, he was again a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk, and was elected, and, at the expiration of that term, was re-elected by a handsome majority. After the Lincoln election, he retired from the political arena, and has since been actively engaged in farming. He lived the life of a bachelor until his 52d year. Nov. 26, 1874, he married Mary C. Deal, who was born in McLean Co. April 12, 1850, and is a daughter of Samuel C. Deal, of Augusta Co., Va. Had two children—Harry, born Oct. 9, 1875; Augustus, born Oct. 5, 1877. Has always been a temperate man, and owes the practice of this virtue to the teachings of his mother. He deals in fine stock, and remembers when there was no Petersburg or Lincoln.

GEORGE G. SPEAR, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. Greenview; was born in Vermont, Oct. 16, 1836; was the third of a family of seven children, born to Elisha Spear. His mother's name prior to her marriage was Lucretia Walker. They came to this State in the fall of 1838, and were among the pioneer settlers of this in this county. George was but 2 years of age when his parents came, which makes him a resident of the county forty-one years, and, while there are many older men in the county, yet, not many of them have been here as long as he. He, we might say, never left the parental roof, from the fact that he has always remained on the homestead, though leading the life of a bachelor for several years. Oct. 6, 1870, he changed his mode of living by uniting his fortunes with Sarah A. Dawson, who was born in Indiana in October, 1841. They have three children—Flora, born Oct. 2, 1871; Elsa, born Jan. 26, 1873; Elisha G., born Jan. 28, 1876. He has, since his marriage, been engaged in farming pursuits, and has 510 acres of land. Has been successful, and ranks among the stanch farmers of this township.

W. S. SMOOT, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27; P. O. Greenview; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Feb. 13, 1830, and is the youngest of a family of three children, born to Colman Smoot and Rebecca Wright Smoot. The former was born Feb. 13, 1791, and the latter Aug. 3, 1795. They were married March 17, 1817, and, in 1832, came to this county, and settled on the land now owned by William. Colman Smoot died March 21, 1876. His wife died March 27, 1864. July 17, 1851, William was united in wedlock to Catharine A. Engle, who was born in Sugar Grove Nov. 5, 1830. She was a daughter of William Engle, a prominent citizen in his time. Her mother was an Alkire, sister of Milem A. After their marriage, they lived with his parents until he came to the place on which he now lives. Seven children have crowned the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smoot—Colman; Mary E., born Dec. 2, 1854; Charles E., July 30, 1856; John M., May 14, 1860; Anna M., Aug. 13, 1865, and Edward E., June 23, 1870. Their second child was Rebecca, died Nov. 19, 1860. Mary is now the wife of John W. Terhune, married March 26, 1879. Charles married Tempa Clark the day previous. Mr. Smoot has been unusually successful in his business, and is one of the best financiers in the county, is shrewd, long-headed, and a man of untiring industry, religiously honest, conscientious and just. He has as large and commodious a farmhouse as any in the county. He is Democratic in sentiment, and is now serving as County Commissioner for the second term.

HARMON WARNSING, farmer; P. O. Greenview. Prominent among the stanch men of the county, who have crossed the ocean from the "Fatherland" and have grown up and thoroughly identified themselves with the interests of this county,

is Harmon Warnsing, who was born in Badbergen, Kreisamt, Bersenbeiick, Kingdom of Hanover, in Germany, Jan. 14, 1839; he is a son of George Frederick Warnsing and Margaretti Ottmann; at the age of 14 years, Harmon took leave of his home and friends to seek his fortune in the land across the sea, and, arriving at New Orleans, he came to this county, where his uncle, John Marbold, lived, and for whom he worked by the month; he also worked for Charles Montgomery; in the winter of 1855, he attended the Lutheran College at Springfield, and, upon his return, began improving some land he had purchased near Salt Creek; in 1859, returned to Germany, where he remained fifteen months, and, while there, was united in marriage to Maria Liideling, who was born Dec. 29, 1836; Aug. 21, 1860, is the date of their marriage. Returning the same year with his bride, he located on the land he had purchased, upon which he remained until the spring of 1872, when he moved to the place he now occupies; he has been successful in his business and now is owner of 1,920 acres of land, 1,650 acres of which are improved. He has not taken much interest in political matters, but was elected County Commissioner one term on the Democratic ticket; he has two children—George, born Oct. 5, 1863; Emilie, Jan. 27, 1862.

SANDRIDGE PRECINCT.

JAMES ALTIG, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in Mason Co., Ky., in 1821; his father died soon after this date, and his mother, with her family, removed to this township in 1836; since that date, he has lived within two miles of his present residence. He was first married, in 1844, to Sarah W. Berry, who lived but a short time; a second matrimonial alliance occurred in 1847, when he was joined in wedlock with Sarah Ann Potter; they have ten children living; one of the sons is a Deputy Assessor in this county. Mr. A. has never been active in politics, but has held several offices in the gift of the people; has been School Director fifteen years, School Trustee two terms and is at present one of the County Commissioners. He owns 468 acres of land, well improved and valued at $15,000.

WILLIAM ENSLEY, farmer; P. O. Atterberry; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, June 12, 1829; son of Christopher and Elizabeth Ensley; in 1843, they emigrated to Fulton Co., Ill., where Christopher Ensley died April 8, 1846; after which, Mr. Ensley, with his mother, moved to Menard Co. in 1853; Mr. Ensley began life for himself at the age of 13, with good health and plenty of ambition, which has enabled him to provide for his mother and family and also to accumulate a fine farm of 370 acres, well stocked; he makes stock raising and shipping a specialty. He was married, Jan. 25, 1855, to Chloe H. Aylesworth, second daughter of Philip and Chloe Aylesworth, of New York. Mr. Aylesworth was the first settler in Beardstown, surveying the country around, and established the first ferry at Meredosia and is one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Fulton Co., where he still lives. Mr. Ensley has two children living—Henry E. and Harvey L., and has lost five. Mr. Ensley has filled the office of Road Supervisor and School Director for many years and is at present Overseer of the Poor.

S. D. MASTERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Petersburg. Prominent among the stanch men of Menard Co., we find the name of S. D. Masters, who was born in Overton Co., Tenn., Nov. 12, 1812; he is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Matlock) Masters, who were natives of the Old Dominion; Thomas Masters emigrated to the State of Tennessee, where S. D. Masters was born; but, slavery prevailing, and he having seen enough of its workings, he resolved to go North, and, in the year 1830, went to Morgan Co., not far from what is now Jacksonville. March 6, 1833, was married to Lucy Young, who was born in Davidson Co., Tenn., Nov. 11, 1814; nine children; six lived to maturity, of whom but four are now living—Minerva (now the wife of Rev. B. F. Vincent, now of Philadelphia), Hardin W. (attorney at law, at Petersburg), Anna M., (now the wife of N. K. Rankin); Anna and Minerva were both graduates of

the Female College at Jacksonville; Wilber is now at home. Harry was drowned in the river Platte while crossing the plains in 1862; Mary died during her 28th year. In April, 1847, Mr. Masters came to this county and located in Town 19, Range 7, and has since been closely identified with the interests of the county; he is one of the self-made men of our county, having, by industry and economy, acquired a home and a competence for declining years; he has been a man of progress and enterprise. He has been a Justice of the Peace several years, and, in 1856, represented the county in the State Legislature; he and his wife for many years have been members of the M. E. Church. He has always been engaged in farming pursuits and identified with the principles of Democracy.

MRS. EMMA MANN, farmer; P. O. Oakford; was born in Marshall Co., Ind., Jan. 10, 1833; daughter of Allen Burns, whose wife's name prior to marriage was Mary Ann Kelly. Mrs. Mann, during her 9th year, moved to Benton Co., Texas, remaining eleven years. She was married to John H. Brown, and one child was born to them, Franklin, born Nov. 3, 1872. Shortly after their marriage, they moved to Galesburg, where he practiced medicine until his death, which occurred July 26, 1873. April 26, 1875, she was married to William Mann, a native of Pennsylvania. After their marriage, they moved to the place she now occupies. Mr. Mann died April 28, 1879. They had one child, Henry, born Dec. 20, 1876. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

J. C. McDOEL, farmer; P. O. Atterberry; was born in New York, April 10, 1829, son of Varnum and Elizabeth McDoel, of Scotch descent; was educated in New York and moved to Missouri in 1857. In 1859 he settled in Menard Co., on his present homestead. He married Caroline Robinson, daughter of Ebenezer P. and Lucy C. Robinson, of Menard Co. Mrs. McDoel was an intimate acquaintance of President Lincoln, he having boarded with her father while surveying in the vicinity. Mr. J. C. McDoel also assisted him in making the surveys. Mrs. McDoel was educated at Princeton and Jacksonville. She was first married to Mr. S. Buckley and left a widow with two children, Newton and J. C. Buckley. Mr. J. C. McDoel has accumulated a tract of 500 acres, and has filled the office of Treasurer for thirteen years.

R. C. PANTIER, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; Mr. R. C. Pantier was born in Menard Co., Ill., March 7, 1841, son of D. M. and Eliza Pantier. He received his education at home schools. He began for himself at the age of 21, and was encouraged from boyhood to rely upon his own tact in the way of a trade. At the age of 26, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Truth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Truth. Mrs. Pantier was born in Menard Co. Dec. 20, 1846. Their children are Daniel H., William, M. E., and Ollie. Mr. Pantier has acquired a fine farm of 142 acres and makes stock-raising a specialty.

DAVID M. PANTIER, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; born in Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1808; son of James and Susannah Pantier, and his father was the second male white child born in Kentucky, and his grandfather, Philip Pantier, was one of Daniel Boone's sturdy companions. D. M. Pantier came to Illinois and settled in Shawneetown in 1815 and to Menard Co., in 1826, on present homestead. He was married Aug. 16, 1829, to Lizzie Armstrong, daughter of Robert and Nancy Armstrong. Mrs. Lizzie Pantier died Aug. 7, 1848, leaving the following children viz., Nancy, Hannah, John B., James T., Polly and Robert C. Mr. Pantier was married, May 19, 1849, to Maria Haram, daughter of Morris and Elizabeth Hutchins, of New York and by this second alliance, Mr. Pantier has two children—Francis M. and Minerva E. Mr. Pantier served in the Black Hawk war, under Capt. Abraham Lincoln, and tells many interesting anecdotes of those times. In 1828, he went 120 miles to mill and often stayed a week for his turn. The first pair of shoes ever worn by Mr. Pantier, he earned trapping in the winter barefooted, carrying a board to stand on while setting his traps.

J. L. SHORT, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Oct. 6, 1827; son of Elias and Sarah Short, of English and German origin. He obtained what education he could, at home schools, and began life for himself at the age of 18. Mr. Short was married, April 8, 1861, to Ada Potter, daughter of John and Lucy C. Potter,

of Menard Co., Ill., their children are—John R., Leslie M., Ada O., Meloint, Ollie, Mollie May. Mr. Short has a fine farm of 300 acres, and raises some stock, but is not termed a shipper.

R. C. TRENARY, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in Perry Co., Ind., Dec. 16, 1829; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Trenary. He came to Menard Co., in 1846, and began for himself at the age of 18. Married, Nov. 27, 1851, Elizabeth Altag, daughter of M. Altag. Mr. Trenary and wife both received a liberal education. They have four children living—Mary C., Fannie A., Pina M. and Lizzie D. Mr. Trenary makes stock-raising a specialty, and has a fine farm of 250 acres, worth $12,000.

GEO. K. WATKINS, stock-shipper; P. O. Oakford; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1837; son of Samuel and Sophia Watkins, who settled in Illinois at an early day. Mr. Watkins was educated at the home schools, and, at the age of 26, married Mary A. Thomas, in December, 1863, daughter of Joshua Thomas, of Menard Co. They have one child living—Miss Alice Watkins, born July 7, 1867, and now being educated in Mason Co. Mr. Watkins began life at the age of 17, with 40 acres of land, and he has now over 2,000. He is one of the largest stock-dealers in this county, shipping annually 110 car loads of hogs and from 40 to 50, of cattle. He also devotes much care to farming; he has now over 1,000 acres of corn, 120 of wheat and oats, the rest of farm is pasture.

ROCK CREEK PRECINCT.

JOHN J. CLARKE, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; son of Charles J. F. and Rachel (Smith) Clark; was born upon the old homestead, where he now resides, Sept. 7, 1843. His parents were among the first settlers of Menard Co. He has lived upon the old farm, following agricultural pursuits, thus far, and has, by observation and experience, obtained a good business education. He served as Deputy County Assessor for two years. His wife is the daughter of James H. and Sarah (Brown) Thompson. They were married Oct. 19, 1870, and have two children—Albert B. and Francis H. Mr. Clark is a young man of good business ability, and a respected citizen.

MRS. RACHEL CLARKE, farmer; P. O. Tallula; widow of C. J. H. Clark, and daughter of Samuel and Anna (Rhodes) Smith; was brought to this county by her parents, in 1836. After a time they removed to Cass Co., where her parents died. She was married to Mr. Clark Nov. 25, 1841. He was one of the prominent pioneers of the county. He served as County Commissioner four years, and eight years as County Judge. He lived an industrious, enterprising and useful life. He died, April 9, 1870, leaving a family of four children—John J., Mary A. (now Mrs. John H. Barkholder, of this county), Charles R. and Luella F. Mrs. Clark remembers when this was a wild country. When her parents came to this county, they spent their first winter with another family, in a cabin 12x16, and there were sixteen persons in the two families. She occupies a beautiful residence, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

ISAAC COGDAL, farmer; P. O. Lloyd; son of Joseph and Lucy (Sothern) Cogdal, who were among the first settlers of this county. Their advent to this county dates back to 1823. They settled near where Isaac now resides, and there passed the remainder of their lives. His father died in 1828, and his mother survived until 1846. The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, Sept. 16, 1812. During early life, he learned the trade of stone and brick mason, which he followed for many years. When a young man, Abraham Lincoln became his warm friend, and they frequently advised each other. After Mr. Lincoln became a prominent lawyer, he advised Mr. Cogdal to study law under his instruction, which he did, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, since which time he has practiced law and superintended his farm. Mr. Cogdal is a man of ability and of high standing. He has a fine farm of 125 acres. He has twice been married, first to Miss Mary, daughter of Elijah Houghton, Nov. 1, 1833. She died Sept. 22, 1847, leaving five children, but three of whom are now living—

Julia A., Alice E. and Alvira. He married his present wife July 22, 1848. She was Miss Sarah Whitlow. They have one child—Thomas J.

AMOS COMBS, farmer; P. O. Lloyd; son of Jonah Combs and grandson of Nelson and Hannah (Glover) Combs. His father was born in Nelson Co., Ky., Oct. 3, 1794, where he was raised, and was married June 23, 1824, to Miss Mary J. Bixler; they came to Illinois, locating where he now resides, in 1826, and in 1849 she died, leaving eight children. March 23, 1850, he married his present wife, the mother of Amos; she was Mrs. S. D. Shephard, and daughter of Enoch Ayers, and was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., Nov. 26, 1806. The subject of this sketch was born upon the old homestead, where he now resides, June 24, 1851. He acquired a good common schooling, and followed agricultural pursuits. He was married to Miss Virginia M. Primm. They have four promising children—Enoch H., Harrie S., Celia A. and Sarah L. Mr. Combs owns 100 acres of the old homestead farm, and is a respected citizen.

J. B. GORDEN, farmer; P. O. Lloyd; son of William B. and Mary (Guntermann) Gorden, who were among the first settlers of Menard Co.; was born where he now lives, Dec. 29, 1839; he has resided on the old homestead, and followed agricultural pursuits thus far through life. He married Miss Julia A. Kirsch, of Springfield, Oct. 25, 1875. She was born Feb. 13, 1853. He now owns 120 acres.

GEORGE H. HARRISON, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; was born in this county in 1839; son of John F. and Parthena S. Harrison. During his early life he endeavored to obtain a good education, though he only had the advantage of a few terms at district school; but by study at home, he became able to teach school, and followed teaching a number of years. He has now turned his attention to farming. He married Miss Luella B. Woods, daughter of Rev. Giles W. Woods, of Sangamon Co.; they were married Sept. 26, 1878. He resides upon his father's farm, superintending it.

HARM HARMS, farmer; P. O. Lloyd; son of Jacob and Margaret (Barnes) Harms; was born in Hanover, Germany, April 19, 1827; his father died in Hanover in 1849, and his mother died in 1867. During his early life, he learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed a number of years. He manufactured woolen and linen goods on his own account for a time, just previous to coming to this country, which was in 1857; he came directly to Menard Co., Ill., and began farming. In 1865, he removed to Nebraska for a time, then returned to Germany. He returned to this country with Miss Mary Julifs, and they were married at Petersburg Oct. 14, 1866; they at once came and settled where they now live. She was born July 2, 1839. He owns 200 acres of good land, the result of his own energy. They have a family of four—Anna M., born July 10, 1867; Christine, July 24, 1869; Fannie D., May 6, 1872; Sophia H., Feb. 26, 1874.

A. R. HOUGHTON, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; son of Chas. P. and Elizabeth (Vandeventer) Houghton; was born near where he now resides Feb. 7, 1825; he has followed farming, and served one year in the Mexican war. He married Miss Elvira Stevenson, of Menard Co., May 29, 1855, and shortly afterward settled where he now resides; they have raised three children—James F., born Aug. 19, 1856, and died Feb. 12, 1877; William C., born Oct. 22, 1859; Mary A., April 23, 1862. His farm consists of 230 acres of land.

A. M. HOUGHTON, farmer; P. O. Lloyd; son of Elijah and Catharine (Merrill) Houghton, who came from Mason Co., Ky., in 1824, locating where A. M. now resides; here this son was born Oct. 12, 1826, and here he has always lived on the old farm; he is an enterprising and prosperous citizen and now owns 520 acres of fine land. His father died in 1852. Mr. Houghton married Miss Barbara A. Renshaw, of Sangamon Co., Ill., April 9, 1856; they have had two children—Ann M. (now Mrs. John S. Hury, of this county), and Wyley P. (deceased).

TARLTON LLOYD, farmer; P. O. Lloyd; one of the first white settlers of Menard Co., came from Rockingham Co., Va., where he was born May 9, 1784, and located where he now lives in 1820; here he has since resided, and is, beyond a doubt, the most active man of his age in Central Illinois. In 1800, he was married to Miss Nancy Hunter, she died in 1834, leaving seven children. In 1837, he married Catharine

Keltner, who died in 1876, leaving nine children. He is now, at the ripe old age of 95, residing with his youngest son, who works his farm, which consists of 173 acres.

CATHARINE D. PURKAPILE, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; widow of the late James Purkapile; was born in Mason Co., Ky., Oct. 14, 1817; daughter of Chas. P. and Elizabeth (Vandeventer) Houghton; her parents were among the first settlers of Menard Co., coming from Mason Co., Ky., in 1824. Her father died in 1835, and her mother in 1836. She was twice married—first, to Mr. T. J. Nance, Sept. 20, 1836, who was a prominent man of this county, and died in 1842, leaving three children, but one of whom is now living—Hon. Albert G. Nance; she married for her second husband, J. Purkapile, May 26, 1859; he was one of the prominent pioneers of this county, industrious, benevolent and highly respected; he died Jan. 19, 1878; she had one child by this marriage—Mary E. Mrs. Purkapile owns and superintends her farm, which consists of 230 acres of land. Her residence is among the best in the county.

J. H. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Tallula; son of Samuel and Anna (Rhodes) Smith; was born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., May 4, 1836; the same year, his parents came to Illinois, remaining until 1851, when they removed to Cass Co., Ill., where they died in 1877, his father in January, and his mother in June. In 1859, he went overland to California, and remained some two years, and returned by water. Mr. Smith enlisted in the late war with the 51st I. V. I.; served about twenty-eight months, participating in many of the most severe battles, and escaped injury. After the war, he came to Menard Co., and, Aug. 22, 1865, married Miss Courtney A. Capper, of Cass Co.; they have two children—George H. and Addie R. He owns a fine little farm of ninety-five acres.

E. B. YOAKUM, farmer; P. O. Lloyd; son of Matthias and Elizabeth (McHenry) Yoakum; was born where he now resides Nov. 10, 1837; his parents were among the first settlers of Menard Co., coming from Tennessee in 1820, and located where E. B. now resides; here his father spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1855; his mother survives at the ripe age of 80; E. B. now owns ninety acres of the old homestead farm. He married Miss Mary A. Cogdal May 19, 1857; she was born March 11, 1841; they have raised two children—Amanda J., born July 26, 1860, and John T., Jan. 12, 1863.

MASON COUNTY.

HAVANA TOWNSHIP.

CYRENIUS W. ANDRUS, retired, Havana; was born in Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1810, but removed, when about 16 years of age, with his father's family, to Watertown, N. Y., thence, in the spring of 1836, to Illinois. His first location was at Havana, then within the confines of Tazewell Co. Mr. Andrus, soon after his arrival, engaged in the mercantile business with the late Northrup J. Rockwell, and about three years later removed to Fulton Co., and became a tiller of the soil. In 1845, he returned to Havana, which has since been his home, and again engaged in merchandising. The condition of the country, and the methods of doing business on the arrival (and for many years after) of Mr. Andrus and other early settlers, will be fully set forth in another department of this work. Mr. Andrus served as Justice of the Peace at quite an early date in the history of the city, but declined all other invitations to public honors. He is the oldest in the mercantile trade of any one now living in Mason Co. He was married, in 1834, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Northrup Rockwell, and sister of the late Judge Rockwell; she was born in Vermont; died at Havana, in 1853. By this union there were five children, none of whom are now living. In 1855, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Rutledge, daughter of R. Simms; her native place was Virginia; her death occurred in 1873. He was married to Mrs. Sigourney (Clark), his present wife, in 1876; she was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

HENRY BORGELT, Sr., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 27, 1827; he came to America, in 1844, and first located in St. Louis, Mo. In 1850, he came to Mason Co., and the following year, with others, manufactured the brick used in the construction of the Court House, at Havana. He was married, June 7, 1852, to Miss Eliza Horstman, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 7, 1832; she came to America in 1837. Her father, Henry Horstman, settled near Matanzas, this county. They have nine children—Charlotte (wife of G. B. Holzgrafe), Henry, Jr., Frank, Lizzie, William, Charles W., Horace O., Mary and Yettie. Mr. Borgelt owns 130 acres of farm land, and seventy-three acres of timber.

JAMES BLAKELEY (deceased), Sec. 33; Havana; was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., May 14, 1807, where he resided until 1834, then removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio, and two years later to Illinois, locating first in Sangamon Co. In April, 1838, he settled in Kilbourne Township, this county. For twenty-three years prior to his death, which occurred Sept. 19, 1870, his home was in Havana Township, where his widow now resides with her son, James H. In 1828, she was married to Mr. Blakeley, by whom she had nine children; seven are now living—Jacob resides in Nebraska, Aaron S., in Kilbourne Township, Hannah and Sarah (twins), the former, wife of William Pelland, lives in Fulton Co., Ill., and the latter, wife of B. F. Wallace, resides in Kansas, John M. lives in Kilbourne Township; Lydia A., wife of P. O'Neal, resides in Missouri; James H. resides on the old home place, in Havana Township; James, died Jan. 17, 1833; Mary, Oct. 28, 1838. Mrs. Blakeley owns 130 acres of land in Havana Township. James H. Blakeley was born in Havana Township, this county, Aug. 4, 1847. He was married, April 1, 1875, to Miss Caroline, daughter of C. Hunley; they have two children, Jacob C. and Ella J. Mr. Blakeley owns seventy acres of land in Mason Co., Ill., and 160 acres in Nebraska. Mrs. Hannah Blakeley is the eldest daughter of Aaron Scott, who settled in Mason Co. in 1838; she was born in Salem, Salem Co., N. J., Feb. 8, 1809; although she is now past 70 years of age, her memory of events and dates is remarkably accurate and ready.

BENJ. F. BOWMAN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Havana; was born in Havana Township, this county, Dec. 29, 1846. His father, D. W. Bowman, who was born in Tennessee, came to Illinois in 1836, and settled in Greene Co., and in February, 1845, removed, with his family, to Mason Co., where they have since resided. His mother was Elizabeth Ballard. She was born in North Carolina. The subject of this sketch now resides on the farm, which has been his home since birth. He has served one term as School Trustee, owns eighty acres of farm land in Havana Township, this county, and forty acres of timber in Fulton Co., Ill.

SAMUEL BIVENS, Treasurer of Mason Co., Havana; was born in Pike Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1839, and is a son of William Bivens, a native of Salem, N. J. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the 117th Ohio V. I., in 1862, and remained one year, then, by order of Gov. Todd, proceeded to enlist men for the artillery. From these recruits Battery C, First Ohio Artillery, was formed, and Mr. Bivens commissioned Captain. He served until the close of the war, participating in all the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta; also the siege at Nashville. In August, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and, in the following October, came to Illinois, locating at Lincoln, where, for one year, he was engaged in the live stock business, then came to Mason City, this county, where, for a term of six years, he was engaged in the hardware trade. In 1873, he was elected Treasurer of Mason Co., and is the present incumbent. Mr. Bivens is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Mason City Lodge, No. 403; Havana Chapter, No. 86, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42.

DE WITT C. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec 33; P. O. Havana; was born near Schenectady, N. Y., May 19, 1822, but removed, in childhood, with his father's family, to Chautauqua Co., that State, and subsequently to Allegheny Co., Penn. In 1845, he removed to Illinois, locating in Havana Township, Mason Co., in the spring of that year. He fenced a forty-acre tract by digging a ditch around it, which, to a person coming from a heavily timbered country, was a novelty. He now owns about 1,000 acres of land, a part of which is the original purchase made when he came to the State. Mr. B. has served a period of about twenty years as School Director. He was married, in 1851, to Mrs. Ann (Gibbs) Shelly, who was born in England. Her father, William Gibbs, was a powder manufacturer, and at one time was employed by Du Pont. They have three children—John, Charlie, and Josephine, wife of John Brent, who resides in Mason Co. Mrs. Brown has one child by her former marriage, Julia A., wife of John Mowder, who resides in Kansas.

HON. WASHINGTON H. CAMPBELL, lawyer, Havana; was born in Bath, this county, Oct 12, 1847. His father and grandfather, George H. and P. W. Campbell, settled in Bath Township in 1842, and were from Tennessee. They were of Scotch descent, and men of talent and ability. George H. Campbell is at present a resident of Mason City, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. The subject of this sketch resided at Bath until 1857 (then 10 years old), when his father was elected County Judge, and removed to Havana. He entered Lincoln University in 1866, from which he graduated in 1869. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In the summer of 1870, he entered the law office of Dearborn & Son, and soon after his admission to the bar formed a copartnership with Hon. Luther Dearborn, the elder member of the above firm, which still exists. He has been admitted to the U. S. Dist. Court, the U. S. Circuit Court, also the several adjoining Circuit Courts and State Supreme Court, in all of which he has a large and increasing practice. In April, 1879, he was admitted to the United States Supreme Court, and went to Washington, D. C., where he has in charge, at this time, a case involving over $80,000, which he has gained in the lower courts. Mr. Campbell, after having graduated, kept up his studies as prescribed by Lincoln University, and in June, 1872, the degree of B. S. was conferred upon him, and, in 1873, he addressed the Alumni Society. It would seem almost superfluous to add that Mr. Campbell is one of the ablest lawyers in his judicial district. He was married, March 23, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel C. and Mary A. Conwell, who was born in Havana. They have one child—Hillery E. Mr. Campbell is a member of Havana Lodge, No.

88, A., F. & A. M. He was elected Mayor of the city of Havana in April, 1879, and is the present incumbent.

JOHN R. CHANEY, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Biggs Station; was born in Simpson Co., Ky., Nov. 4, 1811, and is a son of Moses and Elizabeth Chaney, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The family removed to Tennessee when John R. was about 15 years of age. He removed to Illinois in 1837, locating first in Greene Co., and, in the spring of 1839, settled in what is now Crane Creek Township, Mason Co. He came to Havana Township in the fall of that year, having located his claim the year previous, and now resides on the original claim, which has been his home for the last forty years. At the second election after the organization of Mason Co., Mr. Chaney was elected County Commissioner. He was married, May 8, 1834, to Miss Missouri Gregor, who was born in Sumner Co., Tenn. They have had ten children by this union, nine of whom are now living—Sarah A., wife of James Haynes, resides in Bourbon Co., Kan.; James T. resides in Mason Co.; Elizabeth resides in Mason Co.; Charity J. lives at home; Catharine, wife of Daniel Clark, resides in Mason Co.; Harriet, wife of William H. Williamson, lives in this county; Martha C., wife of J. R. Poland, resides in Mason Co.; John; Missouri A., wife of Albert Glyn, resides in Pike Co., Ill.; Thomas H. died Feb. 16, 1873. Mr. Chaney's father was one of the early settlers of Morgan Co., Ill., locating there as early as 1830.

WALTER L. COON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Havana; was born in Quiver Township, this county, Aug. 16, 1849, and is a son of George D. Coon, who was born in New Jersey, and settled in Mason Co. as early as 1842. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Emma J., daughter of Charles Howell, Feb. 19, 1874. They have two children—George C. and Ralph W. Mrs. Coon's father came to the county in 1857.

JOHN N. CARMAN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Havana; was born in Hancock Co., Ky., Jan. 24, 1846; when about 10 years of age, he came to Peoria, Ill., and subsequently went to Princeville, Peoria Co. At the opening of the P., P. & J. R. R., he was employed as baggage-master, and checked the first trunk sent over the road. He was in the employ of the company three and a half years, and then engaged as clerk with Frankinfield & Solenburg, of Havana, and, subsequently, for J. R. Foster and Langford & Griffith, in all about ten years. In 1868, he was married to Miss Lucy Nettler, who was born in Havana Township, this county; her death occurred the same year. He was married to his present wife, Miss Ella Kelsey, in July, 1871; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y. They have two children—Fannie and Frank.

JAMES COVINGTON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Havana; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Feb. 10, 1824, where he resided till he came West, in 1844, locating in Crane Creek Township, Mason Co., Ill., in the fall of that year, where he engaged in farming. After a residence in Crane Creek of about three years, he came to Havana Township, where he has since resided. He has served as School Trustee some three terms, and is the present incumbent. Married, April 1, 1851, Miss Sarah Wheeler, who was born in Logan Co., Ill., she died May 30, 1859. Three children by this union, two of whom are living—Arabella, wife of William Prettyman, and Susan P., wife of James Henninger; Catharine, died March 6, 1864. In 1865, he married Sarah Hole, daughter of Stephen Hole; she was born in Washington Co., Ind.; her death occurred in May, 1870. By this union there are two children—William T. and Stephen H. Mr. Covington owns 220 acres of farm lands, and 160 acres of timber.

GEORGE CORDES, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, in February, 1819; came to America when twenty-one years of age, and first located at Baltimore, Md., thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there he removed to St. Louis, Mo. He subsequently went to New Orleans, and on his return to St. Louis, he enlisted in Col. Easton's Battalion, 1st Mo. Inf., and served eighteen months in the war with Mexico, under Gen. Price. In the summer of 1848, after his discharge from the service, he located in Havana Township, this county, where he has since followed farming. Owns 360 acres of land in this township. In 1853, he was married to Miss Ellen Woster, who was born in Hanover, Germany. They had four children—Lizzie, wife of

D. Kremer; Lucy, wife of William Reipe; Mary J. and George J. Mr. Cordes is now serving his second term of Justice of the Peace.

SAMUEL C. CONWELL, attorney, Havana; was born in Sussex Co., Del., Aug. 27, 1819, and is the son of George and Hannah (Gum) Conwell; when about 11 years of age, the subject of this sketch removed to Shelbyville, Ind. He received his early education in the common schools in Indiana, and had for a classmate Gov. Thomas Hendricks. Mr. Conwell says the students generally gave more thought to having a good time and enjoying the present, with little regard to the future; also, that their teacher, on account of the waywardness of the youth, or from some other cause, took to the woods and hanged himself. This tragedy closed the school and graduated the students. In about 1835, Mr. Conwell went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he served for a time as clerk in a store, and, in 1840, removed to Illinois, locating at Walker's Grove, this county. In 1848, he commenced the study of law with William Walker, at Havana, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1851; his license was signed by Samuel H. Treat and Lyman Trumbull. He is the oldest in the practice of his profession of any attorney in Mason Co., and served as the second School Commissioner of the county. In December, 1841, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of James Walker, of Walker's Grove. Her father settled there in 1837; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind. Eight children by this union, five of whom are living—Amelia L., wife of James F. Kelsey; Henrietta, wife of F. Pollitz; Charles A., now practicing law at Rawlins, Wyoming Ter.; Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Campbell, and Fannie.

MARCELLUS E. COVINGTON, drugs, medicines, etc., Havana; was born in Havana Township, this county, April 14, 1854, where he has since resided; his father, Robert Covington, settled in Mason Co. about 1845. The subject of this sketch has resided in Havana since 1862, and established his present business in 1873. He was married, June 18, 1879, to Miss Katie Kemp, who was born in this city. Mr. Covington is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 743, K. of H., and Prosperity Lodge, No. 114, A. O. U. W.

JACOB F. COPPEL, banking and insurance, Havana: was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1833, where he resided until March, 1853, when he removed to Havana and engaged in the stove and tinware business until 1858; he then commenced the study of law with Walker & Dearborn, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, and commenced practice; in 1862, he formed a partnership with William Walker, which continued until 1865, then engaged in insurance in connection with law, and, in 1866, commenced the banking business under the firm name of Kemp, Coppel & Co., until 1867, in September, when Mr. Kemp died, and the firm became McFadden & Coppel, and still so remains. Mr. Coppel served as Master in Chancery for about twelve years; was Mayor in 1877–78; appointed United States Deputy Collector of Fourth District July 1, 1878, which office he still retains. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary L. daughter of Robert McReynolds, a native of Columbia Co., Penn., but came to Mason, Co., Ill., when but 2 years old; the result of this marriage is eight children—Clarence E., Frank M., Charley H., Myrtie L., Daisy D., Thusnelda, Clara E. (died in 1864), and Nellie F. (died in 1873). His father, Daniel Coppel, was born in Philadelphia in 1787, and came to Adams Co., Ohio, when about 18 years old, and thence to Illinois; he died in 1871; his wife (Martha Whiteman) was born in Fairfax, Va., in 1791, and died in 1863. Mr. C. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88; Havana R. A. Chapter, No. 86; Damascus Commandery, No. 42; Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE W. CRAIG, Sr., dealer in cigars and tobacco, Havana; was born in Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., Jan. 28, 1845, where he resided till about 19 years of age; he then worked at his present trade in different localities in the Western and Southern States, and, in 1868, located in Havana, his present home, where he engaged in his present business about eight years since. In December, 1871, he married Miss Annie, daughter of Henry Taylor; she was born in Washington Co., Penn.; they have two children—Frank F. and George W., Jr. Mr. Craig is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88, and Havana Chapter, No. 86. He

enlisted in Co. E, 132d I. V. I., in the spring of 1864, and served till the fall of same year.

JOHN M. DEHM, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Havana; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 20, 1832; he came with his father's family to America in 1851; they first settled in Tazewell Co., Ill., where they engaged in farming, and subsequently removed to Woodford Co. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Ann B. Lieb, who was born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 13, 1835; she came to America in 1859; they have one child—John W., born Nov. 27, 1861; in 1871, they came to Havana, but have resided some seven years in the State of Missouri.

JOHN H. DIERKER, retired farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 17, 1799; in 1838, he came to America with his brother, John Henry; they made a short stay at New Orleans, La., and with their brother George, who had preceded them about three years, then came to Mason Co. in April of the same year; George and John Henry settled in Bath Township, and the subject of this sketch on the farm where he now resides. In 1839, he was married to Miss Mary C. Heye, who was born in Hanover, Germany; her death occurred Dec. 10, 1874; they had four children, two of whom are now living—Maggie (wife of Louis Hahn), and Hannah (wife of Henry Hahn). Mr. Dierker has been identified with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Havana since its organization, and has contributed liberally in time and money in building up the society.

WALTER S. DRAY, loan business, Havana; was born in Allegheny City, Penn., Sept. 20, 1838, but removed, when about 1 year old, with his father's family to the Territory of Iowa; thence, in 1845, to Pike Co., Mo., and, three years later to Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill. Prior to his leaving Iowa, his mother died, and, as his father was then in California, he became the protege of his grandmother. In 1857, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio; but, two years later, returned to Illinois and located in Canton, Fulton Co., and engaged in the jewelry business. He removed to Havana, his present home, in July, 1861, and embarked in the same line of trade. In 1868, Mr. O. C. Town, who had been with the establishment since 1864, became a partner in the business, which continued till 1875. Mr. Dray then sold out to Mr. Town and gave his especial attention to other interests. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Louisa F., daughter of Hon. William Allen, of Havana; by this union there were three children, only one of whom is living—Gail, a bright and interesting lad of 7 years, who lives with his grandmother Allen; Roy, who was born in July, 1866, died Nov. 12, 1872; George W. died in infancy. Mr. Dray is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88; Havana Chapter, No. 86, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen during the last four years, serving as President of the Finance Committee during that period.

PHILIP L. DIEFFENBACHER, physician and surgeon, Havana; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 6, 1830. He is the eldest son of Daniel and Catharine (Long) Dieffenbacher; his parents removed to Illinois in 1837, and settled in what was then a part of Tazewell (now Mason) Co. He remained at home and helped improve a new farm until 1849, when he returned to Pennsylvania for the purpose of attending school. He entered the Newville Academy, a preparatory school to the Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, where he finished his preparatory education. He then came to Mason Co. and taught in the schoolhouse he helped to build, known as the Dieffenbacher Schoolhouse, situated about six miles east of Havana. In the summer of 1851, he returned to Pennsylvania and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. P. H. & S. H. Long, of Mechanicsburg, that State. He entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1853, and graduated at that institution in the spring of 1855; during the winter of 1854–55, he attended clinical lectures and practice of Blockley Hospital, West Philadelphia. After graduating, he established his office at Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Penn., and there began the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1856, he returned to Illinois, locating at Havana, and the following year was married to Miss Frances A. Parmelee, of Lockport, N. Y. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the United States Service as First Assistant Surgeon of the 85th Illinois

Infantry, and was promoted to Surgeon with rank of Major, in June, 1863. He served with this body until the close of the war; was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea, and at Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out of the service, June 5, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Camp Butler, Ill., on the 11th of the same month. He then returned to Havana, where he has since resided, constantly occupied in the duties connected with his profession, in which he makes surgery a specialty. He performed the operation of resection of the shoulder-joint, for a gun-shot wound, successfully in 1860, just before the war. In 1874, he was married to Martha M. Mitchell, who was born in Cass Co., Ill.; they have two children—Mattie M. and Edith L. Mrs. Dieffenbacher's parents were natives of Virginia, and came from Kentucky to Cass Co., Ill., at an early day, and to Mason Co. in 1846. The Doctor is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, President of Mason County Medical Society, and U. S. Pension Examiner. He is also a member of the following Orders: Prosperity Lodge, No. 114, A. O. U. W.; I. O. M. A. and Pioneer Relief Association. He became a member of Humane Lodge, I. O. O. F., at York, Penn., in 1854. He has filled all the chairs in both the subordinate Lodge and Encampment.

DANIEL DIEFFENBACHER, retired farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Aug. 7, 1803, and is a son of Jacob and Christiana (Cotner) Dieffenbacher; the former was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Nov. 17, 1775, died Oct. 30, 1840; the latter was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1784, died Dec. 21, 1858. The subject of this sketch resided in the place of his nativity till the spring of 1827, when he moved to an adjoining county (Northumberland). He was married Jan. 18, 1827, to Miss Catharine Long, who was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Sept. 3, 1808. In 1833, he returned to the county of his nativity, and in the fall of 1837, removed to Illinois, locating in Havana Township, this county, where he engaged in farming the following spring. He served on the first grand jury after the organization of Mason Co., in 1841; was also School Director at an early date. He became identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the fall of 1839, at which time services were held in a log cabin. Their first preacher was the Rev. Michael Shunk. Mr. Dieffenbacher's wife died Nov. 4, 1860; they had nine children, six of whom are still living—Christiana, wife of Thomas Covington, born Dec. 16, 1827, and resides in Havana; Dr. Philip L. (see sketch); Joseph M., born Jan. 25, 1836, resides at Ipava, Fulton Co., Ill.; Mary E., born Dec. 27, 1838, wife of Dr. Willing, lives at Bath; Sarah C., born Nov. 11, 1844, wife of Rufus Smith, resides in Kansas; Lorinda J., born March 4, 1848, wife of Cotner Weaver, resides in Pennsylvania. The following are the names of deceased: John F., born June 3, 1833, died Oct. 7, 1834; Susan R., born Aug. 16, 1841, died April 11, 1877; Alice A., born July 9, 1851, died May 20, 1860. Mr. Dieffenbacher has disposed of his lands in Mason Co., but still owns a farm of 165 acres in Miami Co., Kansas.

JOSEPH DEHM, grocer (firm of J. Dehm & Bro.), Havana; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 5, 1837, and came to the United States in 1851, locating in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and in October, 1854, emigrated to Illinois. He located in Tazewell Co., and engaged in farming, where he remained until 1864, when he removed to Woodford Co., remaining there four years, at the end of which time he came to Havana and engaged in mercantile business; he erected the building containing groceries in 1874, and the building containing dry goods was erected by his brother two years ago. He is a member of the firm of Dehm & Bro., and of George Dehm & Co. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Sarah L. Barringer, a native of Dayton, Ohio. They have three children—Martha J., Jacob B. and Maggie. Mr. D. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HON. LUTHER DEARBORN, attorney (Dearborn & Campbell); Havana; was born in Plymouth, Grafton Co., N. H., March 24, 1820, and is a son of Jonathan and Nancy (Walker) Dearborn; he received his early education at the Newhampton Academical and Theological Institution, where he spent about five years; at an early age, he began teaching, and during the winter months followed this vocation, until his removal, with his father's family, to Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1841. His first

employment in his new home was in the office of the Circuit Clerk, where he also commenced the study of law. In April, 1844, he came to Havana, but after a residence here of about one year, removed to St. Charles, Kane Co., this State, and the following year located at Elgin, in the same county; he was here employed as book-keeper for W. C. Kimball, and afterward engaged in mercantile business on his own account. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of Kane Co., having for his deputy the well-known Allan Pinkerton. At the expiration of his first term of office as Sheriff, Mr. Dearborn was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kane Co.; during his term of office, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after commenced the practice of law. In the fall of 1858, he removed to his present home and became a law partner of William Walker. For the benefit of his wife's health, Mr. Dearborn, in 1862, removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he resided for two years, after which, attracted by the educational advantages of Faribault, that State, he went to that beautiful city; while a resident there, he became interested in the schools, which have, under the able and successful management of Bishop Whipple, acquired such a reputation at home and abroad, and was soon after elected one of the Trustees, which position he has since held; he was also nominated by Gov. Marshall, and twice confirmed by the Senate of that State, as a Trustee of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, located at Faribault, and, as Chairman of the Building Committee, superintended the commencement of that elegant structure, now completed, which beautifies the city and honors the State, and which, in connection with the schools, gives the place such a reputation abroad. In 1867, he was elected by the Grand Chapter of the State as Grand High Priest, and in that capacity visited most of the Chapters in the State, delivering lectures and exemplifying the work of the Order. While on a visit to Illinois, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Dearborn was nominated, unexpectedly to himself, by the Democratic Convention, assembled in St. Paul, as one of the Electors at Large, and made the canvass of the State for Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York, as their candidate for President of the United States. In 1869, Mr. Dearborn returned to Havana, which has since been his home. In 1876, he was elected, by the Democratic party, State Senator, for the term of four years. He was married, in March, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth Walker. Mrs. Dearborn's father bought several thousand acres of land in Mason County, in 1836, and located at Walker's Grove the following year. She was born in Aurora, Dearborn Co., Ind., Jan. 3, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Dearborn's family consisted of nine children, three of whom are living—Luther M., Frank A. and James H. Mr. Dearborn has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1846; he is a member of Havana Lodge No. 88, Havana Chapter No. 86, and Damascus No. 42, and has served as the First Commander of the latter body.

JABEZ DUNBAR, saloon-keeper, Havana; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1826, where he resided until his removal to Illinois in 1851; he first located in Havana in September of that year, and, about eighteen months later, removed to the State of Wisconsin, where he resided about six years, and then returned to Havana, his present home; he has been engaged in the manufacture of cigars, farming and grocery trade since his residence here, and, in 1877, engaged in his present business. By his first wife, Elizabeth Keller, there were four children, only one of whom is now living—Edward J.; his second wife was Margaret Keller, by whom he had one child. His present wife was Mrs. Mary E. Thompson Griffith; she was born in Tennessee; they have two children—Omer and Preston. Mr. Dunbar is a member of Mason Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F.

ISAAC W. ENGLAND, dealer in candies, confectionery, etc., Havana; born in Havana Township, this county, Aug. 11, 1850, where he has since resided; engaged in his present business in August, 1876. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Annie Elkin, who was born in the State of Kentucky, but came to Illinois in early childhood. Their only child, Kyle, died in 1875.

OLIVER C. EASTON, Postmaster, Havana; was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1829, where he resided until 1856; in July of that year, he came West and located at Keokuk, Iowa, which city, at that time, owing to financial depression

and other causes, was practically bankrupt; after a residence of about two years, he found himself in about the same condition; he left Keokuk in the spring of 1858, with a sum total to defray traveling expenses of 5 cents; he reached Havana, his present home, soon after, in a somewhat depressed financial condition; here he worked for a time at the carpenter's trade, and, on the 1st of March, 1865, he received the appointment of Postmaster, which position he has since held, with the exception of a period of seven months; he has served one year as Town Clerk. In 1852, he was married to Miss Angeline, daughter of Spoom R. and Mary Pierce. Mrs. Easton was born in Norwalk, Ohio, May 25, 1832; two children by this union, one living—Cora; Belle died in 1857.

GEORGE S. EMERSON, agent of P., P. & J. R. R., Havana; was born in Essex Co., Mass., May 13, 1833, but removed in early childhood to Illinois, locating in Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., with his father's family; he remained in the county from 1836 until 1871, with the exception of a residence of about six years in De Kalb Co.; for about fifteen years, he was engaged in mercantile business at Buda, in Bureau Co.; in 1871, he removed to Whiteside Co., and was employed as agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R., at Prophetstown; in November, 1875, he located in Havana and assumed his present position. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Catharine L. Holton; born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and died in 1867; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Wilmot H. Fannie P. and Georgiana. He was married, in December, 1867, to Celia L. Stone, born in Stark Co., Ill.; had one child by second marriage—Roy W., who died in 1873. Mr. E. is a member of Buda Lodge, No. 399, A. F. & A. M.

ELI C. FISK, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Havana; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1825, but removed with his father's family to Illinois in August, 1835, arriving at Havana, this county, the 6th of that month, where they resided until August, 1837, when they removed to the farm where he now resides. His father, Eli Fisk, was born in Stafford, Windham Co., Conn., April 9, 1781; his death occurred Feb. 27, 1861; his mother, Margaret (Moore) Fisk, was born in Union, Windham Co., Conn., May 16, 1788; she died in February, 1858. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm till October, 1847, when he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, graduating at that institution in 1853, receiving the A. B. degree; and, three years later, the A. M. degree was conferred; he was licensed to preach about 1856, and, on the 19th of February, 1858, ordained Pastor of the Mason Congregational Church; among other literary pursuits, he has studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869; has served as Notary Public since that date, and School Trustee several terms. On the 23d of June, 1867, he was married to Miss Rose A. Wagoner, who was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 19, 1840; six children by this union—Margaret M., Lucy A. O., Eli C., John W., Frank F. and Rose M. Mr. Fisk has resided in his present home forty-two years, having located there in August, 1837. He owns 380 acres of land in Havana Township. The elm, a large and beautiful tree, a few rods southwest of Mr. Fisk's residence, grew from the seed which he planted in May, 1839. It now measures 10 feet 1 inch in circumference.

JUDSON R. FOSTER (Low & Foster), grain and commission, Havana; was born in Canada West Sept. 14, 1835, but removed in early childhood, with his father's family, to Havana, Ill., which has since been his home, with the exception of a residence in St. Louis of about two years. His father, Orren E. Foster, was born in the State of Vermont, in 1812, and removed to the West in 1835; he first stopped at Davenport, Iowa, and while there repaired guns for Black Hawk's son; Mr. Foster removed to Havana that fall, or in the spring of 1836, and engaged in hotel business; he subsequently bought a farm, about three miles northeast of Havana, which was his home until the time of his death, Dec. 17, 1843. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm till 1856, then removed to Havana, his present home; here he was first employed as clerk, and, in 1858, engaged in business on his own account; in the fall of the following year, he engaged in general merchandise, under the firm name of Low & Foster (E. Low), and continued in that till 1863. Since the above date, he has been engaged in lumber and grain trade. In 1876, the present firm of Low &

Foster was established. Mr. Foster served as Town Trustee in 1871, Supervisor in 1872, and, during the last seven years, has been a member of the School Board, during which time the present fine school edifice was erected. In 1859, he was married to Miss Melloria E. Rupert, who was born in Wisconsin; they have three children—Orren W., Anson J. and Luther. Mr. Foster is a member of Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F.; also of the Encampment.

SIMON FRANKINFIELD, retired, Havana; was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., July 24, 1823, but removed to Clarion Co., that State, when about 14 years of age. In 1841, he came West, and on May 5, of that year, located in Havana Township, Mason Co., where he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed about four years; he then removed to Havana, and worked at tailoring, having learned the trade before coming West. He subsequently followed farming, but since 1864 has resided at Havana, and, from 1866 to 1876, was engaged in the dry-goods business. He was married Sept. 3, 1846, to Miss Angeline, daughter of Reuben Henninger, she was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. F. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88; Havana Chapter, No. 86, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42.

JOHN A. GRAY, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Havana; was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 26, 1838, but removed, when about 4 years of age, to Illinois, locating in Havana Township, this county, about 1842. His father, Alexander Gray, was born in Scotland; he came to America when young, and, for some years, followed the occupation of a sailor; his mother, Sarah G. (Tempest) Gray, was born in Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Gray has served as Commissioner of Highways and School Director. He was married, Sept. 24, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Henninger, who was born in Northumberland Co. Penn.; they have had four children, two of whom are living—William F. and John; Arthur A., died in 1868. Mr. Gray owns 280 acres of land in Havana Township and 240 acres in Sherman.

EDWIN B. HARPHAM, physician and druggist, Havana; was born in Philadelphia April 14, 1814, but, when about 5 years old, removed, with his father's family, to what was then Dearborn Co. (now Ohio Co.), Ind.; here he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William Cruikshank, in 1842, and, in 1842 and 1843, attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. After graduating, he practiced one year with Dr. Cruikshank, and, in 1844, removed to Illinois and located in Havana, where he followed the practice of his profession for more than twenty years. His father, Jonathan Harpham, came to Illinois, and to Mason Co., in 1850, and died in 1852; his wife was Mary Bates, and seven children were born to them, of whom E. B., is the eldest; James A., lives in Havana; Silas G., near Havana; Mary A., widow of G. W. Squibb, lives near Salem, Ill.; Levi, on a farm near Havana; Louisa, the wife of W. Hoffner, died at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1861; John lives in Wright Co., Iowa. Dr. H. served as County Superintendent of Schools. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Laura Holliday, who was born in Ohio Co., Ind. They have three children, Oscar H., who is in the hardware trade, in Havana; Lucy E., wife of J. B. Browning, M. D., of Havana, and Corinne, who died in 1860.

JACOB HENNINGER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Havana; was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1828, but removed, in childhood, with his father's family, to Northumberland, and thence to Clinton Co., Penn.; in 1867, he came to Illinois, and located in Havana Township, where he has since resided. In May, 1851, he was married to Miss Lucretia Quigle, who was born in Clinton Co., Penn.; they have had ten children, six of whom are living—William, John, George, Isaac, Samuel and Dora; the four deceased are Eli, McClelland, Ada and Etta.

BARTLEY F. HOWELL, farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Havana; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., April 29, 1828, and is a son of Nathan and Anna (Richart) Howell—the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New Jersey (near Mt. Bethel); the family came to Illinois in 1840, locating in Havana Township, this county, in April of that year; Mr. Howell worked on his father's farm till about 21 years of age, when he became a tiller of the soil on his own account; he made his first purchase of land, when about 16 years old. On the 15th of November, 1849, he married Miss Amanda,

daughter of Reuben and Susanna (Boyer) Henninger; she was born in Dauphin Co., Penn.; they have had six children, five of whom are living—John W., Mary M., Susan E., Lovina I. and Charles C.; Frances L., died Aug. 8, 1858. Mr. Howell, by nature well endowed, by habits well preserved, shows a record of health and physical force rarely met; he has, during the last thirty-nine years, worked in every harvest and plowed every season, without the loss of a week by sickness; he owns 170 acres of land in Havana Township.

LOUIS HAHN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, July 11, 1836, where he resided till about 15 years of age, when his father's family emigrated to America, and located in Havana Township, this county; his father, Louis Hahn, and his mother, Fredrica (Cella) Hahn, were born in Hanover, Germany. The subject of these lines was married, Nov. 5, 1858, to Miss Mary, daughter of John H. Dierker; she was born in Havana Township Feb. 22, 1840, and died March 6, 1859; their only child, Lucy, died Aug. 15, of the same year. On the 17th of April, 1860, he married Miss Maggie Dierker (sister of his first wife); she was born in Havana Township, this county, April 24, 1842; they have seven children—Harman L., Hanna F., Henry F., Louis H., Gusta C., Regena L. and Anna M. Mr. Hahn owns 600 acres of land in Havana Township, and 573 acres in Logan Co., Ill.

JOHN HENNINGER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Havana; he is a son of Reuben and Susanna (Boyer) Henninger; was born in Berks Co., Penn., May 28, 1829; in the fall of 1842, he came with his father's family to Illinois, locating in Havana Township, this county; Mr. Henninger worked on his father's farm till 23 years of age, when he began farming on his own account. He was married, Oct. 16, 1851, to Miss Altha J. Faulkner, who was born in Madison Co., Ind., Feb. 25, 1835; six children by this union, five now living—Charles A., born Dec. 18, 1852; James S., May 18, 1856; Ora A., Feb. 24, 1866; Ada J., May 21, 1871, and John M., April 19, 1875; William P. was born Nov. 1, 1860, and died March 30, 1861. Mr. Henninger owns 320 acres of farm land in Sec. 1, and eighty acres of timber in Sec. 12, Havana Township.

JOHN W. HEINRICH, manager for the Singer Manufacturing Co. for the counties of Mason and Fulton, Havana; was born in Baden, Germany, March 10, 1851; in the spring of 1853, his father's family emigrated to America, and located at Henry, Marshall Co., Ill; he worked on his father's farm till past 21 years of age; since 1873, he has been in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Co.; he located in Havana, his present home, Jan. 26, 1876, and now has charge of the business of the Company for Mason and Fulton Cos. He was married, Jan. 6, 1876, to Miss Carrie Ward, who, though born in Woodford Co., Ill., is of English descent; they have one child—Charles A.

REUBEN HENNINGER, retired farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 13, 1801, but removed with his father's family to Columbia Co. in April, 1802, where he resided till about 17 years of age, when the family removed to Berks Co., and, some ten years later, to Dauphin Co.; in 1832, they removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio; the subject of these lines came to Illinois in 1842, and located in Havana Township, this county, on the 20th of October, of that year; he has followed farming since his arrival until about 1866, when he removed to Havana, his present home; he still owns a large tract of land in Mason Co., some 1,200 acres, and about 200 acres of land in Kansas. On the 22d of June, 1823, he was married to Miss Susanna Boyer, who was born in Berks Co., Penn., March 8, 1804; her death occurred Nov. 1, 1847; eleven children by this union, eight of whom are now living—William, Angeline (wife of S. Frankinfield), John, Amanda (wife of B. F. Howell), Reuben, Daniel, Susan (wife of Charles Fager) and Sarah (wife of George Shaneberg), Margaret J. died in 1847; Cyrus, Oct. 16, 1872; Franklin, in July, 1879. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. Catharine (Bell) Fager, Oct. 8, 1848; she was born in Union Co., Penn., April 6, 1803, and had three sons by a former marriage—John F., Harry A. and Charles C. Fager.

ALEXANDER D. HOPPING, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Havana; was born in the Province of Lower Canada Dec. 4, 1809, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary

Young) Hopping, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Maine; the subject of these notes resided in his place of nativity till 6 years of age, when the family removed to Dearborn Co., Ind.; Mr. Hopping removed to his present home in 1851. He has served as Justice of the Peace since 1869, School Treasurer since 1873, School Trustee and Director several years. On the 2d of May, 1839, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Covington, who was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1816; nine children by this union, four of whom are living—George N., Alice A., Charles E. and Milton G.; the names of the deceased are Mary J., Thomas E., Susanna N., James C. and Harvey P. Mr. Hopping owns 345 acres of land, including five acres in the city of Havana.

HENRY H. HAVIGHORST, hardware, Havana; was born in Mason Co. June 13, 1844, and is the eldest son of John H. Havighorst, Sr., who settled in the county as early as 1837; Henry worked on his father's farm until the fall of 1858, when, with his father's family, he removed to Havana, which has since been his home; he received his education at the Northwestern University at Naperville, Ill.; in 1867, he went to Colorado and spent the greater portion of that and the following year in the mountain and mining districts of Colorado and Wyoming, serving for a time as agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. and also operating a branch store for John Wanless & Co., post sutlers at Ft. Sanders; he returned to Havana in the fall of 1868, and, on the 22d of December following, was married to Miss Harriett A. Howell, who was born in Mason Co., Ill.; two children by this union—Bertha L. and Flora A. In the spring of 1869, he engaged in the hardware business in this city under the firm name of Bennett & Havighorst, and, in 1872, sold his interest to his partner and served as Deputy Sheriff under L. M. Hillyer for nearly one year, and then purchased the hardware stock of his former partner, since which he has continued in the same line of trade.

JOSIAH HARTSELL, Sheriff of Mason Co., Havana; was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 6, 1836, where he resided until his removal to Illinois in April, 1858, locating in Mason Co.; he followed farming in Sherman Township from 1863 to 1872, and served as the first Collector of that town after township organization; he was Deputy Sheriff from 1872 to 1876, and, in the latter year, elected Sheriff of Mason Co. and re-elected in 1878, which position he at present occupies; has also served as City Marshal. Mr. Hartsell was married, in 1861, to Miss Maria K. Walter; she was born in the same county and State as himself.

WILLIAM H. HOLE, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Havana; was born in Washington Co., Ind., April 13, 1836, and is a son of Stephen and Lucinda (Mitchell) Hole; the former born on the site of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio July 12, 1795, and the latter in Woodford Co., Ky.; his father died Jan. 26, 1873, and his mother Sept. 19, 1877; the subject of this sketch resided in his place of nativity till the removal of the family to Illinois in 1856, locating in Havana Township, this county. He enlisted in Co. K, 85th I. V. I., Aug. 18, 1862, was promoted to First Sergeant and served in that capacity during the last year of the war; was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, arriving at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Camp Butler, Illinois, on the 11th of the same month. In 1866, he was married to Susan R., daughter of Daniel Dieffenbacher, who was born in Havana Township; she died April 11, 1877; two children by this union—Philip B. and Garnet D. Mr. H. owns eighty acres in Havana Township.

THOMAS A. HOLE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Havana; a brother of William H. Hole, whose sketch is given above, and what has already been written of their father's family need not be repeated here; he was born in Washington Co., Ind., Oct. 15, 1835, and came with other members of the family to Illinois in 1856. On the 9th of March, 1856, he was married to Miss Eliza R., eldest daughter of William Snyder; she was born in Washington Co., Ind., they have three children—Effie M. and the twins, Stephen G. and William S. Mr. Hole owns 120 acres of land in Havana Township.

GIRARD W. D. HAVIGHORST, retired farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Quackenbruck, Hanover, Germany, July 1, 1827. He came to America in the fall of

1844 and, via New Orleans, reached Shute's Landing, about one mile below the present city of Havana. Soon after his arrival here he went to Meredosia, Morgan Co., Ill., and engaged as clerk with Conn, Chambers & Pratt, where he remained till 1849. He then returned to Mason Co. and located in Bath Township, and engaged in farming. In 1864 he visited his place of nativity and, on his return, located at Havana, in the the spring of 1865, where he has since resided. He still owns 640 acres of land in Sherman and Pennsylvania Townships, in this county. He served as Assessor of Havana Township one term, and member of the Town Board one year. Married, in 1851, Miss Mary C., daughter of John H. Marbold, who was born in Hanover, Germany. Three children by this union—Annie, widow of Ira Williams, Sophia W., and Grace V., wife of Frank Strickle. Mr. H. is a member of Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., and Havana Lodge, No. 743, K. of H.

WILLIAM HIGBEE, retired, Havana; was born in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 6, 1813; son of Vincent and Susannah (Poindexter) Higbee; the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Virginia; the family removed to Illinois and located in Greene Co., where the subject of this sketch resided until 1843, when he removed to Christian Co. Ill., and to Quiver Township, this county, in 1847. In 1841, he married Miss Fannie C., daughter of Robert and Maria D. (Brown) Cross, both parents born in Somerset Co., N. J. Mrs. Higbee was also born in the same county and State, Sept. 26, 1821; their parents settled in Quiver Township, this county, in 1843, where the family resided at the time of her father's death; her mother's death occurred after removal to Havana. In February, 1849, Mr. Higbee removed to Havana, his present home. His mother, who has nearly reached her ninetieth year, resides at Whitehall, Greene Co., Ill.

LEWIS R. HAACK, Sr., dealer in wall paper, window shades, window glass, curtains, etc., Havana; was born in York, Penn., Oct. 1, 1841. He enlisted in Co. K, 87th Penn. V. I., Aug. 24, 1861, and served till Oct. 13, 1864, when he was mustered out; during the last two years he served as Sergeant. In 1867, he came to Illinois and located at Havana, in March of that year. He was married, April 2, 1867, to Miss Louisa Shermeyer, who was born in Hanover, Germany. They have five children—Alice M., Maria B., William H., Lewis R., Jr. and Charles F. Mr. Haack served as Alderman of the First Ward, in 1875–76. He is District Deputy Grand Master of Mason Lodge, No. 143, and District Deputy Grand Patriarch of State Encampment, No. 34, I. O. O. F., and of Masonic bodies, S. D. Havana Lodge, No. 88, King, Havana Chapter, No. 86, and Generalissimo, Damascus Commandery, No. 42.

JOHN HURLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. Havana, was born in Ocean Co., N. J., May 26, 1824. In the spring of 1834, he came with his father's family to De Witt Co., Ill., where he remained till 1843, when he came to Mason Co., and settled in the north part of Havana Township. He engaged in farming until the spring of 1856, when he went to Kansas, but returned in the fall following. He was with Jim Lane all through the Kansas troubles of that period. Mr. H. owns 230 acres of excellent land in Havana Township. He was married, Sept. 30, 1847, to Miss Julia A. Baldwin, from near Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of Moses Baldwin, a captain in the Black Hawk war, now living in Le Roy, Kansas, but formerly of Havana Township. The result of this union is eight children—James M., Sarah E. (wife of James L. Hurley), Mary (wife of Joseph Snider), William, George W. and Ellen; two dead—Martha (wife of L. Lawson), died in 1868, Stephen D., who was 11 years old at the time of his death. Mr. Hurley built the first house between Havana and McHarry's mill, on the prairie; he helped build McHarry's mill, which was afterward burned, and helped to build the one now in use. Men came eighteen miles to help raise McHarry's first mill. Mr. Hurley possesses a natural fondness for hunting, but has usually turned this sport to profit. He and his sons, aside from farming, are engaged in fishing, from October to May. See card in the Business Directory.

JOHN H. HAVIGHORST, Sr., retired, Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 27, 1820, and came to the United States in 1836, stopping in New Orleans until the following summer; he then came to Mason Co., Ill., and settled in

Havana Township, where he engaged in farming until 1840, when he entered the store of John H. Schulte as a clerk, at Schulte's Landing, about one mile below the city of Havana; in 1844, he commenced business on his own account at Matanzas, and remained there until 1858. He was elected Sheriff of Mason Co. in the fall of that year, and moved to Havana, where he still resides, was again elected in the fall of 1862, and elected Circuit Clerk in 1864, serving four years; he also served as Sheriff two years, beginning in 1848. He was married, April 16, 1842, to Miss Susanna Mounts, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1851; three children were the result of this marriage —Henry H., Maggie H. (wife of John C. McBride, residing at Jacksonville) and John H., Jr. He was married to Sarah J. Skinner Dec. 23, 1852; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y.; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Horace R., Chester M. and Lulie; Myra M. (died Feb. 3, 1877).

CHARLES HOWELL, retired farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Havana; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1808 and is a son of Nathan and Ann (Richart) Howell, both natives of Pennsylvania; when about 17 years of age, Mr. Howell went to Columbia Co., Penn., where he learned the trade of wheelwright and chair-maker; he subsequently learned the carriage trade in New York, where he resided about four years; in 1830, he engaged in the chair and cabinet business at Horseheads, N. Y., but sold out about a year later and returned to Pennsylvania, where, for about two years, he was engaged with Mr. Richart in manufacturing carriages and sleighs; he subsequently engaged in chair and cabinet work at McEwensville, Penn., on his own account; in December, 1836, he went to Jackson, La., where he was employed in a carriage-shop for a short time, and then went to Port Hudson, that State, where he helped to build a blacksmith shop and depot for the Port Hudson & Clinton Railroad Company; the following spring, he built a bridge 356 feet in length for the railroad company, which is still called the Howell bridge; in the latter part of June of that year, he went to New Orleans and purchased some articles of merchandise which he brought to Alton, Ill., and sold; after disposing of his goods, he came up the Illinois River and stopped at Havana, and, in July, 1837, entered land four miles east of the present city of Havana, he sold to Reuben Henninger in 1842, and, with Messrs. Jones & Pollard, purchased the mill site (now owned by Mr. McHarry); they built a saw-mill on the north side of the Quiver in 1842; in 1845, sold the site to Mr. McHarry, who built a grist-mill on the south side; in 1843, Mr. Howell went to Matanzas and engaged in mercantile business, and the following year went to Bath, where he remained a few months and then returned to the Quiver, where he sold goods some four or five years; in 1849, he went to California via overland route (Sublett's Cut-off north of the Salt Lake route), reaching Sacramento, then a city of tents, in October of that year; here he engaged in manufacturing rockers used in mining; in August, 1850, he returned to the States by way of the Isthmus, and, in the spring of 1859, made his second trip to the Pacific Coast by way of Virginia City, then just springing into existence; he returned to Mason Co. the following November. He was married, Jan. 16, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Long, who was born in Columbia Co., Penn.; by this union there were ten children, six of whom are living—Mary (widow of J. L. Yates), Sallie M. (widow of Mr. Ballzell), Martha A. (wife of Mr. Hodge), Oscar, Charles L. and Emma J. (wife of Walter L. Coon), the following are deceased: Franklin, Orpha, Catharine O. and Anson W. Mr. Howell has resided in Mason Co. since 1837, a period of forty two years, with the exception of his absence in California and a residence in Kansas of a few years.

REV. JOHANNES HEINIGER, Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Havana; was born in the Canton of Eriswyl, Switzerland, Dec. 31, 1843, where he resided until 10 years of age, and then removed to Basle, Switzerland, where he was educated in a Missionary institution of that place. In 1866, he received a call from Beardstown, Ill., as assistant Pastor of the Church at that place. He left his native country in 1866, and arrived at Beardstown Ill., on the 10th of August of that year. He was ordained Pastor in full by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Illinois and other States, at Peoria, Ill., in 1869; he then received a call from Effingham, Ill., where he served as Pastor from the above date till 1872, when he followed a call to

Hannibal, Mo., and filled the pastorate at that place from 1872 to 1875. He then, on account of failing health, entered the field as traveling missionary, and organized the congregation at St. Joseph, Mo.; also one at Atlanta, Ga. In 1877, he followed a call as Professor in the Normal School near St. Louis, Mo., and, the following year, came to Havana, Ill., and has since served as Pastor of the Church here. He was married, June 4, 1868, to Miss Hanna Looniann, of Beardstown; they have five children—Minna L., born March 25, 1869; Johannes, Dec. 28, 1871; Lydia E., Feb. 3, 1874; Hannah M. E., March 8, 1876, and George L., Nov. 26, 1878. Mr. Heiniger is now a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Wartburg Synod.

JOHN W. HOLZGRÆFE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, June 27, 1809; he came to America in 1836, locating first at Boston, Mass., where he worked in the factories of that city some three or four years. In July, 1840, he came to Illinois and located on the farm where he now resides. He was married in Boston, Mass., to Miss Katrina M. Hackmann, May 13, 1837; she was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 22, 1814, and came to America the same time as her husband. There were nine children by this union, six of whom are living—George William, born Aug. 5, 1839; George Henry, Jan. 26, 1842; George Lewis, Feb. 21, 1845; George Braus, Feb. 4, 1848; Charlotte H. (wife of Frederick W. Menke), March 4, 1851; George Frank, Feb. 22, 1854. The deceased are Catherine E., born Feb. 23, 1838, died March 27, 1838; George Frederick, born Aug. 22, 1843, died May 31, 1849; Catharine M., born May 16, 1855, died Jan. 29, 1860. Mr. Holzgræfe owns 120 acres of farm land, and twenty-three acres of timber in Havana Township.

GEORGE HENRY HOLZGRÆFE, billiard and sample room, cigars, wines and liquors, Havana; Mr. Holzgræfe, son of John W. Holzgræfe, whose sketch is given above, was born in Havana Township, this county, Jan. 26, 1842. He was raised a farmer, and worked on his father's farm till about 26 years of age. In 1866, he engaged in his present business, which he has since followed. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Anna Devermann, who was born in Hanover, Germany. They have had seven children by this union, six of whom are living—Matilda C., born June 25, 1868; Frederick W., Sept. 11, 1869; Julia A., July 3, 1871; Oscar R., April 1, 1873; Augusta, Aug. 11, 1876; John Darwin, Nov. 22, 1878, and Katie M., born May 1, 1875, died Aug. 1, of the same year. Mr. Holzgræfe is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M. and Havana Grove, No. 40, U. A. O. D.

HERMAN HACKMAN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 8, 1834; came to America in the fall of 1855, by way of New Orleans, and stopped at Quincy, Ill., until the following June, when he came to Havana Township, Mason Co., where he has since followed farming. He now owns 240 acres of land. He was married, April 3, 1866, to Miss Hannah Wissmann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 9, 1847; they have three children—Lizzie, Wene and Clara. His father, Ruldolph Hackman, came to America the same year (1855); both parents were natives of Hanover, Germany. His mother's maiden name was Mary Hollenback.

EDMUND M. JOYCE, of the firm of E. M. Joyce & Co., dealers in groceries, crockery and queensware, Havana; was born in Jefferson, Lincoln Co., Me., Oct. 14, 1835; when he was 9 years of age, his father removed to Springfield, Ill., where he resided about eighteen months, and then went to Peoria. Edmond here learned the trade of a mechanic, and, at the age of 18, was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and afterward by the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; he was in the employ of the two companies about thirteen years, during which time he performed his various duties to the satisfaction of his employers. He was married, in December, 1864, in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Agnes Smith, daughter of M. Smith, formerly of Peoria, but a native of London, England; Mrs. Joyce was also born in London; the result of this union is seven children, four of whom are now living, viz., Mary L., James E., Aggie L. and Walter M.; deceased—William, who died in 1870; Blanche A., in 1872, and Aggie E., in 1873. Mr. Joyce engaged in the grocery business in Havana in 1872, and may be reckoned among the enterprising business men of the city.

ALMON H. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21; P. O. Havana; was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, June 25, 1828; he is a son of Julius and Elvira (Wilcox) Jones; the former born in Massachusetts, the latter in New York; in 1837, the family removed to Illinois, locating in Menard in the fall of that year; in the spring of 1842, they came to Mason Co. and settled in Havana Township, where his father, with Charles Howell and William Pollard, built a saw-mill on the opposite side of the stream from the mill now owned by Hugh McHarry. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm till about 24 years of age, and then became a tiller of the soil on his own account; he has resided on his present farm since 1856; owns about 380 acres of land in Havana and Quiver Townships; he has served as School Director about seventeen years, and, in 1852, was married to Miss Elizabeth Pugh, who was born in Luzerne Co., Penn.; seven children by this union, four of whom are living—Julius P., Iris L. (wife of Sheldon Atwater), Fannie M. and Florence A.; the three deceased are Orilla, Arthur D. and Charles C.

JOHN S. KIRK, Police Magistrate, Havana; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 4, 1833; when about 15 years of age, he went to Iberia, Morrow Co., where he was employed as station agent; in 1853, he removed to Ft. Madison, Iowa, and took a contract to build ten miles of railroad; he served for a time as guard at the State's Prison, and, in August, 1861, enlisted in Co. E, 19th Iowa V. I.; in July, 1862, he was commissioned Captain, and served in that capacity till the close of the war; was at the siege of Vicksburg, battles of Prairie Grove, Red River Expedition, Port Hudson, and Morganzia; at the latter place, the entire regiment, with the exception of seventeen men, was captured by the enemy, the Captain being among the number not taken. He served for some time prior to the close of the war in garrison duty at New Orleans and, when mustered out of the service in 1866, returned to Ft. Madison, Iowa, and from there to Havana, his present home, in June of the same year; here he engaged in books and stationery business, and, three years later, on account of failing health, sold out and went to Colorado; was there one summer, and, on his return, engaged in dry-goods trade under firm name of Hackman & Kirk, sold his interest four years later, and, in May, 1874, was elected Police Magistrate; re-elected in 1878; Mr. K. is a member of Mason Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F.; Havana Lodge No. 743, K. of H., Standard Lodge, No. 231, I. O. M. A.; he is also Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Regiment, I. N. G.

FREDERICK KETCHAM, editor of the *Mason County Republican*, Havana; was born in Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1809, and was educated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., graduating at that institution in 1836; in 1845, he received the degree of A. B. at Columbia College, D. C., and, two years later, the degree of A. M. at Madison University, New York. He was married, in August, 1837, to Miss Callista Griffith, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 17, 1812. In October, 1837, he was ordained a Baptist minister at Saybrook, Conn., and, three years later, removed to Philadelphia, Penn., where he was engaged in ministerial work eight years. He lost his wife in 1846, and, two years after, was married to Miss Elizabeth P. Brower, of Philadelphia, who was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 22, 1821. In July, 1848, he removed to New Haven, Conn., as Pastor of the Second Baptist Church; he attended scientific lectures under Prof. Silliman, Sr., and Prof. Olmstead; he removed to Illinois in 1850, and made his first home at Rock Island; subsequently labored at Galena, Peoria and Pontiac, Ill.; by an accidental fracture of the left ankle and the general shattering of the nervous system he was obliged to retire from pastoral work and engaged in business; he first engaged in nursery and general insurance business, and, in 1869, with C. B. Ketcham, his eldest son, established the Delavan *Independent*, at Delavan, Ill., of which he remained editor till 1873, when he established the *Mason County Republican*, at Havana, Ill., of which C. B. Ketcham was publisher, and F. Ketcham, editor. The *Republican* has now been in existence six years, and has a large and increasing circulation. In connection with his editorial work, Mr. K. has taken a very active interest in the Sunday school work of Mason Co., and, in 1876, was elected County Secretary of the Sunday School Association, which position he still holds.

CHARLES G. KREBAUM, grain, commission and live-stock dealer, Havana; was born in Havana, Mason Co., Dec. 22, 1837, and is the oldest native inhabitant of Mason Co. His father, Barnhard Krebaum, who was born in Germany, came to America in 1834, and located at Havana July 3 of that year. When about 17 years of age, the subject of this sketch entered the employ of Walker & Hancock, who were doing a very extensive business in general merchandise; he was in the employ of different firms until 1858, when he received the appointment of Deputy County Clerk of Mason Co., serving in that capacity till 1863; in September of that year, he engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Langford & Krebaum, and, in 1867, bought out his partner's interest, and then established the firm of Krebaum & Middelkamp; in December of that year, the store was burned, and the brick building, known as "Krebaum's Iron Front," was erected the following spring; the firm continued in business in the new building till January, 1869, when Mr. K. disposed of his interest in the stock and embarked in his present business, which he has since followed. He was married, in May, 1861, to Miss Mary E., eldest daughter of William M. and H. M. John. Mrs. Krebaum was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio. By this union, there were three children, two of whom are living—Nina F. and Carlisle M.; Frances P. died in August, 1865. Mr. Krebaum is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88, and Havana Chapter, No. 86.

GEORGE KARL, proprietor of the Taylor House Saloon, Havana; was born in Baden, Germany, May 8, 1843; came to America in 1862, stopping in New York City about one year; then came West to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained a few months, and then went to Dayton, Ohio; in August, 1865, he came to Illinois, locating in Havana, his present home, where he worked at his trade (stonemason) until 1870; he then engaged in his present business, which he has since followed. He was married, March 18, 1868, to Miss Caroline Pump, who was born in Hanover, Germany; they have three children—Emma, Lena and John G. Mr. Karl is a member of Prosperity Lodge, No. 114, A. O. U. W.

ADOLPH KREBAUM, retired, Havana; was born in the city of Eschwege, in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Oct. 10, 1814, and is a son of Bernhard and Frederika (Siebert) Krebaum; the following are the names of the children of Bernhard and Frederika Krebaum — Frederick (deceased), Adolph, William, Charles (deceased), Emilie (deceased), Mary, Herman (deceased), Gustav (deceased), Caroline (widow of Dr. A. Burns), Edward (deceased) and Charles G. (see sketch); there were fourteen children in all; three died in infancy, two in Germany, and one in this country; the survivors of this family reside in Havana, and of the deceased members all died in this city except the two mentioned above; the family emigrated to America in 1834, and, in June of that year, located in Havana. The subject of this sketch engaged in the mercantile business in Havana in 1851, but prior to the above date (1847) was elected to the office of County Clerk and served six years; he was again elected to that office in 1855, and served till December, 1865. In 1853, he was married to Miss Julia A. Morton, who was born in New York; she died in December of the same year. He was married Jan. 1, 1861, to Sarah E. Field, who was born in Massachusetts. Mr. Krebaum is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88; Havana Chapter, No. 86, and the Commandery at Rushville, Ill.

ROBERT LOFTON (deceased), Sec. 34; P. O. Havana; was born in Washington Co., Ind., Dec. 10, 1835; he came to Illinois in 1856, locating in Havana Township in the spring of that year. In 1862, he married Miss Louisa M., daughter of Stephen Hole; she was born in Washington Co., Ind.; in 1865, they removed to Livingston Co., Ill., and, two years later, to Ford Co., returning to Mason Co. in 1875, the year of her husband's death; their children are Stephen F., Charlie M., Allie L., Eli and Freddie.

ANSON LOW, of the firm of Low & Foster, grain and commission merchants, Havana; was born in Havana Township, this county, Oct. 14, 1846; his father, Eliphaz Low, with two other brothers, settled here in the autumn of 1836. The subject of these lines remained on his father's farm until 10 years of age, when the family

removed to Havana; in 1862, he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., where he remained one year, and then entered the Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill., where he pursued his studies till 1865; in 1866, he engaged in the lumber trade at Havana, under the firm name of Jones & Low, and, about a year later, Mr. Foster bought Jones' interest; some two years later, the firm was changed to McFadden, Low & Co., and engaged in the grain and lumber business; in 1876, the present firm of Low & Foster was established, and their business since that date has been exclusively grain and commission. Mr. Low is a member of the present Board of Aldermen. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Alice E. Long, who was born near Harrisburg, Penn.; they have one child—Corinne. Mr. Low is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88; Havana Chapter, No. 86, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42.

GEORGE W. LANGFORD, with W. C. Browning & Co., clothing merchants of New York; residence, Havana; was born in Fulton Co., Ill., March 17, 1831, and is a son of Asa and Nancy (Novitt) Langford; the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky; he (the elder Langford) removed to Illinois in 1824, and settled in Fulton Co., and there laid out the old town of Waterford, subsequently becoming one of the proprietors of Lewistown (present capital of that county), and of Havana, this county, also connected, in various ways, with the early history of both counties. George W., the subject of these notes, when about 8 years of age, came with his father's family to Point Isabel, just across the river from the present city of Havana, and about seven years later, located in the latter place; in 1848, he entered the employ of Walker, Hancock & Co., and, in 1856, became a partner in the farm; this was the principal business house in Havana at that period, and had a large patronage—sales ranging from $75,000 to $110,000 per annum; in 1864, he engaged in general merchandise with C. G. Krebaum, under the firm name of Langford & Krebaum, and about three years later went to Chicago, where he remained about one year, and then went to New York City, since 1869, he has been with his present house—W. C. Browning & Co., wholesale clothiers. Mr. Langford has served as a member of the Town Board, and several terms as a school officer. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Hester A. Allen; by this union there were two children—William, living in Havana, and Charles R., who volunteered to take the place of telegraph operator at Memphis, Tenn., during the prevalence of the yellow fever there in 1878, after all the operatives in the office had been stricken down with the terrible plague, and fell a victim to it himself, in 1878. Mr. L. was married to his present wife, Mrs. Amanda W. Blanchard (nee Walker), daughter of James Walker, on June 22, 1878; she had, by her first marriage, three children—Frank W., Dell and Nellie. Mr. L. is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M.

HON. LYMAN LACEY, Circuit and Appellate Judge; Havana; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., May 9, 1832, and is a son of John and Chloe (Hurd) Lacey, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of New York. In 1836, the family emigrated to Michigan, and the following year came to Illinois and settled in Fulton. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of this State, and subsequently entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, where he graduated, in 1855, with the degree of A. M. He commenced the study of law the same year, with Hon. L. B. Ross, of Lewistown, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In October of that year he located at Havana, where he followed the profession of law till 1862, when he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, as Representative of Mason and Menard Cos., and served one term. He was elected in June, 1873, Circuit Judge of the Seventeenth District, comprising the counties of Mason, Menard, Logan and De Witt. In 1877, when the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Judicial Circuits were consolidated, and designated the Seventh Judicial District, embracing, in addition to the above-named counties, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Scott and Morgan, Judge Lacey was appointed by the Supreme Court Appellate Judge of the Third or Springfield District, and, in 1879, re-appointed to serve in the Second or Ottawa District. He was re-elected Circuit Judge June 2, 1879. He was married,

May 9, 1860, to Caroline A. Potter, of Beardstown, Ill., who died Sept. 12, 1863. Two children by this union, one living—Lyman, Jr. May 19, 1865, he married Mattie A. Warner, of Havana, who was born in Ohio. By this union there were six children, four of whom are living—Charles, Frank, Mattie and Edward.

EDWARD F. LEONARD, teacher, Sec. 22; P. O. Havana; was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1855, but removed in childhood, with his father's family, to Illinois, locating in Havana Township, this county. In the spring of 1874, he entered the State Normal University at Bloomington. He commenced teaching in 1873, which occupation he has since followed, except when attending school. His father, Charles C. Leonard, was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 12, 1819, and came to Mason Co., Ill., in 1862. His death occurred July 9, 1869. Mrs. Leonard's father, Daniel Ott, came to Illinois in 1839. She was born in Bradford Co., Penn., and was married to Mr. Leonard April 9, 1842. They had five children, four of whom are living—Florence, wife of C. Travelute, who resides in Iowa; Robert B., Edward F. and Charles C. Eddie F. died Feb. 25, 1854.

FRANCIS LOW, banker, Havana; was born in Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., Sept. 28, 1813, and is the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Kendall) Low, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. He received his education at the Lancaster and Berlin Academies, and when about 18 years of age, removed with his brothers, Thomas and Eliphaz, to Louisville, Ky., where, for a period of two years, they engaged in mercantile pursuits. From Louisville, the subject of this sketch went to Cincinnati, where he followed the same business, and also to St. Louis; thence, he came to Havana, where his brothers, named above, had preceded him a short time. They built a steam saw-mill here, which they afterward sold to Pulaski Scoville. Mr. Low served as Deputy Sheriff of Tazewell Co. when this part of Mason was included in Tazewell; was also elected the first Sheriff of Mason after its formation as a county, an office he held for two terms. He was connected, at an early day, with the Illinois River Railroad (now the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville), and was one of its Directors. He is President of the Havana & San Jose Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, a company formed for the purpose of building a narrow-gauge road from Havana to San Jose, to connect with the Rantoul, Havana & Western Narrow-Gauge. He took an active part in the organization of the Havana National Bank, of which he has been President during its entire existence. Mr. Low has been married twice. By the first marriage, there were three children, of whom two are living—William and Thomas; Frank, the youngest, is dead. He has no children by his last marriage. Mr. Low is a man of education, and of fine literary tastes and attainments, and his ample means enable him to gratify his inclinations in this direction to his entire satisfaction. A personal friend of Lincoln and Trumbull, and the leading men of the times, he has entertained them at his elegant home whenever they visited the city of Havana, as business sometimes led them to do.

SAMUEL A. MURDOCK, junior editor of the *Democrat*, Havana; was born in Mt. Holly, N. J., Jan. 12, 1848, and is a son of N. R. and Phœbe B. (Scott) Murdock. In 1836, his father moved to Illinois, and located in Mason Co., and, after remaining some years, returned to New Jersey, where he resided until 1854, when he again removed to Mason Co., where he still lives. The subject of this sketch has four brothers living—John S., Charles H. (now in the regular army, and 1st Duty Sergeant of Co. F, 6th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Ft. Buford, Dakota), James R. and William M., and one dead, Jacob L. Three sisters, two living; Sarah C. and Mary E., living, and Hannah Elmira, dead. Two half-brothers living—Andrew J. and Thomas K. Mr. Murdock spent his early life on a farm, until his enlistment in the late war, from which he was mustered out in October, 1865. He served in Co. F, 11th Ill. Cav., of which R. G. Ingersoll was the first Colonel. After his discharge from the army, he worked on a farm until February, 1868, when he went to New Jersey, and attended school five months, then returned to Illinois, in October, and commenced teaching. He taught and went to school alternately, until 1875, when he commenced the study of law with Fullerton & Wallace, and remained with them until admitted to the bar, in January, 1878, before the Supreme Court. In April, 1878, he was elected Assessor of Havana

Township, and, in August, 1878, in connection with John F. Mounts, he bought the Havana *Democrat*, in which he is a partner, and of which he is junior editor. In April, 1879, he was again elected Assessor of the township. Is a member of the Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., and of State Encampment, No. 34, I. O. O. F., also of Havana Lodge, No. 743, Knights of Honor. He was married, Sept. 23, 1877, to Miss Minnie Eagles, daughter of T. M. and Agnes (Fink) Eagles, of Indiana. They have one daughter, Phœbe Agnes.

GEORGE MACK (Dehm & Mack), proprietor of Havana Brewery, Havana, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 29, 1845; he came to America in 1864, locating at Freeport, Ill., thence to St. Louis, Mo., the following year. In 1868, he started a brewery at Edwardsville, Ill., where he remained about one year, and then returned to St. Louis. In 1873, he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and, two years later, removed to Havana, his present home; here he was employed as foreman of the brewery till 1877, since which date he has been a member of the above firm; he was married, in 1866, to Mrs. Ernestine Wirth (Franzlaur), who was born in Germany. Six children, the first four by her first marriage—Anna, wife of G. H. Carl; Zelle, Mary, Ella and Ludy; Maggie and George F. Willie. Mr. Mack is a member of Havana Grove, No. 40, U. O. A. D.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN, proprietor of the Taylor House, Havana, was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Dec. 29, 1853, but removed with his parents when about 8 years of age, to Champaign, Champaign Co., Ill. In 1870, he was employed in the office of the United States Express Company, and about two years later, as agent of the Company, went on the Havana extension of the L., B. & W. Railway, serving in the capacity of messenger on this road, until February, 1878, when he located at Havana, his present home. He engaged in the hotel business, and on the 24th of May, 1879, became proprietor of the Taylor House. The excellent manner in which he keeps his house, his well-spread table, and his universal courtesy and kindness to guests, show him to be—what he is—a model landlord. He was married, in October, 1878, to Miss Ida Sanford, who was born in Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill. They have one child—Maud M., born Aug. 12, 1879.

JACOB T. MOWDER, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Havana; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., March 24, 1836, but removed, in early childhood, with his father's family, to Illinois, locating in Havana Township, this county, in May, 1839, where he has since resided. He was married, Nov. 25, 1867, to Miss Margaret J. Pond, who was born in Menard Co., Ill.; they have three children—Emma, Frank and Freddie. Mr. Mowder has served as Supervisor one term, Commissioner of Highways six years, Town Clerk one term, and School Director several years; also School Trustee. He owns 273 acres of land in Havana and Crane Creek townships. Mr. Mowder, aside from farming, has followed teaching for the last twelve years, mostly during the winter season.

ISAAC N. MITCHELL, insurance and real estate, Havana; was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Feb. 13, 1829; is a son of Isaac and Frances (Stribling) Mitchell, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky; his parents removed from Kentucky to Morgan Co., Ill. in 1828; here they resided till 1846; then removed to Field's Prairie in this county. Isaac N. followed farming until about 21 years of age, combining with it wolf-hunting, usually devoting Saturdays to that amusement; when he left the farm, he entered the employ of B. & J. M. Beesley, of Bath; from 1850 to 1861, followed the mercantile trade. He subsequently served one term as Constable, and, for two years, followed steamboating on the Illinois River. In 1867, he was elected Treasurer of Mason Co., and, two years later, elected County Clerk, serving in that capacity four years. He was elected Mayor of the city of Havana in 1875; was also a member of the School Board, and with his associates (Messrs. Wheeler and Foster), erected the present fine school edifice. In 1856, he was married to Miss Ann L., daughter of P. W. Campbell; four children by this union, two of whom are living—Franklin I. and Gay Edgar; Charles W. died May 1, 1872; Thomas N. died in infancy. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88; Havana Chapter, No. 86; Damascus Commandery, No. 42.

HON. JOHN A. MALLORY, Judge of County Court of Mason, Havana; was born in the city of Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17, 1830; but, when 5 years of age, his parents removed to Illinois and located in Jacksonville; his father, Ambrose Mallory, who was a native of Virginia, was among the early settlers of Jacksonville, and it was in this city that the subject of this sketch received his education. At the age of 17, he engaged in the printing business, first with the *Pike County Free Press*, of Griggsville, Ill., and in 1848, with the *Morgan Journal*, Jacksonville, which paper he edited for six months. He was afterward connected with the *Eagle and Enquirer*, of Memphis, Tenn., for one year. A man of fine literary tastes, a poet and an editor, he has given to the world of letters many bright gems of more exalted merit than he himself cares to admit. He was the successful competitor for a silver cup, valued at $50, offered in the city of Memphis, for the best poem on the New Year, in 1860. As a New-Year's poem, it is pronounced almost unequaled. He came to Havana in 1858; afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868. On the breaking-out of the late war, though a Southern man by birth, he deemed it his duty to unite with the Union army; and, accordingly, he enlisted in Co. B, 85th I. V. I., as Second Lieutenant, in which regiment he served until February, 1863, when he resigned. In 1865, he was elected Police Justice to fill a vacancy, and, afterward, elected for a full term. He was elected County Judge in 1869, and re-elected in 1873, by the largest majority any officer ever received in Mason Co. He was again re-elected in 1877, and still holds the office. His official record is without blot or blemish, and his decisions are made according to the law and testimony.

HENRY W. McFADDEN, banking and grain, Havana; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1826, where he resided until 1848, at which time he came West and located at Peoria, Ill. In 1849, he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor of Peoria Co., and in November, of the same year, elected to that office and served four years. He then engaged in farming in Akron Township, that county; in the spring of 1856, he sold his farm and spent the summer traveling in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas in company with J. Moffit, and, in the fall of that year, located at Chillicothe, Peoria Co., Ill., and engaged in the grain and lumber business under the firm name of McFadden & Moffit; in 1863, he engaged in the grain and lumber business at Havana, under the firm name of H. W. McFadden & Co., still continuing his business at Chillicothe until 1865, being associated there with various partners; in 1866, the banking firm of McFadden, Coppel & Kemp was established and continued under the above firm name until the death of Mr. Kemp in 1867, when the present firm name (McFadden & Coppel) was adopted; in 1868, Mr. McFadden removed to Chicago, where he attended to the purchase and sale of lumber and grain for the firm here, and, also, during the winter of 1869–70, with William J. Dobbins and John E. McClure, built the Central City Elevator at Peoria, which was the first built in that city; since 1873, Mr. McFadden has made Havana his home. In 1851, he was married to Miss Harriet M. Munson, who was born in Monroe Co., N. Y.; by this union there were five children, four of whom are living—Bruce H. (member of the firm of McFadden & Co.), George C., Benjamin L. and Henry L.; John W. died in 1873.

RUDOLPH MEYER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 15, 1841, but removed to America in childhood with his father's family; they came via New Orleans and located in Bath Township, this county, in the fall of 1848; his father was Harman Meyer and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Horstman; both were born in Hanover, Germany. On the 16th of May, 1867, Mr. Meyer married Miss Joanna M. Dierker, who was born in Bath Township, this county, Aug. 13, 1846; her parents came to the county in the spring of 1838; they were natives of Hanover, Germany. Mr. Meyer owns 365 acres of land in Havana Township; they have four children living—Harman H., John W., August R. and Anna M.; John H. died Aug. 26, 1878.

JOSEPH MOWDER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Havana; was born in Columbia Co., Penn., July 3, 1808; when about 6 years of age, his father's family removed to Harrison Co., but he remained with his grandfather; he removed to Lycoming Co.,

Penn., when about 25 years of age, and, on the 31st of July, 1833, was married to Miss Judith Stroup, who was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Dec. 4, 1810; by this union there were ten children, five of whom are living—Jacob T., John, Elizabeth (wife of George Lewis, who lives in Nemaha Co., Neb.), Martha J. (wife of John Blakely, who resides in Mason Co., Ill.) and Charles C.; the five deceased are David, Mary C., died in October, 1845; Harriet A., Aug. 2, 1834; one died in infancy. Mr. Mowder removed to Havana Township, this county, in May, 1839, and now resides within one-fourth of a mile of where he first settled; he says his first residence was constructed of logs and not encumbered with either upper or lower floor. Many of the early settlers had their houses so arranged that (if they were wealthy enough to own a horse) they could hitch to a log of wood and "haul" it in at one door and pass out with the horse at the other, thus securing their fuel by horse power. He now owns 240 acres of land in Havana Township.

JOHN H. NETELER, deceased; was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1801; he came to America in August, 1832, locating first at Baltimore, Md., thence to New Orleans, La., the following spring, where he worked at his trade, blacksmithing, some two years, and then removed to Illinois, stopping for a short time in Menard Co.; in the spring of 1835, he entered land in what is now Havana Township, Mason Co., and returned to New Orleans, where he was married to Miss Margaret R. Speckmann, also a native of Hanover, Germany. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Neteler and wife located in Havana Township, which was their home up to the time of their death. Mr. Neteler's death occurred Dec. 3, 1863, his wife having died some four years previous. Mr. Neteler, after his location in Mason Co., gave his attention for the most part to farming, but for a time worked at his trade, and is frequently mentioned by the early settlers in this connection, fully appreciating his services, as mechanics in these early days were very rare; he also assisted Mr. Lincoln in the early surveys of Mason Co. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Neteler: Hannah (deceased, wife of John H. Bruning), Henry (whose sketch is given below), Mary (wife of Henry Vonhold), Lucy (deceased, wife of John Carman), Rebecca (deceased), Katrina (deceased) and Rebecca.

HENRY NETELER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Havana; is a son of John H. Neteler, whose sketch is given above, and was born in Havana Township Dec. 16, 1848; he now resides on the old homestead near Havana and owns a farm of about 300 acres. He was married, Oct. 7, 1875, to Miss Anna K. E. Devermann, who was born in this township Oct. 10, 1856; they have one child—Lucy M. Mr. Neteler has served as School Trustee and Highway Commissioner one term each.

JAMES C. NEWLIN, Constable, Havana; was born in Scotland July 27, 1828, and came to the United States with his father's family when a bairn but 1 year old. The family located in Butler Co., Ohio. In 1851, his father came to Illinois, and died in Putnam Co. in 1854. James C., the subject of this sketch remained in Butler Co., Ohio, till 1858; then went to California overland, and remained there until 1864, engaged mostly in mining, but was two years in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co.; returned to Butler Co., Ohio, and was married, in 1866, to Miss Jane Lesourd, who was born in Ohio, one child—Rosa. Is a member of Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M., in Butler Co., Ohio, has been a member about twenty-two years. He came to Illinois in 1867, and located in Quiver Township, in this county, and engaged in farming; removed into Havana in 1873.

HARMON R. NORTRUP, attorney-at-law, Havana; was born near Quackenbruck, Hanover, Germany, April 6, 1852; he came to America when about 13 years of age, and located at Havana, his present home, in the fall of 1865; here he followed clerking and book-keeping for a few years, and, in 1870, was appointed Deputy County Clerk, of Mason Co., serving in that capacity for a period of about three years. He entered the Lincoln (Ill.) University in 1873, and, two years later, went to Chicago, where he remained for a few months; he then returned to Havana, and read law in the office of Dearborn & Campbell until the fall of 1877, when he entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated May 21, 1878, and was admitted to the bar of

that State the same date; he then returned to Havana and opened a law office, being admitted to the bar of Illinois in June, 1878. Mr. Nortrup is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M. He is now City Attorney and Public Administrator of Mason Co.

PHILIP OPP, farmer, Secs. 9 and 10; P. O. Havana; was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., May 3, 1814, where he resided till about 25 years of age; then removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1842, he removed to Illinois, locating in Havana Township, Mason Co., where he has since followed farming. In the fall of 1838, he was married to Miss Margaret Roberts, who was born in Berks Co., Penn. They have had eight children; five are now living—John A., Benwell H., Benjamin F., George W. and Almira J. Mr. Opp has resided on his present farm, in Havana Township, over thirty years; he owns 240 acres of land in this township, and 120 acres in Sherman. His parents, Conrad and Margaret (Weise) Opp, were born in Lehigh Co., Penn.

CHARLES PULLING, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Havana; was born in Buckinghamshire, England, Jan. 31, 1827, but emigrated to America when about 3 years of age, with his father's family; they located near Philadelphia, Penn., and soon after removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio. In March, 1848, they removed to Mason Co., Ill. The subject of this sketch worked first at brickmaking, for S. C. Conwell, and in 1849 engaged in farming on his own account. In 1852, he went to Oregon, where he was for about three years engaged in the lumber business; then returned to this township, where he has since resided. He has served as School Director nine years; owns 340 acres of land in Havana Township. Was married, in April, 1849, to Miss Eliza Leaf, who was born in England; she died in 1850. By this union, there were two children (twins), Adaline and Caroline, born Jan. 18, 1850, the former, deceased, wife of Charles Waterworth. Mr. Pulling was married to Louisa A. Samms, Dec. 2, 1855; she was born in Greene Co., Ill. Nine children by this union, three of whom are living—Jonathan, born Nov. 30, 1858; Clark, Feb. 20, 1862; Evelina, July 23, 1868. The following are the deceased—Charles, born Dec. 30, 1860; Thomas, Dec. 21, 1865; Jacob, Sept. 15, 1866; Junetta, Oct. 17, 1871; Ann, Aug. 31, 1873; Sarah J., Oct. 10, 1875; Josephine, April 5, 1877.

ISAAC P. PRETTYMAN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Havana; was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., Jan. 14, 1822; when about 16 years of age, his father's family removed to Philadelphia, Penn., where he learned the cooper's trade. His father, Isaac Prettyman, served in the war of 1812; he was born in the State of Delaware, and his mother, Mary (Jones) Prettyman, was born in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1856, Isaac Prettyman removed to Illinois, and located on the farm where he now resides, and has since that date been a tiller of the soil. He has served as School Director and School Trustee, several years. In 1870, he was married to Miss Minerva Beckwith, who was born in Mason Co., Ill. Five children by this union—Perry, Venus, Emeline, Henry and Phil S. Mr. Prettyman owns 301 acres of land in Havana Township.

JOHN W. PITMAN, attorney at law, Havana; was born in Madison Co., Ky., Dec. 11, 1832, where he remained until the fall of 1842, when his father removed to Illinois, locating near Canton, Fulton Co., and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm until 1852, attending the common schools during the winter. Entered Lombard University, at Galesburg, in the fall of 1852, remaining until 1856, teaching during a portion of vacations. In the spring of 1857, commenced the study of law with Judge G. C. Lanphere, of Galesburg. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1859, and commenced practice in Galesburg. Went into the army as Adjutant of 102d I. V. I., in 1862. In 1863, came to Havana, and has practiced his profession here ever since. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Nancy A. Haley, who was born at Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill.; she died in August, 1870. Three children, two of whom are living—Park W., Paul B.; former graduated at Havana High School. May L. died in 1870. Second marriage took place Oct. 2, 1878, to Amanda K. Allen, who was born in Shelbyville, Ind.

JOSEPH B. PAUL, physician and surgeon, Havana; was born in Solon, Me, April 30, 1823, but removed, when about 16 years of age, to Waldo Co., and

subsequently to Penobscot. He received his education at the Foxcroft Academy, and for several years followed teaching in different localities, having charge of schools at Houlton, Calais and Bangor, Me. In 1851, on account of failing health, he came West and located at Peoria, Ill., where he resumed his vocation, serving as Principal of the Fourth Ward School from the above date till 1855, during which period his spare time was given to the study of medicine. He came to Havana, his present home, in the fall of 1855, and took charge of the public schools. In February, 1857, he graduated at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and commenced the practice of medicine at Havana, where he has since followed the practice of his profession a period of twenty-two years. He was married, in 1848, to Lavina G. Laughton, who was born in Harmony, Somerset Co., Me., March 17, 1827. They have three children—Edward, who is a graduate of the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill.; Charles A. and Catharine C. In 1862, he was appointed, by Gov. Yates, United States Examiner for Recruits. He is a member of the Brainard District Medical Society; also a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88, and Havana Chapter, No. 86. In Doctor Paul we see exemplified the truth of the saying, "The will is father to the way." Privileges of schooling in the backwoods of Maine were not great, therefore he sought abroad what could not be readily obtained at home; carving, so to speak, out of the solid rock, with his own pick and pen, his own way in the world, ever bearing in mind the fact that "He who would thrive himself must either hold or drive." Hence his success in his chosen profession.

JESSE P. PIPKIN, of the firm of Pipkin & Cunningham, manufacturers of farm and spring wagons, Havana; was born in Jackson Co., Tenn., March 18, 1850, but in early childhood came to Illinois with his father's family and located at Havana. He followed farming until about 19 years of age, when he learned the blacksmith trade, and, in 1874, commenced business under the above firm name. He was elected Alderman of the First Ward in the spring of 1879. In June, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Lienesch, who was born in Germany. The firm of which Mr. P. is a member manufactures farm and light wagons, and plows, but their specialty is the manufacture of farm wagons. All their work is warranted thoroughly first-class.

GEORGE W. PARKINS, physician and surgeon, Havana; was born in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., Dec. 20, 1821, where he resided until about 12 years of age, when he removed to Champaign Co., Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine in 1844, and the practice of the same in 1849. He removed to Illinois in 1850, and located in Schuyler Co., where his father's family had settled in 1840. Here he engaged in the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. McMurphy. He was married, in 1853, to Mrs. Rosa Bell Maxwell (Stevenson), a native of Kentucky. He removed to Havana in 1853, the year of his marriage, and has practiced his profession here ever since—a period of twenty-six years. He has one son, Horace G., a graduate of the Chicago University. Dr. Parkins is a member of Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F.

JACOB PRETTYMAN, Justice of the Peace, Havana; was born in Salem Co., N. J., March 23, 1824; son of Isaac and Mary (Jones) Prettyman; his father was born in Delaware, and served in the war of 1812, and in the Black Hawk war; the subject of this sketch, when about 21 years of age, removed to Philadelphia, where he resided seven years, then to his birthplace, and in November, 1857, came West and located in Havana Township, where he followed farming until 1864, when he located in Havana, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and, three years later, gave up this line of trade, and embarked in the grocery business; in 1864, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and, although engaged in other business, has held the office since, and, during 1870 and 1871, he served, also, as Police Magistrate, but resigned the latter office in 1871. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Hannah A. Mullen, who was born in Gloucester Co., N. J., April 25, 1826; eleven children by this union, nine of whom are living—Jacob H., who served in Co. K, 85th I. V. I., and was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea, and now resides in Peoria; William M. and George W. (twins)—the former residing in Sherman Township, and the latter in Forest City; Isaac P., residing in Havana; Ida V., Elwood, Sylvester, Lena and Charles F.; last

three and Ida at home; Elwood resides at Peoria; two deceased—Edward M., born Nov. 6, 1852, and died March 13, 1873; Henry, born Jan. 14, 1862, and died Feb. 4, 1863. Mr. Prettyman is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M.

JAMES QUICK, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Topeka; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., July 14, 1820, where he resided until his removal to Illinois in 1841; arriving at Jacksonville in June of that year, and the following spring locating in Havana Township, this county, where he has since resided; he has served as School Director about fourteen years. He was married, Jan. 7, 1847, to Miss Julia A. Simmons, who was born in Mason Co., Ky.; her father, Pollard Simmons, and John Ritter were both from Mason Co., Ky., and perhaps for the sake of its familiar and homelike sound, selected the name which was adopted for this county; the following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Quick: Richard R., George W., William T., Harriet, Lucy, Emma and J. Thomas; they have lost three—Lucretia, John and Charles. Mr. Quick has resided on his present farm since 1847; he owns 207 acres of farm land, and 40 acres of timber.

GEN. JAMES M. RUGGLES, retired, Havana; was born in Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, March 7, 1818, and in 1837 came to Illinois; at the age of 15, he engaged in the printing business, which vocation he followed some years after locating in this State; in 1846, he settled in the town of Bath, then the seat of Justice of Mason Co.; although he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, he laid it aside and engaged actively in merchandising; all through the sanguinary war, between Havana and Bath, on the county seat question, Mr. Ruggles fought the battle for Bath against overwhelming odds; in 1852, he was elected to the State Senate for the district, composed of the counties of Sangamon, Menard and Mason, where he served four years with distinction. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Lower House at the time, and was a candidate for the United States Senate against Lyman Trumbull; he solicited the support of Mr. Ruggles, which was given with the utmost zeal and cordiality—so much so, that he was carried to the Senate Chamber upon a sick-bed, to cast his vote for Mr. Lincoln; he was ever a warm friend and ardent admirer of the martyred President, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860; about 1850, Mr. Ruggles began the agitation of an Illinois River railroad, and during his term as Senator prepared a charter, which, mainly through his influence, passed both Houses; he was one of its corporators, and from the first inception of the enterprise, until the road was completed, took an active interest in it, working faithfully, till the requisite amount of stock was subscribed, to insure its success; alone and unaided, he drafted the first platform on which the Republican party in Illinois was founded; he, together with Mr. Lincoln and Ebenezer Peck, were appointed a committee for that purpose, during the session of the Legislature in February, 1856, but the other two being otherwise engaged, the work devolved on Mr. Ruggles; at the Convention, the same year, he was his party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but declined in favor of a German candidate. At the beginning of the late war, he entered the army, and was appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster by Gov. Yates, in the 1st I. V. C., and was sent to Missouri, but, dissatisfied with the inactivity of his position, at his earnest solicitation, he was sent to the front, by order of Gen. Grant, and promoted to Major in the 3d I. V. C., in which regiment he served, until mustered out in 1864; at Pea Ridge he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and for a time commanded the regiment; at the close of the war, he was breveted Brigadier General for meritorious services; after the war, he served a time as Master in Chancery, but has never been afflicted with the mania for office. In all the various positions held by Gen. Ruggles, his official duties have been performed with unswerving fidelity; a scholar, and a man of fine literary tastes, he enjoys, and is sought by the best class of society; he wields an able pen, but has never been forced to the necessity of using it for a livelihood; his latest, and perhaps his best literary effort, is the writing of the general history of this work, which is done in the most thorough manner. The reputation he achieved in his younger days, as the editor of a country paper in Scott Co., made him the candidate of the Whig party for State printer in the Legislature of 1844; in all the early enterprises to improve the country

by the establishment of wagon roads and building of railroads. Gen. Ruggles has been active and energetic; he was the author of the first drainage law in Illinois, gotten up for the purpose of draining the lands in Havana and Bath Townships, which law was extensively copied into other local laws, for the same purpose. Gen. Ruggles comes of no ignoble stock. Brigadier Timothy Ruggles, President of the first Congress that met in America, in 1765, in the city of New York, and one of the most noted men in New England before the Revolution, was a brother of his grandfather. John Ruggles, another branch of the family, was three times elected to the United States Senate from the State of Maine, and Benjamin Ruggles was the first United States Senator elected from Ohio in 1818, in which body he served for eighteen years. Judge Spooner Ruggles, the father of Gen. Ruggles, was elected to the State Senate from Ogle and Winnebago Cos. in 1842, and was a man of note for his integrity and ability in Ohio, as well as in Illinois.

JOHN ROAT, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Havana; was born in New Jersey March 7, 1809, but removed, when about 7 years of age, with his father's family, to Warren Co., Ohio, residing in this and Clermont Co., until his removal to Illinois, in the fall of 1851, locating in Havana Township, this county, in the fall of that year; his present residence is located within three-quarters of a mile of where he first settled. In 1829, he was married to Miss Sophie Schuyler, who was born in Warren Co., N. J., Jan 4, 1811; eight children by this union, six of whom are living—Anna, wife of Joel Crater, born April 27, 1830; Jacob, Aug. 23, 1832; Margaret, widow of D. Athy, Dec. 3, 1833; John W. Aug. 9, 1841; Christina Aug. 24, 1845; George W. M., Jan. 1, 1850. The names of the deceased are Elsie C., born March 31, 1837, died in February, 1868, and William, who enlisted in Co. L, 11th Ill. Cav., Dec. 7, 1861—died while in the service, at Bolivar Aug. 30, 1862; he was born Sept. 22, 1838.

JOHN W. RHODES, agricultural implements, Havana. The subject of these lines was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Nov. 7, 1841, where he remained until July, 1854, when he removed to Illinois, and settled in Whiteside Co. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 13th I. V. I., and served until the close of the war, a period of four years and eleven months. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in May, 1863; in fall of same year, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and to Captain in the early part of 1864. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Lookout Mountain, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. After the war ended, he remained one year in Louisiana, and engaged in the cultivation of cotton, after which he returned to Whiteside Co. In 1869, he came to Mason Co., where he has since been actively engaged in farming and merchandising. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Cyrene H. Hancock, who was born in Havana, her father having settled here as early as 1842, when buildings of any kind were scarce—their dwelling being used for a court-room at an early session of Mason County Court. They have three children—Walter H., Lizzie and Ruth. Mr. R. is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M.

MRS. ANN M. ROBERTS, farming, Sec. 3, P. O. Havana; was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 25, 1829; when about 15 years of age she went to New York and, in 1845, was married to Edward A. Schermerhorn, who was born in New York City. His death occurred June 15, 1855. They had four children—Edward A., resides in Havana, George H., has charge of the farm; Kate M., the wife of Charles G. Howell, resides in Nebraska; John W. resides in Iowa. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Roberts removed to Illinois, locating in Havana in 1858. In 1861, she was married to Daniel M. Roberts, who was born in Berks Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1807, he settled in Mason Co. in 1842. Mr. Roberts died Dec. 2, 1873. The only child by this union was Harriet A., whose death occurred Aug. 1, 1864. Mrs. Roberts owns 172 acres of land in Havana Township.

LEONARD SCHWENK, Circuit Clerk, Mason Co., Havana; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 23, 1832; came to this country in 1854, locating at Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Penn., where he resided till his removal to Illinois. In 1864, he removed to Mason Co., Ill., and located in Manito Township, where he engaged in farming. In

the fall of 1872, Mr. Schwenk was elected to his present office and removed his family to Havana; he was re-elected in 1876. While a resident of Manito Township, he served as Collector three years, and School Director four years. In 1856, he married Miss Rebecca Singley, who was born in Wayne Co., Ohio; they have eight children—Annie E., wife of Frank Sedlatzeek; John L., George D., Mary E., William H., Paulina M., Catharine Louisa and Sarah R. Mr. Schwenk still owns a farm of 320 acres of land in Manito Township.

MARTIN SCOTT, farmer, Sec. 24; Havana; was born in Rahway, Union Co., N. J., June 10, 1814, where he resided till his removal to Illinois. In the fall of 1837, his father's family came to Illinois; their first location was at Beardstown, on the 3d of December of that year, and the following February, they located in Crane Creek Township, this county; they removed to Havana Township in January, 1839, locating on the farm where Mr. Scott and his brother now reside. His father, Aaron Scott, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 22, 1786; his death occurred April 1, 1847. His mother, Mary (Evens) Scott, was born in New Jersey, Dec. 25, 1787, died Aug. 30, 1859. Mr. Scott has served as Assessor six years and Commissioner of Highways three years. He learned the blacksmith's trade when about 16 years of age, and worked in the shops of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, from 1834 to 1837. From 1842 to 1847, he worked at his trade in this county, since which he has followed farming. Owns 160 acres of land in Havana, and 200 acres in Sherman Township.

THEODORE STEPHENSON, of the firm of Stephenson & Wahlfeld, groceries and provisions, Havana; was born in Denmark Jan. 6, 1834; came to the United States in the summer of 1867, landing in New York City July 4th, and the following year removed to Mason Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed about one year; he then entered the store of John H. Bruning as clerk. In 1871, he commenced business at Bishop Station on his own account, and, some four years later, sold out and visited the place of his nativity. On his return, in 1875, he engaged in business under the present firm name. He was married, in 1879, to Mrs. Margaret Bodecker (Deverman), who was born in Germany. She has two children by her first husband—Emma, wife of B. Zelle, and Otto. Mr. Stephenson is a member of Havana Grove, No. 40, U. A. O. D., and also of the Mutual Aid Society.

NICHOLAS SIEBENALER, tobacconist, Havana; was born in the Province of Luxemburg July 22, 1834, and emigrated to this country in 1848, with his father's family, locating at St. Louis, Mo., and had come from the old country via New Orleans. In 1853, he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, reaching the Pacific Slope on the 15th of May, and engaged in trade at McCulma Hill mines. He returned to St. Louis in 1858, and worked at his trade of tobacconist. In the spring of 1859, he came to Havana, and commenced the manufacture of cigars. He was elected City Treasurer in 1877, and served two years. He was married, Nov. 22, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Graham, who was born in Scotland Nov. 12, 1844. The result of this marriage is five children—Katie I., William, Lucy, Albert and Gracie. He is a member of Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., and Encampment, also of Havana Lodge No. 88, A., F. & A. M., Havana Chapter, No. 86, Royal Arch Masons, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar, and Havana Grove, No. 40, U. A. O. D.

C. STEVENS, dentist, Havana; was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 7, 1834. When about 19 years of age, he came West, and located at Peoria, Ill., where he resided until his removal to Havana, in the fall of 1868, with the exception of an interval of about three years. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1858, a profession he has since followed. In 1855, he was married to Miss Kate Stevison, who was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The result of this union is four children—May, wife of Charles Connelly; Frank E., Kate and Gracie B. He is a member of A. O. U. W.

JACOB F. STRICKLE, dealer in dry goods, Havana; was born in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1845, where he resided till his removal to Bloomington, McLean Co., in 1867; there he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about six years, then removed to Chicago, Ill., and, about two years later, located at Havana, his present home. In December, 1878, he was married to Miss Angie Biggs, who was born in

Clinton Co., Ohio. Mr. Strickle has a fine stock, and full assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, constantly on hand.

CHARLES STUART, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Havana; was born in Havana Township, Mason Co., Ill., Jan. 19, 1848; his father, Alexander Stuart, of Havana, was one of the earlier settlers of Mason Co., locating here in 1837. Charles S., was married, Nov. 29, 1867, to Miss Marilda Rose, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y.; they have two children—Walter and Jennie.

CHARLES SCHILL, dealer in stoves, tinware, etc., Havana; was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 30, 1838. He came to America in 1854, locating first in New York City, and two years later came West and located at Havana, his present home. In 1862, he commenced in his present business, having partially learned the tinner's trade in his native country, and completed it in New York. Mr. S. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88, Havana Chapter, No. 86, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42.

AUGUST SCHILL, firm of A. & W. Schill, meat market, Havana; was born in Baden, Germany, May 30, 1830, and came to America in 1851, locating in New York City, where he engaged in the business he now follows, and which he learned when but 10 years of age; he left home at the age of 18, traveled through Switzerland, France and Southern Germany, being employed in different places. In 1857, removed from New York to Peoria, and with others established the City Market, at corner of Fulton and Madison streets. In 1860, he came to Havana and engaged in his present business. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen after Havana was organized as a city. He was married Jan. 1, 1861, to Miss Bertha Bruder, who was born in Baden, Germany. They have six children—Emma, August, William, Charles M., Ida and Bertha. He is a member of Havana Grove No. 40, U. A. O. D.

ROBERT M. SCANLAND, dentist, Havana; was born in Pittsfield, Pike Co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1853. His grandfather, William Watson, was one of the first settlers of that county. In 1872, the Doctor commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. A. B. Carey, of Pittsfield, Ill., and two years later removed to Havana, his present home. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Virginia R. Woollen, who was born in Franklin, Ind. They have one child, William W.

HENRY H. SHERMEYER, saddle and harness manufacturer, Havana, was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 25, 1826; he came to America about 1846, locating first at York, Penn., where he learned the harness-maker's trade; after a residence here of some five years, he worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Johnstown and Portsmouth, Ohio, and in Maysville, Ky. In 1853, he came to Danville, Ill., thence to Bloomington, and from there to Petersburg. Since the 4th of July, 1855, he has been a resident of the city of Havana. Has served one year as member of the Town Board. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Elizabeth M. Wilson, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have had six children, four living—Eddie, Fannie, Freddie and Myrtie L.; the names of the deceased are Allie and William.

JAMES P. SMITH, baggage and transfer express, Havana; was born in Fulton Co., Ill., April 22, 1844; his father, Jacob L. Smith, who now resides in Texas, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., and settled in Fulton Co., this State, as early as 1834. The subject of these lines followed farming till 1873, when he removed to Havana and engaged in his present business. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary R. Weese, who was born in Fulton Co., Ill.; they have one child living—Clement V. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife's parents were also early settlers of Fulton Co., having settled there in about 1835.

JOHN W. SARFF, farmer and hedge-grower Sec. 6; P. O. Havana; was born in Union City, Randolph Co., Ind., March 26, 1844; he came to Illinois in 1860 with his father's family and located at Smicarte, Lynchburg Township, Mason Co.; in the spring of 1865, he came to Havana Township, and was employed by A. P. Glenn, then engaged in hedge growing; in 1869 Mr. Sarff commenced in the same business on his own account, which he has since followed together with farming; he has now about forty acres in hedge plants. He was married, Nov. 5, 1865, to Miss Sarah Hill, who

was born in Sussex, England; they have three children—Lawrence, Ella and Harry. Mr. Sarff owns about 300 acres of land in Lynchburg Township, this county, where his parents now reside. His father, Jacob C., was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Sarah (Russell) Sarff, is also a native of the same State.

REV. GEORGE SEIBERT, Pastor of the Reformed Church in America; residence, Havana; was born in Frankinfeldt Laudkeright, New Stadt Auderich, Germany, Jan. 24, 1839, and is a son of John and Barbara (Hefler) Seibert; in early childhood, he came to America with his father's family, locating in Hudson Co., N. J.; in 1858, he entered Rutger's College (Grammar Department) at New Brunswick, N. J., and, a year later, commenced the college course, which he continued for two years, and then enlisted in Co. G, 1st N. J. V. I., May 28, 1861; he participated in the first battle at Bull Run and the battle of the Wilderness; on the 15th of January, 1863, he was discharged from the service by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. Mr. Seibert spent his spare time after entering the army in study, completing the college course, and, in June, 1862, graduated, receiving the A. B. and A. M. degrees; in the fall of 1864, he entered the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, graduating at that institution in the summer of 1866, and was ordained and licensed to preach by the Classis of Monmouth, N. J., Aug. 12, of the same year; he was installed by them at the same time Pastor of the Reformed Church of Middletown, N. J., and served in that capacity till March, 1873, when he accepted the appointment by the Board of Domestic Missions to occupy the field at Havana, Ill., and commenced his labors there April 1, 1873. He was married June 20, 1866, to Miss Mary F. Gurnew, who was born in New York City Jan. 30, 1841; they have five children—George G., Edward T., Henry P., Frank A. and their adopted daughter, Jennie. Mr. Seibert is a charter member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois K. of H., also Grand Chaplain of the same.

PETER SPECKMANN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Havana; was born in Havana Township, this county, March 14, 1838; his father, Frederick Speckmann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, came to America in 1835, and settled in Mason Co. in the fall of 1836; he died Nov. 27, 1854; his mother, Ann M. (Netler) Speckmann, was born in Hanover, Germany; settled here May 5, 1837; her death occurred Aug. 22, 1875. The subject of this sketch was married, Oct. 3, 1865, to Miss Eliza J. Ermeling, who was born in Bath Township, this county, Nov. 28, 1847; they have had eight children, four living, Anna—born Oct. 3, 1867; Amelia, March 9, 1869; Frederick, Dec. 31, 1870, and Eda, Sept. 10, 1878. Mr. Speckmann has served as Commissioner of Highways two years and School Director several terms. He owns 340 acres of farm lands and 215 acres of timber in Havana Township.

FREDERICK SPECKMANN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Havana; was born in Havana Township, this county, Nov. 13, 1845; his father, Frederick Speckmann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, came to this country in 1835, and settled in Mason Co. in the fall of 1836; his death occurred Nov. 27, 1854; his mother, Ann M. (Netler) Speckmann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, came to America in May, 1837; she died Aug. 22, 1875. On the 15th of July, 1877, Mr. Speckmann was married to Miss Anna M. M. Strodtmann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 18, 1857; their only child died in infancy. Mr. Speckmann owns 300 acres of land in Havana Township.

WILLIAM SPECKMANN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Havana; was born in Havana Township, this county, March 14, 1838; his father, Frederick Speckmann, who was a native of Hanover, Germany, came to America in 1835, and settled in Mason Co. in the fall of 1836; his death occurred Nov. 27, 1854; his mother, Ann M. (Netler) Speckmann, was born in Hanover, Germany; settled in Mason Co. in May, 1837; she died Aug. 22, 1875. In 1874, Mr. Speckmann visited the birthplace of his parents, and, in 1877, made his second journey to that country. He owns 380 acres of land in Havana Township, this county.

HARMAN TEGEDES (deceased), Sec. 28; was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 8, 1821, and came to America in 1844; he came by way of New Orleans, and located in Havana Township, this county, the same year. In 1852, he was

married to Miss Mary Kust, who was born in Hanover, Germany, July 14, 1830; she came to this country, with her father's family, in 1850, via New Orleans, and settled in Havana Township; by this union there are eight children—Mary A., wife of Henry Riep; Maggie C., Henry J., Anna M., Harman G., August J., Louis H. and Hannah. The death of Mr. Tegedes occurred May 17, 1875, since which his widow has had the management of the farm consisting of 220 acres of land.

PETER A. THORNBURG, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Havana; was born in Harper's Ferry, Md., Sept. 19, 1818, but removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio, when about 10 years of age, with his father's family; the subject of this sketch came West in the fall of 1837, and, after stopping at Havana, this county, about four months, returned to Ohio. In November, 1849, he came, with his brother Eli, and located in Fulton Co., and about two years later removed to Havana, where Mr. Thornburg engaged in blacksmithing, and established the first permanent blacksmith shop in Havana. In 1850, he removed to the farm where he now resides, and, until about fifteen years ago, worked at his trade, and has since followed farming. In 1868, Mr. Thornburg laid out the town of Peterville. He was married, Sept. 26, 1842, to Miss Leah, daughter of James Milleson; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1828; by this union there were fourteen children, four of whom are living—John M., Mary J., wife of Edward Eidy, who resides in Kansas; Geo. S. and Allen C. The deceased are—Boanerges, died Dec. 12, 1845; James L., Sept. 22, 1848; Mahlon A., Feb. 7, 1852; Jonathan K., July 22, 1854; Malvina, Sept. 1, 1864; Livingston P., Sept. 12, 1869; Virginia L., Dec. 16, 1870; Maribe E., March 7, 1872; and Emily A., July 2, 1877. His father, James S., and his mother, Eve (Coon) Thornburg, were both natives of Virginia. Mrs. Thornburg's father, James Milleson, was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 17, 1788, and died in Fulton Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1879. Her mother, Dorothy (Knight) Milleson, was born in Pennsylvania May 8, 1791, and died in Kilbourne Township, this county, May 17, 1857.

ORLANDO B. THORP, dealer in hardware, guns, pistols, etc., Havana; born at Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., Feb. 27, 1850, where he resided until his removal to Havana, in the winter of 1872. Here he first opened a gun-shop, the same year, and in 1878 engaged in his present business. He married Miss Kate A. Wagoner in 1875, who was born in Mason Co., Ill. They have one child—Edith N. Mr. T. is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M. At Mr. Thorp's establishment will be found a good assortment of sporting goods—guns, pistols, fishing tackle and amunition of all kinds.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, SR., clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Havana; was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 9, 1840, where he resided until 1855, when, with his father's family, he came West and located in Havana, his present home. For several years he followed farming, and, in 1862, went to Colorado and entered the employ of Benj. Holliday, who afterward sold the express line to Wells, Fargo & Co., and Mr. Taylor also acted as agent for the latter. He subsequently engaged in the live-stock business. On his return to Havana, in 1866, he purchased the Taylor House and embarked in the hotel business, and, in 1870, engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until 1874. In 1877, he engaged in his present business. Mr. T. has served two years as member of the Town Board. Married, in 1866, Miss Lou Riggins, who was born in Beardstown, Ill. Her death occurred in 1872. By this union there were three children—Maud, William S. and Henry J. In 1873, he was married to his present wife, Miss Ida B. Riggins, who was born in this city. They have two children living—Lula B. and John H., Jr. Ralph died May 16, 1875. Mr. Taylor is a member of Prosperity Lodge, No. 114, A. O. U. W.

HARMAN UTHMILLER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Havana; was born in Prussia, April 25, 1808. He came to this country in 1850 (via New Orleans), arriving at Beardstown, Ill., in November of that year. In the spring of 1852, he came to Havana Township, where he has since resided. He was married, in September, 1836, to Anna Jane Bulk, who was born in Prussia in August, 1810. Six children by this union—Frederick W.; Mary, wife of Simon Brinkman; Elizabeth, wife of Geo.

Dehm. They have lost three children—Henry and Frederick; also one that died in infancy.

HENRY VALENTINE, farmer and hedge-grower; P. O. Havana; was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Sept. 8, 1832, where he resided till his removal to Illinois, in 1854, locating in Havana Township, this county, in December of that year. He was first employed in the saw-mill of Webb Bros., where he had the misfortune to lose his left hand. He was married, Feb. 19, 1854, to Miss Hannah Chamberlain, who was born in Monmouth Co., N. J. Mr. Valentine owns eighty acres of farm land in Havana Township, and 120 acres of timber in Fulton Co. Ill. Aside from farming, he is also engaged in hedge-growing, having on hand from four to five million hedge plants.

MILLROY VANLANINGHAM, livery and feed-stable, Havana. The above-named gentleman was born in Marion Co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1834, but removed to Illinois, with his father's family, when about 7 years of age, first locating in Havana Township, where his father engaged in farming. In 1866, the subject of this sketch removed to his present home in Havana, and engaged in the livery business, together with farming. He owns 212 acres of land in Mason Co. In 1860 he married Miss Maria Moslander, a native of New Jersey. They had two children—William E. and Alonzo, who died in 1867. His wife died April 19, 1871. He was married Aug. 9, 1871, to Jennie Miller, who was born in Missouri. This marriage resulted in four children—Rosa, Emma, Charles and George. He is a member of A. O. U. W. and I. O. M. A.

CHRISTIAN WEBER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 5, 1818. He came to Ameriea in 1848; he came by way of New Orleans, and settled in Mason Plains, now Forest City Township, this county. He came to Havana Township in 1858. Married March 16, 1850, to Miss Margaret Tegedes, who was born in the same country as her husband, and came to this country the same year. He owns 280 acres of land in Havana and Forest City Townships, Mason Co.

RUDOLPH WISSMAN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 20, 1840. He came to America in 1866, landing at Baltimore, Md., and, in the fall of that year, came to Illinois, and located in Havana Township, this county. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Catharine Stegenig, who was born in Sherman Township, this county. They have four children—Henry, Mary, Hannah and Louis. Mr. Wissman owns 160 acres of land in this township.

WILLIAM WALLACE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Havana; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, May 18, 1820. In 1843, he came West with his mother and other members of the family (his father died when Mr. Wallace was about 8 years old). They located in Mason Co., and engaged in farming. In 1853 (February 16), he was married to Miss Sarah Kelley, who was born in Knox Co., Ky., Sept. 6, 1832. Five children by this union, four of whom are living—Calvin W., born May 8, 1856; Martha E., Sept. 16, 1857; Allen, Dec. 29, 1859, and Rempy A., Sept. 1, 1862. Albert was born March 27, 1855, and died April 10, 1855. Mr. Wallace owns 320 acres of land in Havana Township. Mrs. Wallace had two brothers in the Black Hawk war—Jeremiah and William Kelley, who went from Sangamon Co., Ill., and served through the campaign.

ORLANDO H. WRIGHT, of the firm of O. H. & H. A. Wright, attorneys, Havana; was born in Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., April 22, 1828, and is the eldest son of George and Theresa (Hibbard) Wright, the former a native of Deerfield, Mass., and the latter of Montreal, Canada. His father's family removed to Illinois and settled in Fulton Co., in 1845. The subject of this sketch came West some four years later, and, after a short stay in Havana, returned to his native State, but returned to this city in the spring of 1850, where he has since resided. He commenced the study of law in the office of William Walker, the same year, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He commenced the practice of law that year, continuing until 1855, when he engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of Rupert, Haines & Co. In 1860, he was elected Circuit Clerk of Mason Co., and served one term, at the expiration of which he resumed the practice of law. He represented the counties of Mason and Menard at the

Constitutional Convention, held during the winter of 1869 and 1870. He served as City Attorney for several years, County Superintendent of schools, one term, and has also held other minor offices. He was married, Nov. 6, 1849, to Miss Harriet M. Parmelee, who was born in Wyoming, Genesee Co., N. Y. Four children by this union, two of whom are living—Frances and Douglass.

EDGAR A. WALLACE, of the firm of Fullerton & Wallace, attorneys, Havana; was born at Antrim, Hillsboro Co., N. H., June 7, 1843. He received his early education at the Henniker Academy, graduating at that institution in 1864. He also graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. Law Department, in July, 1867, and was admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., in June, 1867. In November following, he came West, and located at Havana, where he became a law partner of Hon. Lyman Lacey. In January, 1868, he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and to practice in the United States Courts soon after. The present law firm of Fullerton & Wallace was established in November, 1875. Mr. Wallace has served two years as City Attorney. In 1869, he was married to Miss Gertie E. Lightcap, who was born in Republic, Ohio. Mr. Wallace is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Havana Lodge, No. 88, Havana Chapter, No. 86, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42. In the latter body, he holds the office of Captain General, and in the Chapter, that of Principal Sojourner. He also served two years as Eminent Commander of No. 42.

HORACE A. WRIGHT, of the firm of O. H. & H. A. Wright, attorneys at law, Havana; was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., April 14, 1839, but removed when about 7 years of age, with his father's family, to Illinois, locating at Bernadotte, Fulton Co., and about one year later, the family removed to Point Isabel, on the opposite side of the river from the present city of Havana. During the spring of 1849, the high water compelled the family to seek higher ground, and they therefore came to the east side, and made Havana their permanent home. The subject of this sketch was employed in 1855 carrying mails to Delavan, Tazewell Co., making a trip once each week, and the following year served as Deputy Postmaster at Havana. In 1857, he became cashier in the banking-house of Rupert, Haines & Co., and served in that capacity until 1860, when the business of the bank was closed. He then entered the Circuit Clerk's office as Deputy, where he remained until 1865, and again, in 1869, took that position, and served until January, 1879. He commenced the study of law in 1860, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Since January, 1879, Mr. Wright has given his full attention to the practice of law. In July, 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah Josephine, daughter of Winslow Parkhurst. She was born in Tom's River, N. J. Three children by this union, two of whom are living—Edgar B. and Don W.

WILLIAM WOLL, groceries and provisions, Havana; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 10, 1845; came to this country in 1853, and, after a stay of a few months in New Jersey, located in Madison Co., N. Y., and in 1855 came West and was first employed at Chicago, by the I. C. R. R. He soon after went to Peoria, and in the fall of 1856, located at Havana, where he was employed in manufacturing brick. In 1864, he embarked in the butcher's trade, and, in 1871, engaged in the dairy business; four years later, he commenced in his present line of trade. He was married, in 1867, to to Miss Minnie Backenhorst, who was born in Holland. She died Dec. 1, 1874. One child by this union—John W. Mr. W. is a member of Havana Grove, No. 40, U. A. O. D. Also a member of the Mutual Aid Society. He enlisted in Co. C, 2d I. V. C., in July, 1861, and served until October, 1864.

SAMUEL WHITAKER, books, stationery, etc., Havana; was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, October 4, 1836, where he resided until 23 years of age. He then moved to Illinois, settled in Forest City, and engaged in farming. June 23, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 2d I. V. C.; in 1862, was commissioned Captain by Gov. Yates, on the petition of his company; served until the close of the war, November, 1865. He came to Havana in the fall of 1866, and followed clerking, until 1871, when he engaged in his present business of books and stationery. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Kate, daughter of Stephen Hole, Esq., one of the early settlers of this county. She was born in Washington Co., Ind., and died in 1870. He was a second time married

in 1873, to Hattie R., a daughter of James H. Hole, and born in Havana, Ill. They have two children—Nellie May and John H. Mr. W. is a member of Mason Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F.

ALLEN E. WIENER, dealer in dry goods and clothing, Havana; was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 6, 1844, where he resided until about 1858. When about 14 years of age, he came to Havana, his present home. He was first employed here by Steiner, Stearns & Co., and when the firm was changed to G. Wiener & Co., in1861, he from that date had an interest in the profits. On the 1st of January, 1872, he commenced business on his own account. He was married, March 29, 1876, to Miss Gertrude Spatz, who was born in Philadelphia. They have two children—Minnie and Lulu.

JOHN T. WARK, farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Logan Co., Ill., Jan. 13, 1862, and came to Mason Co., in September, 1877. His father, James Wark, resides in Logan Co., and his mother, Martha (Snyder) was born near Pekin, Tazewell Co., Ill. Her father, William Snyder, now a resident of Havana, located in Fulton Co., in the fall of 1839.

JOHN WALKER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Havana; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., April 10, 1818, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Nichols) Walker, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. In 1837, the family removed from Dearborn Co., Ind., to Illinois, locating at Walker's Grove, this county, in the fall of that year. In 1843, he was married to Miss Mercy Coon, who was born in New Jersey. She is a daughter of Reuben and Anna (Drake) Coon, both natives of New Jersey; they settled in Mason Co. in 1842. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Walker—Anna M., wife of John Cunningham; Julia, wife of William O. Shea; George and Lizzie. Anna died in 1842, John, in 1865, and Marietta, in August, 1865.

HENRY WEDEKIND, farmer, Sec 15; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, July 28, 1826. He came to America in 1851, and located in Cass Co., Ill. In the spring of 1852, he came to Mason Co., locating in Havana Township, where he has since been engaged in farming. He has served as Commissioner of Highways, three years; was married, in 1848, to Miss Dora T. Elend, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 11, 1819, and died March 4, 1879. They have four children by this union—Henry L., Mary, wife of Louis Baumbach, Margaret and Lucy. Mr. Wedekind owns 160 acres of land in Havana Township.

HENRY WOLF, Constable, Havana; was born in Prussia March 9, 1828, and came to America in 1855; after a short stay at New Orleans, La., he located at Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1857, when he came to Havana, his present home; here he worked at blacksmithing (having learned his trade in his native country) until 1870, when he was elected Constable, and has since served in that capacity. In 1856, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hackman, who was born in Hanover, Germany, July 1, 1830; they have had nine children, four of whom are living—Mary, Lizzie, Tilly and Frank; Adolph died March 7, 1870; Louis, Aug. 28, 1870; the others died in infancy.

CHARLES YETTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Havana; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Sept. 20, 1821, where he resided till his removal to the West in 1851, locating in Havana Township, this county, on Sept. 11 of that year, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. On Feb. 24, 1848, he was married to Miss Anna M. Keller, who was born in the same county and State as her husband; her death occurred Jan. 10, 1852; they had two children, one living—Joseph H., now resides in Pennsylvania; Robert J. died in 1852. Mr. Yetter was married to Rachel Jane Davis Sept. 13, 1853; she was born in Greene, Ill., July 19, 1827; her parents, John and Sally Davis, were early settlers of Greene Co., Ill.; eight children by this union, four of whom are living—Jacob, Sally A., Joshua and Charles; the four deceased are George, Joel, Rachel J. and John W. Mr. Yetter owns 400 acres of land in Havana Township.

JACOB YETTER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Havana; was born in Havana Township, this county, Dec. 5, 1854. He was married, Oct. 10, 1877, to Miss Sarah C.

Crater, who was also born in this township Jan. 30, 1858; they have one child—Oscar H. Mr. Yetter's father, Charles Yetter, settled in the county in 1851.

G. H. CARL ZELLE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 1, 1851; came to America with his father's family in 1857, and to Havana Township, this county, March 11, 1858. He was married, Oct. 24, 1876, to Miss Anne Wirth, who was born in New Orleans, La., June 29, 1856; they have one child—George Adolph. Mr. Zelle owns 100 acres of land in Havana Township. His father, Frederick Zelle, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 9, 1811, and was married, July 15, 1840, to Miss Henrietta Utermœhlen, who was born in the same country as her husband, Nov. 9, 1817.

MASON CITY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ALLEN, retired merchant and farmer; P. O. Mason City; one of the early settlers; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., March 31, 1807, where he attended school until 20 years of age; he was engaged in the merchandise trade several years in Indiana, and, in 1840, was elected Sheriff of La Porte Co., serving two years, and again elected to the same office in 1852; in 1843–44, he represented the La Porte District in the State Legislature; in 1854, he came to Illinois and located in Havana, and, until 1870, was engaged in farming near the latter place; in 1870, he disposed of a part of his property in Havana; re-invested in Mason City and Township, where he has lived since 1877. He was married to Sarah E. Shotwell in 1837; she was a native of New Jersey; they are the parents of five children—Jacob R., William S., Louisa, Kate and Henry S. Mr. Allen has taken a deep interest in the cause of religion, and has been a member of the Methodist Church for a period of upward of forty years; his whole family are also Church members, the oldest son now preaching in La Salle, Ill.

JOHN J. AINSWORTH, farmer; P. O. Mason City; is a son of Richard Ainsworth, whose biography also appears in this work; he was born in Mason Co., Ill., July 24, 1852, he was raised to farming, and obtained a common-school education, completing the same by a course at the Commercial College at Jacksonville, Morgan Co. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Ainsworth upon March 22, 1877; she was born in Mason Co., Ill., April 2, 1854, and was a daughter of William Ainsworth, a settler of 1842. In March, 1878, he located upon his present place, which contains 240 acres just outside of the city limits of Mason City, which he intends making his permanent home.

RICHARD AINSWORTH, retired farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mason City; one of the early settlers of Mason Co.; born in Lancashire, England, Dec. 5, 1817; after receiving a common school education, he was engaged in the cotton factories of Blackburn until 25 years of age, when he, with two brothers, emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans; they then came up the river to Cincinnati, thence to Cass Co., Ill., where, after a short residence, they came to Mason Co. and located near Bath in the fall of 1842; here he entered eighty acres of land, to which he afterward added until he had accumulated between 600 and 700 acres, upon which he resided until 1877, when he disposed of the same and, after a residence of one year at Natrona, removed to Mason City Township and erected his present residence, removing into the same in October, 1878. Mr. Ainsworth is one of the self-made men of Mason Co.; arriving in the county without means, he borrowed the money to enter his first eighty acres of land; he has always confined his business to farming and has, by his hard labor, perseverance and correct business habits, placed himself among the large landholders and successful farmers of Mason Co., owning, as he now does, 1,450 acres in Mason Co. and 1,520 acres in Iroquois Co., his real estate being valued at upward of $100,000, aside from personal property; he has not accumulated the above by a miserly manner of living; he is known as being very liberal; contributes liberally to the cause of religion and education, and is very kind to the poor, and especially to his own tenants, with whom, upon

a failure of crops, he assumes the largest share of the losses; he has devoted much time to literature, being particularly interested in ancient and modern history, and has, by years of reading and study, become familiar with all the topics of the day. His marriage with Mary J. Talbott was celebrated in 1840, in Blackburn, Lancashire; she was born in the above place in November, 1817; she died in Mason Co. Feb. 24, 1874; they were the parents of eight children, of whom two sons and two daughters now survive, viz.: Mary J., wife of John B. Abbott, of Natrona; John J., farming near Mason City; Sarah A. and William T., the last two living at home.

J. C. AMBROSE, hardware, firm of Ambrose & Sands, hardware stores, etc., etc., Mason City; one of the early pioneers of Mason Co.; born in Morgan Co., Va., May 1, 1818; in 1831, he emigrated to Champaign Co., Ohio, and followed farming until 1837, when he went to Quincy, Logan Co., and followed the carpenter and wagon-maker trade until 1853, at which date he engaged in hotel-keeping and the merchandise trade until 1861, when he sold out, and, emigrating to Illinois, located in Mason City Township in April, 1861; he then purchased forty acres of land, and, the following August, removed his family upon the farm; he then put in a crop of corn and wheat, the latter proving a failure, and the corn was hauled to Pekin and sold for 10 cents per bushel. Mr. Ambrose mentions some facts representing the hardships and privations of the settlers of Mason Co. at that time; in the fall of 1861, for three weeks, his provisions for his family of six persons consisted of grated corn, rye coffee, salt and potatoes; in November, 1864, he came to Mason City and opened the first restaurant of the place, continuing the same some three years, when he was employed as clerk in the hardware trade in 1870, and, in July, 1874, commenced the hardware trade for himself, under the above firm name, which they have since successfully followed. His marriage with Rosanna Yost was celebrated Oct. 19, 1842; she was born in Morgan Co., Va., Feb. 14, 1826; they were the parents of eight children, of whom three are now living—Mary E., Lycurgus E. and John F., the two sons being associated in business with their father.

JOHN J. BURNHAM, farmer; P. O. Mason City; Mr. Burnham is another of the old residents of Mason Co.; born in Windham Co., Conn., Dec. 26, 1808; at 21 years of age, he started in life for himself and soon after started a peddler's wagon, and, after several years, engaged in the grocery business; in 1857, he came to Illinois and located upon his present place, where he bought 100 acres of land, which he has brought to its present high state of cultivation, located one and a half miles from Mason City. Upon Sept. 9, 1832, he was married to Clarissa R. Sharp; she was born in 1809 and died Feb. 19, 1870; his second wife was Persis Rickard, married in 1870; his third wife was Tirzah Rickard, married September, 1876. Mr. Burnham has held the office of School Trustee and School Director several terms during his residence here.

DAVID BUNN, farmer; P. O. Mason City; one of the early settlers of Mason Co.; he was born in Somerset Co., N. J., March 21, 1823, and emigrated to Mason Co. and located in what is now Quiver Township, in 1848; at that date, there were only a few settlers, some houses being ten miles apart; he had no means at that time, save his team, and labored for such wages as he could get, taking his pay in corn, etc.; about the year 1850, he purchased some school land, which he sold the following year; in the spring of 1869, he came to Mason City Township and purchased 110 acres of his present place, where he has since lived; he also owns 134 acres in Logan Co. and has good farm buildings upon both places. His marriage with C. E. Appleman was celebrated in Somerset Co., N. J., Dec. 18, 1847; she was born Jan. 27, 1826; three children were the fruit of this union—Martha A., John M. and William C.

JOSEPH S. BANER, Postmaster, Mason City. The subject of this memoir is an old, and, because of his hospitable and affable nature, together with superior intellectual culture and ability, a very prominent resident of Mason Co.; he was born in Warren Co., Ohio, June 24, 1824, where he spent his childhood, youth and early manhood; there he attended the public schools until 19 years of age, and was then engaged as Principal, for one year, in the Bellefontaine Academy; in 1849, he moved to Cincinnati, and, for several years, held the position of confidential clerk in an extensive

commercial house, and was then admitted a partner, which relation continued until 1857, when he emigrated West and located in Allen's Grove Township, Mason Co., Ill.; he here engaged in farming until 1863, when he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in the commission business until 1866; he then returned to the West and located in Mason City, and for the three succeeding years was engaged in the dry goods, drug and grocery trade, under the firm name of Warnock & Co.; he then engaged in the grain trade, in connection with farming, until 1874, when he was appointed Postmaster at Mason City, under the administration of President Grant, which office he now holds, having been re-appointed in 1878, by President Hayes; he has also been frequently elected to township and school offices and is a public-school advocate in heart and practice; being a fine scholar, a fluent speaker and public spirited, he has from his youth been more or less identified with the political questions and interests of the nation, receiving his first impetus in that direction from the illustrious and brilliant Gov. Corwin, of Ohio, with whom he was on intimate terms of acquaintance and personal association, and whom he took as his model political orator and patriotic statesman; in 1866, Mr. Baner was tendered the nomination for Representative in the Legislature, on the Republican ticket for this county, but he had not the five successive years previous residence necessary to eligibility; at the first election of the Legislature under the Constitution of 1870, he received the nomination for State Senator on the Republican ticket of this, the Thirty-Sixth Senatorial District, and canvassed the district against the Hon. A. A. Glenn, the Democratic candidate; the district was largely Democratic, but Mr. Baner carried the full vote of his party and much more in his home county; in 1876, he was before the Republican Congressional Convention for the nomination for Congress in this the Thirteenth District, and stood among the highest until repeated balloting settled into a dead-lock when he voluntarily withdrew his name that harmony and unity might prevail, which gave Judge Tipton, of Bloomington, the nomination and election. He and Miss Catharine Mullen were married in 1846; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, and died at their beautiful home and residence in the northeast part of the town, in 1874; eight children were born to them, of whom only three are now living—Sallie, Assistant Postmaster; Lydia (wife of N. S. Forsyth), and Frank, who is now attending the State University at Champaign.

SOLOMON M. BADGER, County Superintendent of Schools, Mason City; born in Perry Co., Ind., Nov. 2, 1840; at 19 years of age, he engaged in school-teaching during fall and winter and attending the higher grades of school during the spring and summer terms for a period of five years; in the fall of 1864, he came to Illinois and located in Crane Creek Township, Mason Co., where he taught school six months. Upon the 13th of August, 1865, he was united in marriage with Mary S. Morgan; she was born in Sangamon Co. and raised in Mason Co.; they have four children by this union—William S., Claude L., Henry A. and Marine R. Upon the marriage of Mr. Badger, he returned to Indiana, and, after teaching several months, returned to Mason City in 1866, and for three years was Principal of the schools of this place; he continued teaching in different schools in the county until 1872, when he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors as County Superintendent of Schools, and, in November following, was elected to the above office for a term of four years, and re-elected again in 1877 for the same length of time; he has also held the office of City Clerk of Mason City some five years, and Township Collector two years.

S. B. CROSS, farmer; P. O. Mason City; one of the early pioneers of Mason Co.; born in Somerset Co., N. J., Oct. 31, 1824; he emigrated with his father, Robert Cross, and located in Greene Co., Ill., in 1839; in 1843, they came to Mason Co. and located in Quiver Township, and upon this place Robert died in August, 1852; the son continued to live upon the old homestead until 1873, when he purchased his present place, where he has since lived; he still owns the old homestead in Quiver Township, containing 320 acres (and upon which his oldest son is now living), and 195 acres in Mason City Township, and 240 acres in other parts of the county. His marriage with Margaret McReynolds was celebrated in December, 1852; she died Aug. 19, 1856, leaving two children now living—Robert L., born Sept. 2, 1854; Stephen Albert, Aug.

11, 1856; upon Dec. 24, 1857, he was united in marriage with Sarah L. Appleman; she was born in Somerset Co., N. J., May 19, 1828; they have two children living by this union—Luther W., born Feb. 16, 1861, and John A., Jan. 25, 1867.

F. H. COOK, merchant; dealer in groceries and provisions, glass and queensware, etc., etc., etc., Mason City; born in Logan Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1851; when quite young, he removed with his mother to Mason City and attended the common schools until 1865; he then entered the general merchandise store of R. W. Porter, and continued in the same store under different firms until December, 1878, when he gave up his position, and, in January, 1879, started in business for himself, carrying a large and complete stock of everything in the above lines, giving his personal attention to every detail, and by his honorable and fair dealing is rapidly paving his way to the front ranks as one of the leading merchants of his line in Mason City. His marriage with Harriet E. Sikes was celebrated in March, 1876; she was born in Mason Co. in 1855; they have one child—George Frederick.

A. G. H. CONOVER, M. D., deceased, Mason City; born in Morgan Co., Ill., in 1834; he devoted all his spare time in early life to study, and completed his education at the Medical University at Ann Arbor, Mich.; after two years of practice at Manito, he located in Mason City and followed his profession with great success until his decease, which occurred at his residence March 13, 1874. He took a deep interest in the cause of religion, and was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church; he was also an honored member of the Masonic Order, having reached the degree of Knight Templar, and had officiated as Master of Anchor Lodge, No. 615; the Knights Templar came out by special train to assist in performing the last rites over their beloved brother, the Masonic ceremonies being performed by L. M. Hillyer, of Havana, and J. S. Townsend, W. M. of Anchor Lodge, No. 615, J. S. Baner acting as Chaplain, in presence of and assisted by a large circle of the Masonic Fraternity. At a meeting of Damascus Commandery, No. 42, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the high regard of the above Order for the memory of their deceased brother comrade and Sir Knight, A. G. H. Conover, a copy of which was printed in the Mason City *Independent* of March 20, 1874. His marriage with Mary E. Ambrose was celebrated June 27, 1865; two children were the fruit of this union—Anna Mason and John Alfred; Mrs. Conover was a daughter of J. C. Ambrose, one of our prominent merchants, and whose biography also appears in this work.

W. J. CHAMBLIN, deceased; physician and surgeon, Mason City; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., upon the 16th of July, 1820; his general education was obtained in Virginia and at Zanesville, Ohio, after which he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated, after a course of several years' study. He then commenced the practice of medicine, at Newark, Ohio, after which he practiced in Peru, Ind., and then removed to Menard Co., Ill., and after a residence of several years in Illinois, California and Texas, came to Mason City, where he located in 1861 and followed his profession up to the date of his decease, which occurred April 29, 1872. His marriage with Talitha C. Cheney, was celebrated in 1857; she was born in Springfield, Ill. Three children are now living by this union—Ida T., William J. and Charles E. Mr. Chamblin was a member of the First Baptist Church of Springfield, Ill., and of the Masonic Order of the same place. Mrs. Chamblin has taken a deep interest in the cause of education and is now serving her second year as one of the Board of Directors of the schools of Mason City.

EDWARD CRAIG, deceased, farmer and stock-dealer; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, March 13, 1835; at 8 years of age he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and located in Morgan Co., where he followed farming and stock-raising, until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he went to Missouri and engaged in stock-dealing until 1866, when he located and followed farming and stock-raising until his decease, which occurred Feb. 9, 1873, while upon a trip to Missouri to purchase cattle. His remains now lie buried in the Allen Grove Cemetery; he took a deep interest in the cause of religion, and lived and died a consistant Christian. His marriage with Euphemia C. Legg was celebrated Sept. 12, 1866; four children were the fruit of this union, of whom Clyde L.,

Grace and Blanche now survive. Mrs. Craig is a daughter of James Legg, whose biography also appears in this work.

A. A. CARGILL, merchant, Mason City; firm of Cargill & Swing, general merchants. Mr. Cargill is probably the oldest continuous resident and merchant of Mason City. He was born in Norfolk Co., Mass., Dec. 9, 1827; at 21 years of age he came to Chicago, where he located in 1849, at which time the above city contained a population of about 29,000. Here he was engaged in the millinery jobbing trade for three years, and in the spring of 1853, he went to Australia, returning in 1856. In the spring of 1857, he came to Mason Co., locating at Cherry Grove, and in June, 1858, he located in Mason City, and engaged in the merchandise trade, under the firm name of Woodward & Cargill, opening the first stock of goods brought to Mason City, and continuing under the above style some eighteen months; in 1864, Mr. Cargill associated with David Powell, in the above business, under the firm name of D. Powell & Co., this firm existed some seven years, during which time they purchased the corner and erected the building upon the corner now occupied by Cargill & Swing, which firm was formed in 1871, by the admission of F. M. Swing, in the firm under the above name. They carry a full and complete stock of dry goods, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, groceries, notions, etc. His marriage with Mary A. Phipps was celebrated in January, 1859. They were the parents of three children by this union, of whom two now survive—Chauncy W. and Harry C.

ROBERT DONOVAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1822; he was raised in Champaign Co., and came to Illinois and located in Mason Co., in 1848, at which time there were not upward of fifteen families in this township. In 1852, he with his brothers purchased 1,000 acres of land, to which they afterward added, until they owned in partnership 2,800 acres, and after continuing in partnership twenty-eight years, made a division of the land, and Robert now owns for his share 480 acres, and lives upon the place where he has lived since 1859. In 1856 he married Caroline Laughery; her parents located in Logan Co., about the year 1821; she died in 1873. In 1877, he was united in marriage with Mary Colon, a native of New York. Mr. Donovan was the father of four children by his first wife and one by his present.

JOHN DIETRICH, firm of Rissinger & Dietrich, butchers, brick and ice dealers, Mason City; born in Snyder Co., Penn, April 29, 1834, where he worked at brick making and carpentering until 23 years of age, when he emigrated to Illinois in April, 1857; located half a mile east of where Mason City now stands. In 1858, he commenced the manufacture of brick, supplying the wants of Mason City some four years. He then followed carpentering and the undertaker's business until 1867, when he associated with his present partner, and again engaged in making brick; in 1872, they added the ice business, and in September, 1878, again extended their business by adding the butcher business. Mr. D. is the oldest continuous business man in Mason City, coming here when there was not a single house upon the spot where Mason City now stands. He has held the office of Alderman of the Third Ward for three years. His marriage with Caroline Harmon was celebrated in Pennsylvania. Eleven children were the fruit of this union, of whom four are now living—George L., Caroline, Harry L., and Evelina. Mr. D. is a son of George Dietrich, who was born in Snyder Co., Penn., in 1803; came to Mason City in 1858, and followed shoemaking until 1873. Married, in January, 1831, Sarah Houseworth; she died in Mason City Aug. 17, 1875. Five of their children now survive; Jeremiah and a son-in-law lost their lives at the battle of Lookout Mountain.

J. V. ELLMORE, farmer and stock-buyer; P. O. Mason City; one of the early settlers of Mason Co.; born in Green Co., Ky., Dec. 19, 1828; he emigrated to Illinois and located in Mason Co. in 1855, at which time there was no house nearer than Salt Creek; no house where Mason City now stands. In 1867, he purchased 55 acres of his present place, and now owns 202 acres with good farm buildings, which he has accumulated by his own exertions. Upon the 18th of February, 1858, he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Hill, a native of Manchester, Scott Co., Ill. Ten children

were the fruit of this union, of whom eight now survive—Henry C., Charles N., Lillie B., Hattie C., Nellie M., Fannie M., Eddie M. and an infant.

E. EVERIST, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mason City; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 27, 1839, where he was raised to farm labor until 1859, when he came to Illinois and followed teaming and farming, at and near Havana, Mason Co., until 1865, when he located upon his present farm of eighty acres, where he has since lived. His marriage with Mary E. Hole was celebrated in Mason City, May 31, 1866; she was born in Mason Co., July 15, 1847. They have four children by this union—Zilla, born Feb. 2, 1868; Ralph, April 10, 1870; Louie, Nov. 20, 1875, and Cecil, Oct. 16, 1877, and Joseph, who died when 2 years of age. Mrs. Everist is the daughter of Joseph E. Hole, who was born in Washington Co., Ind., about 1821. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Clotilda Green; immediately after his marriage, he came to Mason Co., Ill., and for more than a year lived upon a farm owned by Daniel Clark. He soon acquired 320 acres of land about two miles south of Mason City, and was elected Justice of the Peace; he was noted for his correct decisions, and was highly respected in the community where he lived until his decease, which occurred in 1855. Mrs. Hole is now living in Mason City.

DAVID ELLMORE, farmer; P. O. Mason City; one of the old settlers of Mason Co., born in Green Co., Ky., Jan. 19, 1838. In the spring of 1858, he came to Illinois, and, in the fall of 1860, located in Salt Creek Township, Mason Co. In 1864, he purchased forty acres of his present place, where he has since lived. He now owns 240 acres under a good state of cultivation, with good farm buildings, nearly all of which he has made by his own exertions. His marriage with Margaret J. Hill was celebrated in 1859; she died in April, 1877, leaving seven children—John E., David O., Edward P., Wiley W., Dora M., George C. and Walter S. He married, for his second wife, Bettie A. Scaggs, in April, 1879.

JAMES F. EARL, dealer in dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes, etc., etc., Mason City. The subject of this sketch was born in 1839 and was raised in the State of New York until 1851; he then came to Illinois and located at Metamora, the county seat of Woodford Co., where he attended the common schools until 1856, when he entered the Abingdon and pursued his studies nearly three years; in 1859, he entered the Bethany College, at Brooks Co., Va., and, in 1861, he opened the first exclusively grocery store at Metamora; sold out in 1864 and engaged in the dry-goods, clothing and boot and shoe trade. In 1869, he engaged in general banking and opened the first bank at Metamora, under his own name, receiving the funds of the county among his deposits; it was afterward changed in name to the Metamora Bank. In 1872, he added hardware to his extensive business, which at that time occupied three entire buildings. In 1875, he sold out his bank, hardware and grocery stores and removed his stock of dry goods to Forest, Livingston Co., and, after a short time, to Fairbury, closing them out in 1876. In 1877, he came to Mason City and purchased a stock of about $10,000 worth of goods of G. M. La Forge and has since carried a full and complete stock of dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes, etc., second to none in the town, and has a heavy and rapidly increasing trade, his sales of 1878 exceeding the sales of the previous year by 100 per cent. In 1861, he was united in marriage with Rosalie P. Charles; she was born in Knoxville, Ill.; they have two children—Flora M. and Freddie.

N. S. FORSYTH, grocer, Mason City; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., April 16, 1845. He emigrated with his parents to Illinois when 11 years of age and located in Lincoln, Logan Co., in December, 1856; here he attended the common and graded schools, completing his education at the Lincoln University. He then clerked in the drug trade for seven years in Lincoln, and, in 1868, went to Minnesota, residing two years, and, in the spring of 1870, returned to the employ of his old firm in Lincoln, with whom he continued until the fall of 1874, since which time he has been engaged with C. E. Randolph, in Mason City, in the grocery and provision business. His marriage with Lydia A. Baner was celebrated in Mason City Oct. 17, 1876; she was born in Logan Co., Ill., and is a daughter of J. S. Baner, whose biography also appears in this work.

WILLIAM GINTHER, farmer; P. O. New Holland; born in Prussia, Germany, Sept. 15, 1827; emigrated to America and landed in Baltimore July 7, 1842, he then located in Ross Co., Ohio, and followed farming until 1866, when he located upon his present place in Mason Co., and purchased 160 acres of land; he now owns 280 of good improved land, with two good sets of farm buildings. He arrived in America without means, and has, by his own hard labor and correct business habits, accumulated all of the above property, and now stands among the large landholders and successful farmers of the county. He has been twice married; his first wife was Christina Ginther; married in Ohio Feb. 2, 1851; she died Oct. 31, 1874, leaving five children—Christina, Richard, Matilda, Reinhart and Josie. His marriage with Caroline Stouder was celebrated Nov. 7, 1875; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, April 4, 1850; they have two children by this union—Katie and George. Mr. Ginther is School Director in the district in which he lives.

L. R. HASTINGS, Mason City. Among the settlers who came to Mason Co. in 1851, we find the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Franklin Co., Mass., March 3, 1806, where he obtained his general education. In 1825, he removed to New York and followed farming and preaching until 1845, when he came to Indiana and followed farming and preaching until the fall of 1851, when he came to Illinois and entered 160 acres of land in Mason City Township, with land warrants, at an expense of 81¼ cents per acre; here he resided until 1876, when he sold at $60 per acre, and removed to Mason City, where he now resides. He was ordained as a Baptist minister in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1845, and has followed the ministry for a period of thirty-four years. About the year 1854, he organized the Big Grove Baptist Church, a branch of the Crane Creek Church, and, a few years later, organized the First Baptist Church of Mason City, which at that time was known as the First Baptist Church of Prairie Creek. His marriage with Jane Eddy was celebrated in New York Nov. 11, 1830; she died in Mason City Township in 1856, there are now two children living by this union—James L. and Jane. He married for his second wife Mrs. Olive Peck in 1858, her maiden name was Olive Halstead; she has three children by her previous husband.

OLIVER HOLLAND, farmer; P. O. Mason City; he was born in what is now Menard Co., Ill., Dec. 23, 1823. His father, Henry Holland, emigrated from North Carolina to the above place about the year 1819. The subject of this sketch lived with his father until 30 years of age, when he commenced farming upon rented land, following the same two years; he then purchased in Logan Co. and in 1861, purchased 160 acres of his present place, to which he has since added, until he now owns nearly seven hundred acres, which he has accumulated by his own exertions. His marriage with Amanda Huffman was celebrated Dec. 12, 1858; she was born in Page Co., Va., April 12, 1842. They have six children—Annie E., born Sept. 7, 1863; Mary L., May 4, 1866; John W., Feb. 29, 1868; Araminda J., May 13, 1870; Oliver E., July 6, 1874, and William G., Feb. 12, 1878. The town of New Holland is located upon land owned by Mr. Holland, and named in honor of him.

E. HUFFMAN, farmer; P. O. Mason City; born in Virginia April 23, 1844, emigrated to Illinois, with his parents, when 2 years of age, located in Logan Co., where he was raised to farm labor, until 1865, when he came to Mason Co., and located upon his present place, where he has since lived. His marriage with Sarah Shugart was celebrated Sept. 22, 1864, she was born in Iowa June 1, 1848. Seven children was the fruit of this union—Albert M., born Feb. 21, 1866; Oliver E., Dec. 28, 1867; George W., March 3, 1871; Rosanna, Aug. 3, 1873; Harry H., Sept. 26, 1875, and Charles D., July 20, 1877, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Huffman is Republican, having always voted that ticket.

JOHN HULSHIZER, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, and proprietor of Hulshizer's billiard hall, entrance upon Chestnut and Tonica streets, Mason City. Among the early settlers of Mason Co., we mention the name of John Hulshizer, he was born in the State of New Jersey Aug. 31, 1836, he removed to Ohio in 1844, and, in 1853,

came to Fulton Co., Ill. In 1854, he came to Mason Co., and, until 1857, was engaged in milling, at Havana. In 1857, he went overland with ox teams to Pike's Peak, and assisted in building the first log building at Denver City; he remained here a short time, then returned to Leavenworth, and was in the employ of the Government as wagon master, freighting from the latter place to Camp Floyd. In 1860, his train of eighty wagons was burnt by the Mormons and Indians, and the following winter he resided in Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the 17th Regt. I. V. I., and served three years, when he re-enlisted in Hancock Veteran Corps, and served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge after a service of nearly five years. He then followed milling one year, in Havana, and, in 1867, with his father, came to Mason City, and started the first mill at this place under the firm name of Hulshizer & Co., which mill continued running by the Hulshizers until its destruction by fire, in 1874 or 1875. About the year 1870, he purchased his present business site, and engaged in the present business, which he has since successfully followed. He keeps the finer grades of liquors and cigars, and is always found in readiness to attend to the demand of his numerous patrons. He was united in marriage with Minerva Bowsock in 1867; she was a native of Ohio. They have no children, but an adopted daughter 3 years of age, which they have raised from infancy, and treated as their own child, their intention being to provide for her the advantages of a liberal education. Godfrey Hulshizer, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey in 1802; here he learned milling, which business he followed in connection with distilling, until he came West. In 1854, he came to Illinois, and for six years followed milling in Fulton Co. In 1860, he located in Havana, and followed milling until 1867, when he came to Mason City and erected the first mill, which he ran until about 1875, when the mill was destroyed by fire. He then followed milling in Nebraska two years, and returned to Mason Co. and followed his business in Quiver Township, and now has one of the largest and finest water mills in Nebraska, located at West Mills, Seward Co. He has been twice married; his first wife was Phœbe Young; she died about the year 1856, leaving seven children, having lost one by death. He married Rosanna Dewitt about the year 1859, and has by the last union five children. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom twelve are now living.

J. P. HUDSON, Justice of the Peace, Mason City; one of the early pioneers of Mason Co.; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Dec. 30, 1805; at 16 years of age, he engaged in the cotton mills at Newton, Upper Falls, where, after a time of experience in the machinery department, his skill as a mechanic and workman in the machinery of cotton mills became known, and for several years previous to 1833, he was constantly employed in placing in the machinery in different mills, located in the Eastern States; in 1833, he went to Newport, Campbell Co., Ky., where for two years he was Superintendent of the cotton, hemp and flax mills of the place; in 1835, he leased a mill at Maysville, Ky., which he ran three years, and in 1838, removed to Macoupin Co., where he followed the merchandise trade seven years; in 1845, he came to Mason Co., and located near Bath, and engaged in farming for awhile, when he leased his farm and removed to Havana, where he was engaged in business until 1867, when he removed to Mason City and engaged in the lumber trade and contracting and building until 1876, when he was succeeded by his sons. Mr. Hudson brought the first McCormick reaper to his place that came to Mason Co.; he located in Havana when there were only two houses in the place; his first home was built of birch poles, fished out of the river, which was erected at Matanzas, which now exists only in name; he has now retired from active business, attending only to such matters as his office as Justice of the Peace requires, which office he has held for the past three years; in 1846, he was appointed by Gov. Ford as Justice of the Peace, resigning the same upon his removal upon his farm. In 1832, he was united in marriage with Abigail Harrington, who was a native of Paxton, Mass.; children—Martha, wife of R. J. Onstott; J. Davis, engaged in business at home; Preston C., lawyer, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Olive A., teacher in the Mason City school; of his sons, J. D. served in the 2d I. V. C., and Preston C. enlisted at 17 years of age, in the 85th I. V. I., and served three years; he was a graduate of the

Class of 1872, at Ann Arbor, Mich. When Mr Hudson located in Mason Co., his milling was done in what is now Quiver Township; he put up an ox-mill, of the capacity of ten bushels per hour, and was patronized by parties from different counties, for a distance of twenty five miles.

B. H. IRONMONGER, miller, Mason City; firm of Ironmonger & Tibbets, proprietors Mason City Mills; born in Staffordshire, Eng., Oct. 1, 1832; at 12 years of age, he came to America, arriving at New Orleans, then to St. Louis, and followed milling until 1856, then to Jacksonville, milling until 1860, when he removed to Pekin, and followed milling until 1869, when he, with A. Stubbs, erected the Young America Mills, at Delavan, which they run until 1872, when he located at Mason City, under the firm name of Ironmonger, Johnson & Tibbets, erecting their mill, which they completed in the spring of 1873. Mr. Ironmonger & Tibbets have been associated with different parties, but are now running together, having purchased the interest of the other partner; they have two runs for wheat and one for corn, being the only mill in Mason City, and has a capacity of forty barrels per day, their supply being mostly produced near home, but have some years received wheat from Kansas City, and other cities north and west. He was married, in 1855, to Elizabeth Stubbs; she was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1835; they have seven children now living—Olive E., Hattie, Laura, Minnie, Benjamin F., Arthur J. and Joseph D.

MARCUS KAHN, Mason City. The subject of this memoir was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 24, 1848; at 2 years of age, he with his parents, emigrated to America, and located at Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Ill., in 1850; here his father, Moritz Kahn, engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1856, when he removed his goods to Lincoln, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1866, at which time he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided several years, and about the year 1870, returned to Lincoln, where his decease occurred Aug. 24, 1876; his widow died Oct. 26, 1878. Marcus Kahn attended the common and graded schools at Lincoln, and completed his education by a term at the Commercial College, at Cincinnati, his mercantile education was obtained in the store of his father, after which, in 1868, he opened in the clothing trade at Harvard, McHenry Co., Ill., continuing the same until July, 1870, when he removed his stock to Mason City, and continued the same business until July, 1879, and is now engaged in the well-known banking-house of F. N. Smith & Co. His marriage with Anna Rothschild was celebrated in Petersburg, Menard Co., in October, 1876, at which place her birth occurred in 1857; they have one child by this union—Julius M. Mrs. Kahn was a daughter of Moses Rothschild, one of the early pioneers of Menard Co.

OTHO S. KING, Cashier First National Bank, Mason City; the subject of this sketch was born in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Penn., June 23, 1846, where he obtained his academical and commercial education, graduating from the Duff Commercial College at Pittsburgh, at 20 years of age; in the fall of 1866 he came to Illinois, and was engaged in the banking business in Fulton Co. until Aug. 15, 1871, at which date the First National Bank of Mason City was organized, and Mr. King accepted the office of cashier, which office he has since held. His marriage with Alice B. Bliss was celebrated Jan. 3, 1872; she was a native of Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill.; they have one child by this union—Royal Elliott.

H. T. LEWIN, merchant, dealer in groceries, provisions, glass and queensware, etc., etc., Mason City. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Rutland, Vt., upon the 29th of October, 1848, when 7 years of age, he removed with his parents to Stockbridge, and at 8 years of age, entered in the merchandise store of Amos Brown with whom he remained two years. To the kindness of Mr. Brown, Mr. Lewin expresses much gratitude for his interest manifested in his education, devoting all his spare time (as he did) instructing and educating his young clerk; and, from this gentleman, Mr. Lewin received his first lessons toward his education. At 10 years of age, he removed with his father to Rutland, Vt., and, having made sufficient advancement, he entered the high school, which he attended for three years. He then clerked three years in the dry goods trade, after which, he was in business for himself three years in

Whitehall and Fort Edward, N. Y., and upon the 3d of November, 1866, landed in Mason City, and, the following six months, was engaged in school-teaching. He then made a visit to his old home, and, in the fall of 1867, returned to Mason City, and, for one year, engaged in clerking, etc. The following year, he was engaged as Superintendent of the Griswold Opera House Restaurant and Billiard Hall, being the largest in the city of Troy, N. Y.; he then went to Rutland, Vt., and, until 1873, was engaged in business for himself, at which date, he again came to Mason City, and, until May, 1879, was engaged in the billiard business and sale of wines, liquors, cigars, etc.; and, in the summer of 1879, refitted his store and placed in a new, full and complete stock of groceries, provisions, etc. Upon June 16, 1871, he was commissioned, by Gov. Stewart, Captain of Co. H, of the 2d Regiment of the Vermont State Militia; he held the above commission until Sept. 20, 1872, when he was commissioned Major of the 3d Regiment Vermont State Militia, holding the same until he came to Mason City, when he resigned. In September, 1878, he organized the Modoc Tribe, No. 14 Improved Order of Red Men, and received a charter from the Great Council of the U. S. in 1879. He was the first Sachem of the same, and, in June, 1879, was elected by the Great Council of the State as representative to the Great Council of the U. S., to be held in New York, Sept. 9, 1879; he also holds the office of Deputy Sachem (of the State) of this Order. His marriage with Frances A. Weatherly was celebrated Aug. 28, 1867; she was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 25, 1849; they were the parents of two children, of whom one died in infancy; the living Libbie was born in 1870.

JAMES LEGG, retired farmer, Mason City; one of the old settlers; born in Fayette Co., Ind., in the year 1816. He followed agricultural pursuits in Indiana until 1855, when he located in Allen's Grove Township, Mason Co., Ill., and purchased 280 acres of land to which he afterward added until he had upward of 500 acres, and upon which he lived until Sept. 16, 1873, when he located in his present residence in Mason City, where he has since lived, retired from active labor, but personally superintends the management of his farms. In 1845, he was united in marriage with Vilura Corwin, also a native of Indiana; they have one child by this union—Euphemia, widow of Edward Craig, whose biography also appears in this work. Mr. Legg was Supervisor of Allen's Grove Township five years, and Justice of the Peace twelve years in succession.

THOMAS N. MEHAN, attorney at law, State's Attorney, Mason City. The subject of this memoir was born in the city of New York April 1, 1844; he emigrated West when 12 years of age, and located near Delavan, Tazewell Co., and followed farming until he attained his majority, receiving for his nine years' services $100. He then entered the Lombard University at Galesburg, and attended one term. The following six years, he engaged in school-teaching and improving every spare hour for his own study; he commenced the study of his profession with Roberts & Green, at Pekin, in 1866, was admitted to practice at the bar in July, 1868. After following his profession in Delavan a short time, he removed to Pekin, where he practiced until 1875; was City Attorney one year, received the nomination for the second, but would not accept. In the spring of 1875, he came to Mason City, and has a large practice with a constantly increasing business from year to year. In the fall of 1875, he was elected District State's Attorney for four years. Mr. Mehan is one of our self-educated and self-made men in every respect, and has, by his continued energy and perseverance, placed himself among the first of his profession in Mason Co., and we expect for him a bright future. His marriage with Emily E. Stranbridge was celebrated Jan. 2, 1872; she was a native of Pennsylvania; they have three children—Sarah Etta, Willie M. and Benjamin A.

J. B. McDOWELL, physican and surgeon, Mason City; born in Bedford Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1818; his literary education was completed at the Bedford Academy. He commenced the study of medicine at 19 years of age, and graduated from the State Medical School at St. Louis in 1844. He then located in Lewistown, Fulton Co., where he successfully followed his profession for a period of twenty-eight years. In 1871, he located at Mason City, where he has since successfully followed his profession. In 1850, he entered 160 acres of land one-half mile west of where Mason City now

stands. He has taken a deep interest in the cause of religion, having been a member of the Church for many years. In 1849, he was united in marriage with Sarah W. Rice. She was a daughter of Dr. E. D. Rice, one of the old settlers of Fulton Co., and a practicing physician of Lewistown for nearly fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell were the parents of two children, of whom one died in infancy; the other is now farming in Mason Co. Mrs. McDowell died April 30, 1879.

L. NAYLOR, grocer, firm of Naylor Bros., groceries, provisions, etc., Mason City; born in Adair Co., Ky., April 21, 1834; at 1 year of age he emigrated to Illinois with his parents, and located in Morgan Co., and, after a residence of five years, he went to Virginia City, where he attended the graded schools until he obtained his majority. He then followed farming two years in Minnesota, and returned to Cass Co., and was engaged in business until 1862, when he engaged as steward and teacher at the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, until 1867, at which date he, with his brother, came to Mason City and engaged in the above business, which they have since successfully followed for a period of twelve years, and are the oldest continuous firm in their line in Mason City. His marriage with Lydia C. White was in 1862. They have four children—Minnie E., Mattie E., Frederick L. and an infant. Mr. Naylor has filled the office of Alderman for the Third Ward one term, and Mayor of Mason City two terms.

R. J. ONSTOTT, books and stationery, Mason City; proprietor of the Mason City Book Store, and dealer in pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc.; born in Menard Co., Ill., in December, 1830. When 9 years of age he removed from Salem to Petersburg, where he lived until 1845. He then followed farming in Mason Co. five years, when he removed to Havana, where he followed clerking until the breaking-out of the rebellion in 1861, when he assisted in raising a company for the 27th I. V. I. He was then appointed mail-route agent upon the P., P. & J. R. R., holding this position two years. He was then engaged as clerk in Peoria and Pekin until 1871, and the two years following, on account of ill health, he was unable to attend to business. In 1874, he came to Mason City, and, in 1875, purchased of John Danby his business, which he has since successfully followed. His business card appears in the Directory of Mason City, in this work. The father of R. J. Onstott was Henry Onstott, who emigrated from Kentucky and located in Menard Co. in 1824. Mr. Onstott was married to Martha H. Hudson in January, 1864. She is a daughter of J. P. Hudson, one of our early pioneers, whose sketch appears in this work. They have one child by this union. Mr. Onstott is a strong Republican, and assisted in organizing the first Union League in the United States, at Pekin, and from this sprang all the Union Leagues of the loyal States.

JOHN POWERS, farmer; P. O. Mason City; one of the early pioneers of Mason Co.; born in city of Waterford, Ireland, June 18, 1829. At 2 years of age he came, with his parents, to St. John, N. B., living there three years; then five years in New York City; then to the West Indies for four years, from which place he shipped with his uncle as sailor, and followed the sea nearly six years. In the spring of 1849, he came to Chicago, and the following January came to Mason Co., and, in the spring of 1851, purchased forty-seven acres of his present farm, upon which he located in 1855, and where he has lived for a fourth of a century. He now owns 235 acres with good farm buildings, which he has made by his own hard labor. His marriage with Rebecca E. Sheples was celebrated in Lincoln, Ill., May 30, 1855. She was born in Scott Co., Penn., Dec. 27, 1836. Three children by this union—Joan of Arc, born April 9, 1856; Mary C., born Oct. 8, 1857, died Jan. 19, 1860, and Mary E., born Jan. 8, 1860. The oldest daughter is married, and lives three miles east of Mason City, the younger daughter living at home.

ROYAL W. PORTER (deceased), merchant and banker, Mason City; one of the old settlers; born in Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1833; he obtained a fair common-school education, and, in 1853, came to Illinois, and, in 1855, to Crane Creek Township, Mason Co., and settled upon eighty acres of land, and, in 1859, came to Mason City and engaged in the merchandise trade, under the firm name of Hurst & Porter. In 1861, he raised Co. C, 27th Regt. I. V. I.; was elected Second Lieutenant, and, with

his regiment, went forward to battle for the Union, leaving his partner managing the merchandise trade at home; in August, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, from which time he acted as Captain a large part of the time; at the battle of Stone River, while acting as Captain, he so distinguished himself that his company unanimously resolved to present him an elegant sword and belt, appropriately inscribed, which he held in grateful remembrance up to the time of his death. In April, 1864, he was mustered out of the service and returned to Mason City, and bought out his partner; in 1867, he associated with G. H. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Porter, and did an extensive banking and exchange business, in connection with their merchandise trade; in 1871, they organized the First National Bank of Mason City, with R. W. Porter as Vice President; he soon after organized the firm of R. W. Porter & Co., of which he was the head for many years. The success and prosperity of Mason City owes as much to the efforts of Mr. Porter as to that of any man in the county. In 1855, he was united in marriage with Martha H. Baker; she was born in 1836; four children were the fruits of this union—Laura L., Walter R., Jessie and Otho B. Mr. Porter was a member of the Mason City Lodge, No. 403, A., F. & A. M.; Chapter 86, R. A. M., and a Knight Templar. His death occurred May 16, 1879. While training a colt, he became entangled in the carriage; the colt ran away, and Mr. Porter was dragged a mile, and, when reached, life was extinct.

DAVID POWELL, banker (firm of F. N. Smith & Co.), Mason City; one of the early pioneers of Mason City; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in the year 1830; at 5 years of age he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and located in Menard Co. two years. They then located in Fulton Co., where he was raised to farm labor, until 17 years of age, at which time he commenced the blacksmith trade, following the same four years. In 1852, he went by ox teams overland to California, where he arrived, after a tedious journey of four months; after following his trade, in connection with mining, for upward of three years, he returned to Mason Co., and the following three years engaged in farming and working at his trade. In 1859, he came to Mason City and was engaged in blacksmithing until 1864, when he associated in the general merchandise trade with A. A. Cargill, and continued the same until 1871, during which time they purchased the lot and erected the building now occupied by Cargill & Swing; from 1872 to 1874, he was associated with E. M. Sharp in the general merchandise trade, and, at the latter date, on account of ill health, severed his connection with the mercantile trade, and, after spending the summer at Delaware Bay, returned to Mason City, and, upon Dec. 20, 1874, associated with F. N. Smith, in the banking business, which they have since successfully followed, their business card appearing among the business cards of Mason City, in another part of this work. His marriage with Mary A. Cox was celebrated in 1860; she died March 16, 1877, leaving four children—Clara, Arthur, Laura and Flora.

J. REISINGER, brick manufacturer, butcher and ice dealer, firm of Reisinger & Dietrich, Mason City; born in Perry Co., Penn., July 15, 1833; raised to agricultural pursuits until 20 years of age; he then followed farming, carpentering and running a saw-mill until 1858, when he came to Mason Co. and located where Mason City now stands, when there were but two houses here; he is consequently one of the oldest settlers; he engaged in carpentering and contracting until 1867, the last three years of which he was associated with his present partner. In 1867, they engaged in the manufacture of brick; in 1870, they engaged in the ice business, and in September, 1878, they also engaged in the butcher business, and are conducting all of the above branches of trade. His marriage with Emily Leighner was celebrated Feb. 20, 1876; she was born in Snyder Co., Penn., in 1841.

B. A. ROSEBROUGH, farmer; P. O. Mason City; one of the early settlers of Mason Co.; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, April 16, 1832; when 17 years of age, he came to Illinois, and located in Mason Co. in June, 1849; in 1850, he commenced the carpenter's trade, which he followed until elected County Treasurer, when he removed to Havana and resided during his term of office, and until 1871, at which date he located upon his present place in Mason City Township, where he has since lived. He was the

second Supervisor of this township, was re-elected again in 1875, and has since held the above office for four years; has also held the offices of Justice of the Peace and other petty offices, and is the present Democratic candidate for the office of County Treasurer. He was united in marriage, Nov. 20, 1856, with Maria L. Tomlin; she died March 6, 1873, leaving five children—Rebecca E., Cora E., Benajah A., Frank and Maria B. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Anna A. Sites, daughter of Abram Swing, upon the 28th of September, 1876; one child by this union—Frederick S. Mr. Rosebrough settled in Mason City in 1858, where he followed his trade until 1865, and purchased building lots at the first sale, held in 1858.

S. ROBERTSON, retired farmer, Mason City. Among the settlers of Mason Co., of 1851, we find the gentleman whose name heads this sketch; he was born April 7, 1818, in Kentucky; in the fall of 1836, he located in Morgan Co., Ill., and followed farming until 1851, when he sold his farm, and followed teaming and farming, near Havana, until 1854, when he purchased eighty acres of his present place, and, in 1858, located upon the spot where he now lives, just outside the limits of the corporation of Mason City, which he has watched spring from the prairie, until it is now a city of upward of 2,000 inhabitants, and reaches the boundary of his farm; he now owns upward of 400 acres, in Mason and Tazewell Cos., and, by his hard labor and correct business habits, has become one of the large landholders and successful farmers of Mason Co. His marriage with Martha L. Jones was celebrated Dec. 10, 1848; she was born in Virginia March 5, 1831. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living—George S., born Oct. 28, 1852; William, Dec. 26, 1864, and Nancy A., Oct. 17, 1866; of the deceased, one died in infancy, the other, Eliza B., was born Aug. 1, 1857, and died Oct. 25, 1863.

F. N. SMITH, banker, firm of F. N. Smith & Co., Mason City. The subject of this memoir was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, upon the 29th of August, 1841. At 18 months of age, he emigrated with his parents to America, and located in Holmes Co., Ohio; here he was raised to farm labor, obtaining a good academical education, until 18 years of age; he then followed school-teaching two winters, and upon Sept. 9, 1862, enlisted in Co. D, 128th Ohio V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union; after serving in the Union army two years and nine months, he was mustered out of service, and returning home, engaged as clerk in the drug business for eighteen months. In 1867, he opened a drug store at Bluffton, Ohio, selling out in 1868 and coming to Illinois; located at Minier, Tazewell Co., where he associated in the drug trade with J. J. Strome, continuing the same for two years. In the spring of 1870, he with his partner, located in Mason City, under the firm name of Smith & Strome, and for three years continued doing the largest drug trade of Mason Co. In 1873, they sold out to Dr. Dunn, and Mr. Smith opened a drug store at Lincoln, which he disposed of after six months and returned to Mason City, and upon Dec. 20, 1874, associated with David Powell in the general banking business, which they have since successfully followed. A card of their business will be found in the Directory of Mason City, in another part of this work.

HAMILTON TIBBETS, firm of Ironmonger & Tibbets, millers, Mason City, born in Shenandoah Co., Va., Dec. 11, 1818; he was raised upon a farm until 28 years of age during which time he learned and worked at the refinery trade seven years; in 1846, he removed to Maryland and followed refining and coal mining some nine years, when he returned to Virginia and followed different branches of business until 1859, when he came to Illinois and located at Lincoln, Logan Co., where his family now resides; in 1872, he associated with his present partner and Mr. Johnson in the milling business in Mason City, and has since continued the same business under different firm names, the present firm, however, having been together since 1872. He was married, in 1844, to Lydia A. Wierman; she was born in Page Co., Va.; they have one son now living—Benjamin, engineer of the mill.

W. F. THOMPSON, furniture dealer and undertaker, Mason City; born in Richmond Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1833; came to Illinois in 1859 and located in Logan Co.; engaged in farming until 1871, when he removed to Mason City, in June, 1873, he

purchased an interest in the above business of T. J. Watkins, and carried on the same under the firm name of Watkins & Thompson until 1878, when he purchased the interest of his partner, since which time he has conducted the business under his own name; in 1874, he erected his three-story brick building, the whole of which is occupied by his business, and which is one of the finest in town.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, retired farmer, Mason City; was born in Barren Co., Ky., Aug. 20, 1819; he went to Pike Co., Ind., in October, 1836; at the age of 10, he was left an orphan with no friends that could be of any pecuniary advantage to him, therefore he had to look out for himself in procuring a livelihood; early in life, he became an expert rider of running horses, and did a great deal of it, always to win; has ridden but few races since he came to Mason Co.; he came here in April, 1851. He married Lucinda Houchin May 16, 1838; she was born in Edmonson Co., Ky., Oct. 2, 1821; when they married they were not worth a dollar, but they were young and vigorous and together they determined to win or die, and bent their united energies to good purpose, and now are among the most prosperous in worldly goods of the early settlers of Mason Co.; they have had ten children, viz., Benjamin W., born Oct. 20, 1840; John J., Jan. 29, 1842; William D., March 15, 1843, died March 28 following; Malinda E., born April 23, 1844; Lucy A., Feb. 1, 1846; Joseph A., March 21, 1848, died Sept. 10, 1851; Georgia A., born July 4, 1850; Melissa J., June 19, 1853; Reason A., Dec. 16, 1854, died July 20, 1869, and Charles E., born Feb. 14, 1861, died Jan. 17 following. Mr. Taylor moved to Mason City in 1860, and kept a livery stable a year or two, and was Assessor some eight years; virtually he has retired from business; a few years since, he owned 1,250 acres of land in this county, but has given here and there to children, so that now he has only 486 acres, a good home and eighteen lots in Mason City. Since they married have never broken housekeeping, and he has never belonged to any order or organization.

D. W. VICKERY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mason City; the subject of this memoir was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., upon the 28th of February, 1838; he was raised to agricultural pursuits until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he was one of the first to respond to the call for soldiers to suppress the same, enlisting April 23, 1861, in the 12th N. Y. V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union; he was in many severe battles, among which we mention both battles of Bull Run, battle of Fredericksburg, the Peninsular campaign; at the battle of Malvern Hill he was wounded in the chin, but continued on duty until the expiration of his service, receiving his discharge in May, 1863; in December, following, he re-enlisted in the 15th N. Y. V. C., and served until the close of the war, serving under Gens. Custer and Sheridan; upon the night previous to the surrender of Gen. Lee, he received a wound in the right shoulder by a minie ball, from which he has and still continues to suffer severely, and for which he draws a pension; he received his discharge July 1, 1865, having served in the Union army nearly four years. He is one of our strong Republicans in politics, having never been made to see why he should not vote as he fought. After receiving his discharge, he returned to New York and followed farming until 1868, when he came to Mason Co. and located one mile northeast of Mason City, where he has a pleasant home of forty acres, with good buildings, and which was obtained at an expense, including buildings and improvements, of upward of $100 per acre. Upon Jan. 30, 1866, he was united in marriage with N. Ellen Garrett; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 27, 1843; they have two children by this union—Hattie B., born April 1, 1867, and Una A., June 16, 1871.

J. H. WANDELL, Mason City; one of the early settlers of Mason Co.; proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel and Livery Stable, Mason City. We live to eat and eat to live; therefore, to point out a good hotel, is an act of kindness to be appreciated by the hungry traveler. Of the St. Nicholas it can be said with truth, that in quality and variety of fare it is not excelled by any house on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, south of Bloomington. J. H. Wandell, the gentlemanly proprietor, was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., April 13, 1820; in early life, he learned the molder's trade, which he followed, in connection with farming, boating, etc., etc.,

until 1849, when he came to Illinois and located in Mason Co.; he first engaged in running a saw-mill in Quiver Township, and, in 1850, entered 160 acres of land in Pennsylvania Township, in Mason Co.; in 1851, he returned to Pennsylvania, and the following year, came back, and probably through the influence of Mr. Wandell, came a large part of the settlers of Pennsylvania Township; in 1853, he had charge of a set of men and assisted in building the C. & A. R. R., and, in the fall of the same year, erected a house upon his land into which he removed and commenced improving his place; upon the 2d of July, 1854, his house was destroyed by fire, and he again rebuilt and lived upon his place until the decease of his wife, after which he engaged in breaking prairie and selling patent rights until 1864, when he came to Mason City, and exchanged eighty acres of his farm for the Sherman House corner; he then engaged in the butcher business until the fall of 1866; he then took charge of a gang of men and assisted in grading this division of the C. & A. R. R. until the fall of 1867; in August of the year 1867, he purchased his present hotel, and, after running the same one year, rented it until April 20, 1877, when he again took possession of the hotel, which he has since successfully run in connection with his stable; he has since erected a large, commodious brick sample-room for the use of commercial travelers, from whom he has his full share of patronage. Upon Jan. 8, 1852, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. De Pugh; she died Dec. 30, 1860; they had one child, which died in infancy; on Dec. 30, 1865, he was united in marriage to Christiana A. Benscoter; she was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., March 28, 1846.

WILLIAM WALKER, farmer; P. O. Mason City; born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in April, 1829 or 1830; he was a son of Robert Walker, who emigrated to America about 1836 and located in Belmont Co., Ohio; in 1862, he located in Mason Co., where he died in December, 1869; his wife died in Ohio, in April, 1858. William Walker lived with different parties from 7 years of age until Oct. 16, 1856, when he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Jarvis, in Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill.; she was born in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., Oct. 31, 1839, and came to Ohio with her parents when 7 years of age; they were the parents of nine children of whom two are now living—Mary I. and Anniah B.; the deceased were Eliza F., born July 23, 1859, died May 12, 1866; Charles F., born June 8, 1861, died Feb. 22, 1862; Thomas J., born July 14, 1865, died March 30, 1867; William V., born Nov. 16, 1867, died Aug. 26, 1869; Robert M. died in infancy; George B. F., born Jan. 23, 1871, died Nov. 20, 1877; Elizabeth L., born April 23, 1876, died Nov. 18, 1877, the latter two dying within forty-eight hours of each other. Mr. Walker located in Mason Co. in 1861; in 1864, he purchased eighty acres of land and now owns 165 acres and is out of debt, having accumulated all of the above by his own hard labor and good business management, in which he has been nobly assisted by his amiable wife. Mr. Walker has shown a degree of energy and perseverance in accomplishing what he has, under the trying afflictions of sickness and death, which have been visited upon his family, which is well worthy of imitation by the young men of the present day.

J. T. WATKINS, deceased; born in Ross Co., Ohio, March 5, 1834; in early life, he learned the carpenter's trade and for several years followed contracting and building; in 1856, he removed to New Holland, and, in 1862, raised a company for the 90th Ohio V. I. and served as Captain two years; received his discharge on account of disability; he afterward served as Adjutant of the 155th Regt. Ohio National Guards; in 1864, he located in Champaign Co., Ill.; in July, 1866, came to Mason City and engaged in the furniture business, conducting the same with different partners until 1878, when he disposed of his business and retired from active labor; he was the first Mayor of New Holland, Ohio, and also the first Mayor of Mason City, which office he held at the time of his decease, being the sixth year. He died April 25, 1878; the funeral was held at the Presbyterian Church, at which a large concourse of friends and citizens assembled; the procession was formed as follows: Mason City Light Guard Band, Mason City and Havana Military Companies, hearse, pall-bearers and relatives, City Council, etc., etc., the last sad rites being performed by the Mason City Lodge, No. 403, A., F. & A. M. He was married, in 1855, to Sarah Marot, of Ohio; two children now living—Elmer E. and Grace.

J. S. WILBURN, farmer; P. O. Mason City; one of the early pioneers of Illinois and Mason Co.; born in Cumberland Co., Ky., Aug. 25, 1805; in 1820, he came to Illinois and located twelve miles west of Springfield, in what is now Sangamon Co., where he lived several years; he then followed lead mining in Galena several years; in 1830, he went to Chicago and purchased the corner where the Tremont House now stands, for $61, and, two years later, sold the same for $600; in 1831, he located at Beardstown and engaged in merchandising, milling, pork-packing, running flat-boats to New Orleans, freighting his own goods down and back, having branch stores both in New Orleans and at Galena; he continued in this business eleven years; he then followed the merchandise trade at Springfield and Pekin, and erected and ran a flour-mill in Peoria Co., and, in 1846, came to Mason Co. and engaged in hotel-keeping and merchandise trading in the town of Bath; in 1848, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mason Co., which office he held for eight years; he was then Master of Chancery several years, and, in 1861, removed upon his present place, where he has since lived. Mr. Wilbourne took an active part in the old Black Hawk war of 1831–32, and erected the first fort, which was located near La Salle, and was named in honor of its builder, Fort Wilbourne; he also took up the first boat-load of provisions up the Illinois River from St. Louis to his fort, and from which place the soldiers received their provisions, etc.; he was commissioned, by Gov. Reynolds, as Captain of Volunteers, which office he held during the war; during his residence in Cass Co. he was County Judge many years, aside from other military and civil offices. Mr. Wilbourne has been in active life for a period of fifty years; he has suffered all the hardships and privations of frontier life, and, at the advanced age of 75 years, is in possession of all of his faculties; he has suffered greatly the last few years on account of the loss of one of his limbs. He was united in marriage, in 1837, with Anna Dale; she was born in Kentucky; they have two sons and two daughters now living, viz., Belle, Sarah A., John and Edward.

JOSEPH C. WARNOCK, editor, Mason City; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1840, and, in the fall of 1850, emigrated, with his parents, to Illinois, and settled in Salt Creek Township, Mason Co., and has been a resident of the county ever since; he was reared to farm life, and pursued that avocation till about nine years ago; he obtained his education under the difficulties and unfavorable circumstances which surrounded the pioneers of the county, and mostly by his own unaided efforts, pursuing his studies into the "dead of night," after the day's farm work was done; he commenced teaching school at the age of 19, which he pursued—with the exception of the winter following—for five consecutive winter terms. Having married, he settled, in 1861, at Big Grove, Salt Creek Township, where he resided until 1871, during which time he was elected to and served as Town Clerk, Tax Collector and County Surveyor; the latter he resigned after a little over a year's service; in the spring of 1871, he bought a half-interest in the Mason City *News*, which was then changed to *Independent*, assumed editorial charge, which position—with the exception of a year at Havana, as editor of the *Mason County Democrat*, he has held ever since and now holds. At the session of the Legislature in 1877, Gov. Cullom appointed him one of the three Trustees of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, which position he now holds. During his residence in Mason City, he has held the office of City Clerk several terms, and, at the last election, was elected Mayor, which office he now holds.

J. A. WALKER, physician and surgeon, Mason City. Among the foremost in his profession in Mason City is Dr. J. A. Walker, who is also one of the pioneers of the place; he was born in Cass Co., Ill., in 1833; he commenced the study of his profession in 1856, with Dr. J. P. Walker, at the grove which bears his name; in 1857–58, he attended the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and, in the spring of 1858, commenced the practice of medicine at Mason City, and has been in continued practice in this place, with the exception of one year since the above date, during a period of twenty-one years, and is one of the oldest practicing physicians of Mason City, and his large and lucrative practice is conclusive evidence that he stands in the front ranks of his profession in Mason Co. During the period from 1867 to 1870, he was engaged

in the drug trade in connection with his practice, but in no instance did he allow the mercantile branch to interfere with his professional duties; he is a member of the State Medical Society, and Secretary of the Brainard Medical Society, which is composed of the medical profession of Mason and adjoining counties. His marriage with Eliza A. Harris was celebrated in 1862; she was born in McDonough Co., Ill., in 1842. When Dr. Walker located here in the spring of 1858, there was but one family living where Mason City now stands; he has witnessed the remarkable growth of a city of upward of 2,000 inhabitants, embracing hundreds of acres within its corporate limits.

WILLIAM WARNOCK, Jr., Mason City; was born Oct. 2, 1833, near Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio. The Warnock family were once inhabitants of the North of Ireland, but have been in this country since the beginning of the present century. They were a long lived and hardy race, and it is narrated that the grandfather of William, Jr., was the only one out of a thousand troops at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1812, that could lift the breech of a cannon. William Warnock, Sr., was born on the same farm where his son William first saw the light. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Young, was a native of Ohio, and they were married Jan. 1, 1833. When he was 21 years of age, William, Jr., left the farm and went into a country store at Walker's Grove with his uncle; after two years, he removed to Hiawatha, in the same township; after one year here, he sold out and came to Mason City. In the summer of 1859, he applied himself to the study of medicine with Dr. J. C. Patterson, and attended lectures in 1860–61 at Rush Medical College. At this point in his life he determined to leave his profession and devote his time and ability to business; he went into a store with Cortes Humes, on the corner now occupied by La Forge's block, corner of Chestnut and Tonica streets; after three years, he was admitted into partnership and continued in this business until 1868, when the firm sold to Andrews & Griffith, and dissolved. In addition to their mercantile business, Humes & Warnock carried on an extensive exchange and banking office, and were the first bankers in Mason City, and did the largest business in that line done in Mason Co. During the war, this firm never refused credit to the families of soldiers, and when they could not get trusted for what they needed, they were always certain of accommodation there. When the town of Salt Creek was drafted, Mr. Warnock was among the number to furnish money to fill up the quota. During some of these years, the town of Mason City was nearly deserted by physicians, who were in the army; and then the early study and knowledge of medicine became exceedingly useful to Mr. Warnock, and he was enabled to relieve many suffering persons by his professional assistance; he practiced in many families, and among them some of the most eminent in the place. In 1862, he was placed on the Democratic ticket as candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, and was elected to his second public office—his first being that of Postmaster at Walker's Grove. Many teachers in Mason Co. received their first certificates from Mr. Warnock, among them Mr. S. M. Badger, the present County Superintendent. He was naturally inclined to mathematical studies and in measuring corn by cribs was the first to introduce the measurement of 3,800 cubic inches to the bushel; he proved this formula by weight and measurement, and used to be very often called upon to measure cribs and estimate their contents. So far, Mr. Warnock has passed through life with vigorous health of mind and body, but not without experiencing some of the vicissitudes of fortune; he has handled large amounts of money and did much to promote the pecuniary interests of Mason City; he has expended more than $20,000 in making permanent improvements in the place. In whatever state of circumstances, financially, Mr. Warnock has been placed, in easy times or trying times, he has always maintained the reputation of an honorable, honest man.

KILBOURNE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. ADE, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Norick, Wurtemberg, Germany, July 26, 1824; son of Michael Ade, whose wife's name prior to her marriage was Barbara Ceh. John was 32 years of age before he left home, at which time he emigrated to this country; he came first to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he remained three years employed as gardener; from there he went to Middletown and stayed one year, and from there to Berlin, Sangamon Co., where he farmed five years. May 6, 1854, he married Nancy Chlichtes, who was born in Neckarweimghen Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, March 22, 1833; they have nine children living—Mollie, Nannie, Caroline, Julia, Charles, Rosa, Lizzie, Harry and Willie. In September, 1859, he moved to this county and located where he now resides, on Section 34, and has now eighty-six acres of land, which he has cleared and earned by "hard knocks," economy and good management.

E. H. BIGELOW, grain-dealer, Kilbourne. Prominent among the business men of this township is Mr. Bigelow, who came to this township the day previous to its birth as a town, and has since been a resident and identified with its interests; he was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1834; son of Henry Bigelow; his grandfather participated in the battles of the Revolution; at the age of 10, E. H. moved with his parents to Indiana and remained there a few years, afterward moving to Wisconsin; then he spent several years traveling; was all through the Southwest and journeyed the the entire length of Texas astride a mule; in 1868, he came to this State, and, in 1870, to this township, the day previous to the sale of the town lots. March 31, 1876, he married Miss Sarah Marshall, who was born June 19, 1843; she is a native of Birmingham, England; they have three children—Emma, Fannie and Charles. Since the railroad has been built, he has been the company's agent and an energetic and thorough business man; he is a member of Havana Lodge and Chapter.

WILLIAM BRENT, farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 31, 1842; the son of Robert Brent, who came to this country in October, 1864, and, like many others, lodged in Mason Co., where he has been a resident ever since. In January, 1870, he married Mrs. Martha Hanline; two children have been born from this union—Harry, Nov. 16, 1871; Stella, April 29, 1874. He is engaged in farming and always has been, and is striving to make an honest living and hopes by attention to his business and exercising economy to attain a competency for his declining years.

BARNEY BOYLE, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne. Among the representatives of the Emerald Isle who have located in this county and have attained success and are self-made, is the name of Barney Boyle, who claims County Antrim, Ireland, as his birthplace, and 1828 as the year of his birth; in 1849, he emigrated to America, and, later, made his way to Jersey Co., and then to Whitehall, Greene Co., where he worked as a farm hand for several years; in 1850, he made his way to this county and worked by the month until 1854, when he rented land, and, in April, 1859, married Frances Raymond; they have had nine children, seven now living—Harry, Katie, Fannie, Barney, Lizzie, John and Frank. In 1878, he bought out John Lee, who had a well-improved farm, and he is now the sole possessor of 576 acres of land, all of which he has obtained by the sweat of his brow and by the exercise of frugality and rigid economy.

BENJAMIN BRENT, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born in Yorkshire, England; son of Robert Brent; they emigrated to this State in 1866; and, in his 20th year, set out for himself and began work on a farm by the month. Nov. 9, 1872, he was united in matrimony with Caroline Pulling; born in this county Feb. 19, 1850; daughter of Charles Pulling, a native of England; one child has been born to them—Robert, born Aug. 1, 1873. Mr. Brent has begun life with a determination to make something of himself, is hard-working and attentive to his business.

JOHN BLAKELY, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born in this county and township Aug. 20, 1842; son of James Blakely and Hannah Scott, who were natives of New Jersey, and among the early pioneers in this county; his father died. John was 25 years of age when he left home, and was married to Rachel Anderson Dec. 10, 1867; they had two children—Orley C. and Harry L. His wife died Jan. 24, 1875. He was married to Martha Mowder, daughter of Joseph Mowder; she was born Jan. 13, 1844; their marriage took place Dec. 22, 1875; they have had two children—Alice M. and Ettie. After his marriage, he made a trip to Nebraska, but not being suited, he returned to Mason Co., and has since remained here. March 13, 1877, he bought 160 acres of land, and is a successful farmer; his father died in 1870.

HENRY BECKWITH, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born in Crawford Co., Ind., April 25, 1841; son of Elijah Beckwith and Evaline Ceny; his great-grandfather participated in the Revolutionary war. The Beckwiths are a long-lived race; his grandfather lived to the age of 84, and then met his death by accident—his horse running away. Henry moved to this county with his parents, first locating near Havana, and remaining there until 1864, when they moved to the section he now resides upon. Nov. 30, 1866, he married Sarah Heston, born in Chester Co., Penn., April 29, 1845; they have four children—Lizzie E., Bertie H., Howard P. and Charles F.

DANIEL COFFEY, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Kerry Co., Ireland, about the year 1837; he was the only child of his parents, whose names were Timothy Coffey and Mary Sullivan; they dying when he was about 14 years old, he was left to "shirk" for himself; he was one year on a vessel plying along the coast; then worked among the farmers until 1857, when he embarked for America, landing at New York; he worked some time on the O. & M. Railroad, and P., P. & J. Railroad; he then came up the river to Bath, and hired out to Charles Thompson, working for him four years. Aug. 15, 1862, he married Ann Burke, a native of the same county as himself; they have four children—John, Eilen, Catharine and Bridget. After his marriage, he rented land for four years on the ground now owned by Messrs. Cragg & Boyle; he then rented land of Stephen Dolben for eight years. In 1877, he bought ninety acres, and is now farming successfully. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM L. COBB, farmer, ; P. O. Kilbourne; is a native of St. Clair Co.; born May 11, 1833. His father, William, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1804, and died in 1877; he came to this State as early as 1830. Jane Reid, his wife, was born in Missouri, in 1807, and is still living in St. Clair Co. William, at the age of 18, embarked for himself, and worked by the month as farm hand, until he attained his 25th year, when he was married to Nancy Ware. The date of her birth is Sept. 8, 1841. Nine children now gather around the festive board—James, Mary, John, Flora, Serilda, Dora, Ada, George and Norman. He was a renter up to the year 1872, when he bought eighty acres where he now lives. Mr. Cobb came to this county in 1864, and lived on Crane Creek seven years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at New Lebanon, and are trying to honor their profession.

MRS. ANN M. CRANE, farmer, P. O. Kilbourne; is a native of the Empire State, born in Orleans Co., Oct. 17, 1829. Her father's name was Ezra Sanford, and her mother's was Almira Chamberlain, both natives of Vermont. Mrs. Crane moved to Michigan at an early age, and was married Jan. 7, 1846, to Amzi G. Crane, a native of New Jersey. In 1849, they moved to Aurora, Dearborn Co., Ind., remaining there until 1865, when they moved to Havana, and in 1869, moved to Crane Creek Township. While there, he associated with Mr. Cobb, under the firm name of Crane & Cobb, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. Crane, Sept. 6, 1871. Mr. Crane, during his life, was an active business man, and an enthusiastic worker in the Church. They had six children, but two now living—Jennie and George. Jennie is an efficient teacher in Havana Public School. Mrs. Crane now resides in Kilbourne Precinct, and, in conjunction with her son, is engaged in farming.

WILLIAM CRAGGS, farmer, P. O. Kilbourne; brother of Charles Craggs, of this township, was born March 22, 1823, in Yorkshire, England, and during his 6th year,

came across the briny deep in company with his parents, to cast their lot in the land across the sea; the family located west of Jacksonville, Morgan Co., at what is now known as Lynnville, where a colony, or a number of English, from Yorkshire, had settled, and the Craggs were among the number. They were eight weeks on the ocean, and the crew come very near running out of both water and supplies, and were, for a time, allowanced. In the spring of 1845, the family moved to this township, and William's first purchase was eighty acres of land, at $3 per acre, $12 down, balance at 6 per cent interest. He put in a crop, and intended to marry the following year, and was engaged to be married; but that season there came a severe hail-storm, and almost entirely destroyed his crop, and the prospects for assuming his matrimonial obligations were almost disheartening, but he finally mustered up courage, and borrowed of a neighbor, Frederick Shirtliff, money to buy the license and a shirt to be married in. Mr. Crane has now 520 acres, and has become identified with the interests of the county as one of its valued citizens. He was first married to Jane Williamson, a native of Kentucky; four children, Mary A., Henry B., William A. and John, were the offspring; she died January 8, 1855. Oct. 14, 1857, he married Frances Folley, also a native of Kentucky; they had seven children, five now living—Isabel, Charles F., Amelia J., Jessie, Wesley and Caroline. Oct. 7, 1878, his wife died; since her demise, his daughters have been keeping house. He has always been a man of true Christian principle and of generous impulse, and has given much in charity, and there is no better man in Mason Co.

R. A CURRY, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is a native of Albany Co., in the Empire State, where he was born April 26, 1845, the fourth of a family of five children by his father's second marriage. His father's name was E. R. Curry, and his mother's Harriet Jones—both of them natives of New York. At the age of 9 he moved to this county, and first located in Bath, in company with his parents, in the year 1854. When but 16, he enlisted in the service of his country, in Co. M, 2d I. V. C., and served three years and four months. Upon his return to peaceful pursuits he began farming and finally bought 160 acres of land which he farmed until the spring of 1879, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of poor health, occasioned by chronic diarrhœa contracted during his term of service. Jan. 1, 1866, he married Mary E. Conklin, born in Bath Township April 10, 1848, a daughter of John Conklin. They have three children—John T., born Nov. 30, 1867; Ollie May, Aug. 15, 1872; Leona F., Feb. 20, 1875.

J. B. CONOVER, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is one of Mason Co.'s enterprising young business men, and was born in Cass Co., Sept. 28, 1844; son of William Conover; his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Hopkins; his parents died when Joseph was quite young and he was left to fight life's battles alone. July 13, 1862, at the age of 18, he enlisted in Co. D, 85th I. V. I., and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain and lastly at Peach Tree Creek, Ala., where he lost his right arm; at this battle, he was taken prisoner, and, while suffering extreme pain from the amputation of his arm, was confined several months in Andersonville Prison, where he suffered untold misery at the hands of those in charge; Nov. 20, 1864, he received his parole at Savannah, and in February, 1865, obtained his discharge. Upon his return home, he attended school two years in Havana and one year at the Soldier's College at Whiteside Co. Upon his return home he engaged in stock-trading. Dec. 26, 1869, he married Charlotte Coggshall, who was born Oct. 9, 1849; daughter of William H. Coggshall; they have had three boys—Marshall O., born Oct. 20, 1870; Leonard, Aug. 12, 1873; and an infant, Nov. 19, 1878. In 1869, Mr. Conover was elected County Treasurer, which office he filled two years; he then moved to the place he now lives on and has since been engaged in farming and stock-trading; he has 800 acres of land, and though deprived of the use of his right arm, yet he accomplishes more manual labor than most men with two.

GEORGE W. COGGSHALL, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1830; the son of Job Coggshall, who was born in Marietta, Ohio; his mother was a Weatherby and a native of Pennsylvania. John left the

State when he attained the age of manhood and came to this county and began work by the month; he worked two years and then began for himself; he was in business for a time at Bath; kept a livery stable for a time, and March 2, 1864, married Frances Edwards; they have two children—James L., born Oct. 22, 1865, and Myrtia, born April 10, 1868. Soon after his marriage, he bought land and located in the suburbs of Kilbourne, and has a snug farm gotten by his own labor and by patient industry.

W. H. CALDWELL, farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 29, 1828; the son of William Caldwell. William, in early life, had a desire to learn the carpenter's trade, which he partly learned before he came West; his father was a potter by trade, and died when W. H. was in his infancy. In 1843, in company with his mother, he came to Ohio and there remained until 1855. July 5, 1852, he married Ava A. Latham; they have four children—Adelia, Henry B., William and Elmer E; his wife died in 1862. After coming to this State, he located in Havana, where he engaged at his trade and built several of the best buildings now in the town. He was elected City Marshal, and was at one time nominated for the office of Sheriff on the Republican side. In 1865, he was married to Harriet L. Russell; they have had four children, but one now living. He has been a member of the Masonic body for several years.

WILLIAM A. CRAGGS, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; son of William Craggs, an old settler in this county, who is of English birth. Was born in Bath Township Jan. 28, 1851. At the age of 19, he began for himself. March 3, 1872, he married Nancy Ketcham, daughter of Lemon Ketcham, of this township. She was born in 1854. Names of their children are Nellie M., born May 12, 1875; John, July 29, 1877, and an infant, unnamed, June 6, 1879. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN CRAGGS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Kilbourne; son of William Craggs, and was born in Bath Township June 25, 1852. Not wishing to pattern after the example set by the many bachelors in the township, he, on becoming of age, took a wife to himself, in the person of Miss Orinda Jackson, daughter of Elias Jackson, who was born May 9, 1852. They were united in wedlock Sept. 28, 1873, and have two children—Mary J., born Dec. 19, 1875; William E., Oct. 31, 1878. After his marriage, he located on land of his father's, and remained two years. He then went to Iowa, and remained about one year, and the country not meeting his expectations, he returned to Mason Co., where he has since remained.

CHARLES CRAGGS, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne. Prominent among the stanch and self-made men of this county is Charles Craggs, who was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Dec. 22, 1821; son of William Craggs and Isabel (Making). He came to Morgan Co. when he was 8 years of age, in company with his parents. They were among the pioneers of that county, there being no settlements between Lynnville and Jacksonville at that time. During his 24th year, he moved to this county, located on Field's Prairie, on the land now owned by James M. Hardin, and bought eighty acres, at $3 per acre, paying $12 down, and the balance at 6 per cent interest. He married Phœbe Pratt, daughter of David Pratt. She was born Dec. 12, 1829. Eight children have crowned this union, five of whom are now living—William H., George T., Emily, Sarah and Bessie. In 1855, he sold out and went to Bath, where he, in company with his brother, went into the milling business, and afterward sold or traded his interest for a farm, where he now lives, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances in which he began life, he is to-day one of the wealthiest men in this part of the county.

JOHN CONKLIN, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, April 5, 1829; son of Henry Conklin, a native of Chemung Co., N. Y., and Eliza (Nott) Conklin, a native of Ohio. At the age of 7, John moved with his parents to this State and located in Fulton Co., remaining there about seven years; Mr. Conklin's early educational advantages were very limited indeed; in the spring of 1843, the family moved to Section 5 Bath Township, where they opened up a farm; John

remained under the parental roof until he attained the age of 18 years, when he married Catherine Daniels; she was born March 15, 1830; she was a daughter of Washington Daniels; their marriage occurred Jan. 10, 1849; they have had fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living—Mary E., Thomas J., William H., Sallie Ann, John C., James S., Charles E., George M., Martha J., Carrie E. and Ella C.; Mr. Conklin's occupation has been farming, and, by his industry, he has acquired 800 acres of land; politically, he has always been identified with the Democratic party; a man of quiet demeanor, just and upright and a good citizen.

CHARLES E. CONKLIN, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; a native of Bath Township, Mason Co., and marks the date of his advent to that locality Sept. 1, 1857; with his parents, he came to this township when quite young. He married, March 5, 1877, Miss Mary J. Clotfelter, also a native of Bath Township and a daughter of Michael Clotfelter; she was born March 5, 1856; a child—Justice V., was born to them Feb. 17, 1879. Mr. Conklin and wife are both members of Mount Zion Baptist Church. Since his marriage, he has been engaged in farming on Section 6.

WILLIAM H. CONKLIN, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born in Bath Township, June 6, 1851; second son and fourth child of John and Catharine Conklin, well-known residents of this township; William remained with his parents till his 22d year, when he married Jennie E. Gore, daughter of Mrs. Jane Gore, of this county; their marriage took place March 11, 1874; they have had two children—Nellie G. and Jessie. After his marriage, he located on the section of land which he now occupies and is engaged in farming.

STEPHEN DOLBIN, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born in North Wales May 7, 1812; his father's name was John and his mother's name was Jane Williams; in early life Mr. Dolbin, having heard glowing accounts of this country, resolved that he would visit it, and if satisfactory, settle, and, during the fall of the election of James Buchanan, Mr. D. and his wife arrived in this country; they spent four years in Schuylkill Co., Penn.; at the solicitation of a friend, he moved to this State and located on Sand Prairie, where he had purchased some land; the snow covered the ground, and, it being so highly recommended by his friend, he bought it—but it proved to be a bad bargain; he paid $1,000, but was glad to realize $300 for it; then he bought where he now lives and has labored hard and now owns 493 acres, attained by his own industry. May 18, 1838, he married Mary Huck, born Dec. 21, 1810; but two children are living—Robert and William. Mr. D. has always lived in peace with his neighbors and never had a law-suit.

FRENCH DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Mercer Co., W. Va., Sept. 13, 1830; his father's name was Jeremiah L. Davis, who married Elizabeth Bolin, both natives of Virginia, but of German descent; at the age of 23, he came to this State, and Havana was his first stopping-place. Oct. 7, 1854, he married Catharine Pulling, who was born March 6, 1837; she is a daughter of Thomas Pulling; they have five children—Lavega, born May 4, 1859; Frank, Nov. 11, 1862; James H., Nov. 9, 1864; William, Oct. 5, 1872; Julia, March 25, 1875; since his marriage, he has been engaged in farming; during the fall months, he carries on a molasses factory.

ROBERT EATON, farmer; P. O. Havana; a native of Kent, Eng; was born Dec. 12, 1841; son of Thomas Eaton and Elizabeth Newman; he came to this county in company with his parents; his father died in 1861, and his mother in 1852. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 2d I. V. C., and served three years; he then went into Co. A, 10th I. V. I., in which he served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge; upon his return to peaceful pursuits, he began farming. Oct. 11, 1865, he married Anna E. Crater, born March 12, 1845, a daughter of Joshua Crater, of Fulton Co.; they had six children, four now living—Katie V., Ernest E., Bertha M. and Willard F.; same year he bought 115 acres of improved land; he has now good buildings on the same, and the land under excellent state of cultivation; he is a good farmer, and a man of enterprise, and is attaining what might be termed a successful career. He is a member of the Baptist Church, at New Lebanon.

C. C. FAGER, farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Harrisburg, Penn., Jan. 24, 1837; he is a son of Samuel Fager, who died when Charles was quite young; in the year 1848, he moved West with his mother, and first landed in Havana; he lived in the country three years, and then worked at house carpentry for two years, then he returned to Havana, where he worked with the trowel for several years, and assisted in building of nearly all the structures in the town. June 13, 1861, he was married; his wife was born in April, 1840; they have five children—Emma, Mary F., May, Charles H. and John Bertram; in the spring of 1877, he moved to the country, where he bought 200 acres of land, and has now turned his attention to farming exclusively. Emma graduated at the High School at Havana, and is preparing to teach. Mr. Fager is a member of Old Time Lodge, A., F. & A. M., since consolidated with No. 88; also a member of Havana Chapter, No. 86, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42.

ALGERNON E. FEILD, merchant, Kilbourne. Prominent among the stanch and upright men in this township, whose interests have long been identified with the county, is A. E. Feild, who was born in Mobile, Ala., March 6, 1823; son of D. S. Feild, a native of old Virginia, and came to this State in 1836, and entered land south of Kilbourne; during his life, he was a very successful practitioner of medicine, and died in 1838; Algernon was 14 years of age when he came to this county, and had but limited educational advantages; he was a pupil, for a short time, of the lamented Douglas; Mr. Feild has always been engaged in farming pursuits, until recently; in 1872, he embarked in the mercantile business in the town, and has since continued it; he still carries on his farm with the assistance of his boys. He was married, Dec. 10, 1845, to Bessie Craggs, who was born in Pontefract, Eng., May 2, 1827; seven children have blessed this union, but four of whom are living—Drury T., Mary Frances, Charles A. and Henry. Mr. Feild has always remained true to the principles of the Democracy, and, in the earlier part of his life, advocated the same upon the stump; he was a ready and fluent speaker; he also served as Justice of the Peace several years.

MRS. JANE GORE, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born July 5, 1820, in County Antrim, Ireland; she is the daughter of Alexander Thompson, and her mother's maiden name was Jane Stewart. Mrs. Gore, in her 14th year, came to this country with her parents, locating near Carrollton, Greene Co., this State. While in this locality, she was married to Edwin Gore, who was born Nov. 21, 1816. They were married Jan. 26, 1843. Nine children are the result of this union—Frances A., Charles A., William R., Thomas E., John W., Jennie, Mollie, James H. and Mattie M. In 1845, they moved to this county and built them a log cabin, near the place she now lives on. They cooked one summer out of doors, and the cabin they lived in for some time had no doors or windows to close the openings. She has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1841. Mr. Gore died April 16, 1866. He was an honest and upright man, and died lamented by all who knew him.

MRS. MELISSA HUNLEY, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is a native of Mason Co., where she was born April 15, 1843; daughter of William Nevil, of Barren Co., Ky., who came to this State at an early day, and located in this county. At the age of 17, she married James J. Hunley, born in Metcalf Co., Ky., Nov. 27, 1834. This marriage took place Oct. 1, 1860. They then located on the land occupied by Mrs. Hunley, and after ten years of great happiness, he passed away, and his remains now rest in the quiet retreat of New Lebanon burial ground. His death occurred Nov. 23, 1870. He was an active and zealous worker in the church of which he was a member. Since his death, Mrs. Hunley has remained on the farm, which she still carries on with the assistance of her two boys—George W., born Nov. 1, 1863; James R., born March 7, 1866.

JAMES M. HARDIN, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne. Prominent among the old settlers in this township, and whose interests have long been identified with those of the county, is James M. Hardin, who was born in Talbot Co., Md., Dec. 12, 1817; the son of Henry and Ann (Chambers) Hardin. The family are of Scotch and Irish descent. James' parents died when he was quite young, and he was thrown upon his own resources. At the age of 21, he started for the great West, staging it to Wheeling, and

thence by river to Alton, and lived near Carrollton, Greene Co., where he worked on a farm as a common laborer. March 13, 1842, he was married to Martha A., daughter of John Micklam; she was born in London. After their marriage, he began renting land. In 1845, he came to Mason Co., and located on the same section he now lives on. He worked for and with his father-in-law three years, and then bought forty acres. He subsequently bought out Mr. Charles Cragg, and then moved one mile south, where he has since lived. Mr. Hardin has twelve children, all living. Seven are now in Nebraska. Mr. Hardin and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church, the former since 1838. He has for many years been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and in former times of the I. O. O. F. Society. No man in the county has a better record than James Hardin for honesty and uprightness.

LEMON A. KETCHAM, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., and came with his parents when they located in this county. His father, Hiram Ketcham, in 1849, was struck by lightning, and lay helpless and unconscious for the space of twenty-four hours—finally recovered, but died subsequently, Aug. 7, 1864. The marriage of Mr. Ketcham has been blessed with a family of six children, three of whom are married—Mary E., to James Chaney Sept. 5, 1871; Nancy M., to William A. Craggs, son of William Craggs, March 3, 1872; John B. Ketcham, to Pollie A. Tond Sept. 26, 1873. He has always been engaged in farming, and he has a snug farm one mile northeast of Kilbourne.

MRS. ELIZABETH KEMPER, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 1, 1826; she was a daughter of Bernard Nehman, and her mother's family name was Helman. Mrs. Kemper's mother's name was Mary, and like her husband, was a native of Hanover, in which place they lived and died. Nov. 2, 1851, she was married to Henry Kemper. The year following, they emigrated to this country, and were seven weeks crossing the ocean from Bremen to New Orleans, their landing-place; soon after their arrival, they located at Havana, in this county, where they rented land about five years, and, in 1867, purchased 160 acres of land, on which the family has lived to the present time. Since Mr. Kemper's death she has remained a widow. They have had seven children—Minnie, Frederick, Mary, Lizzie, Willie, Frank and Louie.

HENRY KNOLLENBERG, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; born in Prussia July 27, 1839; son of Frederick Knollenberg and Elizabeth Yerdling; his father died in 1862, and, in 1866, Henry crossed the ocean and came to this State, going first to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained some months, and then to this county. March 3, 1876, he married Mary Wehmhoff, born in Hanover, Prussia, Aug. 23, 1848; she came to this State in 1874; her father's name was Harman H. Wehmhoff. Since Mr. Knollenberg's marriage, he has been farming, and is a hard-working and industrious man.

WILLIAM A. LEE, grain-dealer, Kilbourne; was born in Cass Co., Ill., Aug. 25, 1855; is the son of John and Mary Gordly Lee, who were natives of Kentucky and born near Lexington, and came to Cass Co. many years ago; he was but 7 years of age when he came to this county; his father located and improved the land now owned by Barney Boyle; his father died March 18, 1874; his mother Aug. 25, two years later. He is the eldest of a family of ten children, all of whom are now living, and is a graduate of the Jacksonville Business College. In the spring of 1879, he came to this town, and is now engaged in the grain business, and will soon have a new grain elevator.

MRS. LOWRANCE, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; daughter of Richard Lane and sister of Isaac D. Lane, of this township; was born in Schuyler Co., Feb. 11, 1835; her parents moved to Menard Co. when she was quite young. July 4, 1859, she was married to Jacob A. Lowrance. They had two children—Jacob and Isaac. In July, 1862, Mr. Lowrance enlisted in Co. D, 85th I. V. I., and was out one year, when he returned home on account of ill health; he died Feb. 3, 1877. Mr. L. and wife were both members of the church at New Lebanon.

ISAAC D. LANE, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is an old settler and came to this State in 1827; he lived in New Salem, Menard Co., many years, and came to this county in 1844, and since that time has been a permanent resident; his early education

was obtained in a log schoolhouse, his seat a rude one, made of a rail, with pegs for its support, and doors and windows then almost unknown. Deer and game of all kinds were in abundance, and Indians were then seen roaming about. Mr. L. is a son of Richard Lane and Rachel Drake; his mother was a native of Baltimore Co., Md., and his father a native of the Old Dominion. Sept 28, 1819, was the date of Isaac D.'s advent to Warren Co., Middle Tennessee. The second epoch in his life was Jan. 14, 1845, when he took to wife Sarah Skipton; she was a native of Ohio. They have had seven children, but five of whom are living—Jordon R., Louisa J., Henry C., Matilda and Isaac D. Mr. Lane's father was an Antislavery man, and left Tennessee on account of the prevalence of slavery; his son, early in life, imbibed those principles, and could never look upon involuntary servitude with any degree of allowance. It may be said of Mr. Lane, that in all his transactions with his fellow-men, litigation has been a thing unknown, and while he may not leave after him much of this world's goods, yet he does hope to transmit to them a good name, and a remembrance that their paternal ancestor was an honest man.

JOHN P. LANGE, farmer; was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 1, 1842; son of John Lange and Kate Fickan. At the age of 12, he began for himself, and worked out until he was 25 years old; Dec. 24, 1867, he came to this country; he came to Havana and worked one year or more for George Westin. Jan 18, 1877, he was married to Sarah C. Parker, who was born Feb. 14, 1844, in Grant Co., Ind., and raised in Ohio; they have one child—Lucy Anna, born Feb. 4, 1878. His mother's name in German was Cetharna Margaretha Fickan. The date of John's leavin the old country was Oct. 8, 1867, and he was fifty-nine days on the ocean. He was naturalized April 7, 1864, and has always been engaged in farming.

JOHN A. LINN, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; son of Phillip Linn, now of Clackamas Co., Oregon; his mother's name prior to her marriage was Mahala McDaniel; they are natives of Bourbon Co., Ky., and were among the early pioneers in Brown Co. In the summer of 1865, they moved to their present place of abode in Oregon. John has since made a trip to that country and would have located but for his wife's unwillingness to leave her native State. He was born Oct. 30, 1843, and, in his 20th year, he married Nancy Briggs, who was born in August, 1845; daughter of William Briggs; they have five children—William E., Minnie, Annie, Eugene and Jennie. Mr. Linn is a man of energy, and a hard worker, and has been successful so far. Mr. Linn is a member of Kinder Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Brown Co.

GEORGE L. McDANIEL, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in this township Jan. 12, 1851; his father's name was William and his mother's before marriage Mary Lewis, both of them natives of Kentucky; they came to this State during its early history; his father died when he was a small boy and he was then under the sole care of his mother. Jan. 2, 1875, he was united in wedlock to Louisa Hughs, who was born in Kentucky April 24, 1857. In 1879, he bought forty acres of land, which he now owns. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church at New Lebanon.

JOHN MICKLAM, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne. "Uncle Johnnie," as he is familiarly called, first saw the light of day in the city of London April 7, 1796, and is now in his 84th year; he has seen many of the "notable" and crowned heads of Europe, George III and IV—the Queen's father, Alexander I and Old Blucher, and many others, and can relate very many interesting things, of which he was an eye-witness, that are now matters of history. John was the eldest of a family of eight children born to John Micklam and Ann Goulds. Feb. 17, 1819, he emigrated to this country, landing at Norfolk, Va., thence to Petersburg, where he was engaged as a dealer in tobacco and lived about three years; he has now in his possession several bills of lading and invoices of goods (seen by the writer) in the quaint handwriting of that time, showing the character of the business done. Subsequently to this, he engaged in growing tobacco. In early life, he learned the tobacco business with his father. While in Virginia, he saw the first steamboat that ever sailed on the James River, a rude affair, with a hulk like a canal boat, and an engine with upright arms working vertically. In 1827, he emigrated to Kentucky and Tennessee, and remained until 1836, when he

came to Bluffdale Greene Co., this State, and remained there until 1845; he then came to Mason Co., and has since lived here. June 13, 1821, he married Maria Pegram in Dinwiddie Co., Va.; they have had eight children—John W., Martha A., Indiana M., Mary D., Charles E., Stanfield A., Sophia and Harriet M. Mr. Micklam has always been a very temperate man, and was never drunk in his life, and is a man of excellent information, a great reader, and a true type of an old English "gentleman."

CHARLES MOWDER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Kilbourne; is a native of Mason Co. and was born in Havana Township Oct. 21, 1847; he is the seventh of a family of ten children born to Joseph and Judith (Stroup) Mowder, who were natives of Pennsylvania and came to this State at an early day, locating on land east of Havana, which they entered. Charles remained at home until he married Rebecca Lehr, who was born May 23, 1852, in Sherman Township; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the mother born in Bucks Co. and the father in Lehigh Co. Charles has had good educational advantages in addition to those of the common school and is a graduate of the Commercial College at Jacksonville. After his marriage, which occurred Dec. 25, 1875, he settled on the land he now occupies and has since been a tiller of the soil; they have one child—Joseph, born June 8, 1878.

HARVEY ONEAL, retired physician, Kilbourne; is one of Mason County's stanch and reliable men, and has been closely connected with its interests and has been as much service to the country in the line of his profession as any man in the county; he was born in Barren Co., Ky., May 19, 1818; seventh child of a family of eight children of Bennet Oneal and Sallie Emery, who were natives of the Old Dominion. Harvey's father was engaged in mechanical pursuits, which, being distasteful to his son, led him to follow another line of action for a life business; he early had a desire to study medicine; this did not meet with his parents' approval, but he cherished his desire, and, after he attained majority, turned his steps to Illinois, and, the same year, began reading medicine with Dr. Schooler; he pursued his studies until graduation, receiving his honors in St. Louis Medical College in 1843; he began the practice of his profession in Virginia, Cass Co.; he located in Bath. In November, 1844, he married Ann Beesly, daughter of Benjamin Beesly; three children were born, none of whom are now living; she died in 1850. In September, 1851, he was married to Charlotte West, daughter of Amos S. West, a native of Kentucky; they had five children, four now living—James C., Helen J., Richard M. and Harry W. The Doctor continued the practice of medicine in Bath for twenty years, when, it becoming too severe upon him, he was compelled to abandon it on account of his health, and, in the year 1864, moved to this township and bought a farm and has since turned his attention to agricultural pursuits; he has been long a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was raised a Whig and is a man of sound information and well read on the topics of the day; he is a zealous advocate of the Greenback doctrine and is firm in the belief of the final triumph of that party.

GEORGE W. RANSON, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is a son of John B. Ranson, who was an old pioneer in this county, and one who was a zealous and enthusiastic worker in the ministry, and was identified with the society called Christians, sometimes termed "Campbellites;" his mother's name was Ann Audas; both of them were natives of England, and came here at an early day. George was born on the same place where he now resides Dec. 17, 1848, and was left an orphan at an early age, and was then under the care of his elder brother; after his 13th year, he earned his own living, and, in 1870, began farming on his own account, and subsequently united in marriage with Sarah E. Ainsworth, born Sept. 26, 1851; she is a daughter of Thomas Ainsworth, of Chandlerville; they have two children—Alonzo, born June 23, 1876; Clara, Sept. 10, 1878; he and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN ROUTT, blacksmith, Kilbourne; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., June 24, 1838; son of Byramb Routt; his parents were natives of Kentucky; his father died when he was but about 8 years old, and when at the age of 16, he moved to Monroe Co., Mo., with his mother, where he lived seven years; having a mechanical turn, learned the blacksmith trade and came to this county, where he followed his trade at

Havana and also at Peterville, and finally located at Kilbourne, where he and his brother are associated together in running a blacksmith and wagon-making business; they are good workmen, and are having a large run of business; they are men who attend to their business strictly, and thus merit the patronage of the people. Aug. 19, 1861, he married Jonana Pulling; they have had nine children, five of whom are now living—Byramb B., Eleanor B., Florence, Daisy and an infant not named; his wife is a daughter of Thomas Pulling, and was born April 16, 1844.

JAMES ROUTT, wagon-maker, Kilbourne; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., March 15, 1845; son of Byramb Routt, whose wife's maiden name was Eleanor C. Riggs, and also a native of Kentucky; the family came to this State in 1852; from Kentucky they first went to Mercer Co., Mo.; lived for a time in Monroe, and finally the boys came to Mason Co. and have since remained. James was a loyal soldier, and enlisted in Co. A, 28th I. V. I., serving until the close of the war. Dec. 25, 1868, he married Mary A. Sayre, daughter of Rachel and Jonathan Sayre; she was born in Virginia Dec. 8, 1847; they have four children living—Charlotte E., Emma J., James H. and Anna M. After his term of service expired, he went to Morgan Co., and to Mason Co. in 1875; he worked at Peterville and worked at his trade, then went to farming, and, July 15, 1879, came to Kilbourne.

J. W. ROOT, physician, Kilbourne; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1845, and emigrated to this State, locating in Schuyler Co.; having a desire to study medicine, he ran away from home and entered the army, where he remained until the close of the war; in the mean time, he applied himself closely to the study of medicine and surgery; at the close of the war, he attended a course of lectures at St. Louis, and, upon his return to Schuyler Co., began the practice of medicine and continued at it for nine years successfully. Oct. 14, 1868, he was united in marriage to Malinda Scott, a native of that county; three children have graced their fireside, but two only are living—Prudence and Elizabeth; Clarence, the younger, died from being scalded. In the spring of 1876, he moved to Kilbourne and has since been engaged in his profession, and his efforts in this direction have been crowned with marked success; he makes a specialty of the treatment of bleeding piles, without the aid of caustic, knife or ligature; it matters not how long or unsuccessfully the patient has been treated, cure guaranteed or no pay; consultation free, and all letters of inquiry answered promptly; he has been very successful in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases, as his patients can fully attest. He is Republican in sentiment; in the fall of 1877, he was brought out as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools in this county, and had flattering prospects of being elected, when he withdrew, as the duties of the office required him to visit schools, which the practice of his profession would not admit of; he is a member of Browning Lodge, I. O. O. F., Schuyler Co., and an honorable and upright gentleman.

HENRY C. RUGGLES, druggist, Kilbourne; was born in Winchester, Scott Co., March 29, 1845; son of J. M. Ruggles, of this county, who is one of its prominent citizens; at the age of 17, he enlisted in the service of his country; was enrolled as drummer boy in Co. F, 51st I. V. I., and afterward was mustered in as private, and served as such until the close of the war; was engaged in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, at which place was taken prisoner and served about eighteen months in rebel prisons, at Andersonville, Richmond, Danville and other prisons; was paroled at Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 28, 1865; at the close of the war, he received an honorable discharge; in 1867, he embarked in the drug business, and he has continued in the same to the present time; first set up at Bath, then Ashland, Cass Co., and, on Oct. 6, 1875, was married to Mary Webb, of Havana; they have one child—Emma, born April 11, 1877. April 29, 1875, located in Kilbourne, where he is now doing an excellent business; he keeps a full line of general stock, and is making a success; is a member of Bath Lodge 494, A., F. & A. M.

HENRY STAGING, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born Sept. 2, 1832, and was a namesake of his father; his mother's name, previous to her marriage, was Margaret Pomp. In the year 1852, in order to better his fortune, Henry turned his steps toward Australia, and, in company with several of his companions, took a mining claim,

which they worked quite successfully for a time, and amassed a quantity of the yellow dust, but finally lost the entire amount by an unprofitable investment, buying an engine, teams and other effects; upon the failure of the mine to produce the rich dirt, they sold their machinery, after running it two years; Henry remained in the mines eight years in all—after this he went to England, and then to America; he worked near Peoria one year, as a farm hand, then in Logan Co., where he worked two years. He was married, Aug. 3, 1872, to Mary Kemper, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Kemper; they have three children—Henry, Lizzie and Mary.

JOHN SEARS, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; son of Henry Sears, one of the oldest settlers in the county, who was born in Wake Co., near Raleigh, N. C. in November, 1805, and came to this State in 1822, finally locating in Crane Creek Township in 1828, where the subject of this sketch was born Feb. 16, 1835. He remained with his father until his marriage with Mary A. Turner, who was born Aug. 29, 1838, in Buckingham Co., Va. Their marriage took place Nov. 5, 1863; two children are the only ones living out of six born to them—Ewin and Miles; since their marriage, they have remained at their present place of abode. Mr. Sears is a man of few words, quiet and unassuming, and attends to his own business, paying no attention to the affairs of others.

F. E. SHIRTCLIFF, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; is a native of Pontefract, Yorkshire, Eng.; born April 21, 1829; son of Edward Shirtcliff and Anna Makin; he emigrated to this State, with his parents, during his 3d year, locating in Lynnville, Morgan Co., where his father built the first store building and sold goods at that place; at the age of 15, Fred left home and came to this county and lived with A. Feild, a relative, remaining with him until Sept. 30, 1848, when he married Sarah J. Redwine, daughter of James Redwine, a native of Kentucky; six children were born, five living —Edward J., Fred F., John W., Hannah E. and Alice; after their marriage, Mr. S. helped build the first frame house that was erected in this part of the county—now in Kilbourne; Mr. C. has remained, the greater portion of his life, in this county, and has made several trips to the North and West to better his condition, but has invariably returned to old Mason Co., and though he may not have much of this world's goods to bequeath to his successors, will yet have a name and character for honesty and uprightness, of which they need not be ashamed. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Bath Lodge, No. 494.

MARGARET WALTERS, farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Prussia, Jan. 2, 1832; daughter of Frederick Renaiker, and in the year 1860, came to this country in company with her parents, and located in Havana Township. In April, 1856, she was married to Rudol Brooksmidt; two children were born—Caroline and Lizzie. Mr. Brooksmidt died in 1858. In 1862, she married Frederick Walters, a native of Prussia; they had three children—Henry, Lucy and Frank. Oct. 1, 1872, Mr. Walters died of consumption. She has 120 acres of land, which she farms.

JOHN S. WILLIAMSON, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; one of the old settlers. He came to the State in 1830, and located, with his parents, in Morgan Co., where they remained about fourteen years, and in 1844 moved to this township. Mr. W. was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Dec. 15, 1826; son of Abraham Williamson. His mother's name, before marriage, was Keziah Smith, a native of Kentucky, and the father from New Jersey. Sept. 5, 1850, John was married to Matilda Lane, daughter of Richard Lane, of Virginia. Seven children have blessed this union, five of whom are now living—Richard W., Isaac N., Rachel, Martha and Anna. After their marriage they located on the place they now occupy.

PETER WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Prussia Feb. 1, 1818; son of Peter Williams and Joanna Maundell. At an early age he was bereft of his parents. Upon arriving at maturity he married Anna Sholts, daughter of Carl Frederick Sholts. In 1841, he emigrated to this country, and worked at various points —St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other places, upon some of our public works, and also as deck hand and roustabout on the river. He is a man of great strength and remarkable powers of endurance. Sept. 29, 1869, he came to this township and located

on the land he now owns, which was all timber, and has made therefrom a good farm, well improved. He has had twelve children, but three of whom are living—Mary, born Nov. 20, 1859; Charles, born Oct. 6, 1862; Peter, born Feb. 21, 1866. He has 320 acres of land, and has acquired it by honest labor and rigid economy.

BATH TOWNSHIP.

ALFRED ADKINS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Saidora; was born in Campbell Co., Tenn., May 10, 1831, but removed to Illinois with his father's family in 1833; they first settled in Morgan Co., and about four years later removed to what is now Bath Township, this county. His father, Joseph Adkins, was born in East Tennessee in 1812; his death occured Oct. 30, 1878; his mother, Betsey Johnson Adkins was also a native of Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was married, March 11, 1853, to Miss Sarah Schoonover, who was born in Delaware; they have six children—Nancy J., Joseph F., Clarissa L., Herman B., Richard C. and Mary B. Mr. Adkins owns 243 acres of land in Bath Township.

RANDALL J. ADKINS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Saidora; was born in Bath Township, Mason Co., Ill., Nov. 6, 1846. He was married, March 22, 1871, to Miss Josephine Bishop, who was born in the State of Ohio. Mr. Adkins owns 350 acres of land in Bath Township, Mason Co. Further mention of Mr. Adkins' father and the family will be made in the history of Bath Township and the general history of the county.

JOHN C. ADKINS, merchant, Saidora; was born in Bath Township, Mason Co., Ill., Feb. 7, 1846, where he has since resided. He was married, Feb. 7, 1870, to Miss Mary M. Hall, who was born in Pennsylvania; they have one child—Joseph C. Mr. Adkins owns ninety-seven acres of land in Bath Township. He is now engaged in the mercantile and grain trade at Saidora. See card in the Business Directory of this work.

JAMES S. ALLEN, groceries and restaurant, Bath; was born in New York State July 26, 1833. When about 4 years of age, his father's family removed to Illinois, locating first in Fulton Co., and about one year later removed to Bath Township, this county, in 1837; in 1844 they returned to Fulton Co., where they resided till 1853; then came to Mason Co., which has since been the home of the subject of these lines. His father, James H. Allen, was at Chicago as early as 1833, and at that time traveled over a part of the State; he died in November, 1869, and his wife a few days later; both were natives of the State of New York. James S. was raised a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1874, when he engaged in his present business in July of that year. He has served as Collector and Assessor, one term each. He was married, March 21, 1858, to Miss Lillie A. Moore, who was born in Ohio; they have two children—Elizabeth M. (wife of James M. Lacy) and Luella M. (wife of James E. Lippert). Mr. Allen is a member of Bath Lodge No. 494, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN L. ASHURST, manufacturer of the Blunt Succor Drill, Sec. 36; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Bath Township, Mason Co., Ill., March 15, 1838, and is a son of Nelson R. and Jemima Ashurst. The family removed from Tennessee to Illinois in 1832, settling first in Menard Co., and about one year later removed to Mason Co., locating in what is now Bath Township. The subject of this sketch was married Feb. 12, 1858, to Miss Amanda C., daughter of Laban and Elizabeth K. Blunt, who were early settlers of Mason Co. Mr. Ashurst followed farming for some years, but, in about 1857, gave his attention to mechanical pursuits, purchasing a few tools and embarking in the blacksmithing business in a small way, mainly for the purpose of doing his own repairing; he soon gave up farming and devoted himself to his trade; he assisted Robert Blunt, patentee of the Succor Drill, in the construction of the first machine, and the second was built wholly by Mr. Ashurst; since the death of Mr.

Blunt, his son George, together with Mr. Ashurst, have made some improvements which place this drill on a footing with any manufactured, and, by many, believed to be superior to anything of the kind in the market. Mr. Ashurst has manufactured and sold about one hundred drills this season, but by no means supplying the demand, which has been some four to five hundred.

DANIEL W. BARR, proprietor of Central House, Bath; was born in Washington Co., Md., July 29, 1828, where he resided until 1859, then removing to Ogle Co., Ill., and about one year later to the State of Missouri; thence to Kansas, where he resided from 1860 to 1862, and returned to Illinois the latter year, locating in Morgan Co., and, in 1865, came to Bath, this county, which has since been his home. During the year 1866, he was engaged in butchering, and the following year embarked in the horse and mule trade. He has been proprietor of the Central House since 1871; has served one year as Police Constable. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Catharine Foster, who was born in Washington Co., Md. They have had twelve children, nine of whom are living—Elizabeth, wife of Morris Lester, resides in Peoria, Ill.; Laura; Addie, wife of George D. Mills, train baggage-man on C. & N.-W. Ry.; Charles, Sudie, Fannie, Lona, James and Edward; the deceased are William H., Frank, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Barr owns 160 acres of land in Bath Township, and, in addition to farming and other business, makes training of saddle horses a specialty, having taken eleven premiums at the Mason Co. fairs, also several premiums at other fairs in Central Illinois.

THOMAS R. BLUNT, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in what is now Bath Township, this county, June 22, 1838. His father, Thomas F. Blunt, who was born on Kent Island, Md., July 14, 1800, emigrated to the West as early as 1831, and first settled in the State of Missouri. The family came to Mason Co., Ill., in 1833, and located near the present residence of Thomas R., with whom his father now resides. His mother, Sinai F. (Alderson) Blunt, was born in Kentucky Nov. 9, 1795; her death occurred Oct. 2, 1864. The subject of this sketch was married, Dec. 23, 1858, to Miss Jane Parks, who was born in Scott Co., Ill., June 24, 1837. Six children by this union, three of whom are living—Alice M. M., Lena R. and ———; Delta M. died Dec. 12, 1864; Marshall Y., Nov. 7, 1867; Charles J., March 28, 1866. Mr. Blunt has been a member of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, which was organized in April, 1842, since 1855, and has served as Deacon some ten years. He owns 260 acres of land in Bath Township.

ROBERT E. CAMERON, of the firm of Cameron & Fletcher, proprietors of Bath Mills, Bath; was born in Franklin Co., Ark., March 8, 1841, but removed in early childhood, with his father's family, to Illinois, locating in Fulton Co. in 1843. They removed to Lynchburg Township, this county, in 1848. The subject of this has resided at Bath since 1867, where he first engaged in the grocery business. In 1874, he purchased the flouring-mill, which was burnt about seven months after, and rebuilt in 1875. He was married, Sept. 18, 1864, to Miss Addie Hunter, who was born in Ohio. They have two children living—Jennie and George E. Mr. Cameron is a member of Bath Lodge, No. 494, A., F. & A. M.

HERMAN DIERKER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, July 25, 1834. In 1838, he came to America with his father's family, and located in Bath Township, this county, where he has since resided. His father, John H., died May 1, 1844, and his mother, Ellen Basselbecke Dierker, died in September, 1854; both were natives of Hanover, Germany. The subject of this sketch was married, April 30, 1857, to Miss Margaret Meyer, who was born in Hanover, Germany, her father came to America in 1848, and to Mason Co. in the fall of that year. They have had six children, five of whom are living—August, Charlotte, Sophie, Janie and Margaret; their son, Frank, died April 23, 1864. Mr. Dierker owns 380 acres of land in Bath Township.

JOHN G. D. DEVERMANN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Bath; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 12, 1839. When about 10 years of age, he came to America with his father's family, leaving their native country the 1st of October, 1849, arriving at New

Orleans, La., in the fall of the same year. They came to Mason Co. the following January, reaching Schulte's Landing at 11 o'clock P. M., of the 11th of that month. They occupied the house of Frederick Speckmann, Sr. (now deceased) for about one year, then located near where Mr. Devermann now resides. His father, John H. Devermann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 22, 1796, died Oct. 20, 1861. His mother, Katrina M. (Shiphorst) Devermann, who was a native of the same place, was born May 12, 1803; she now resides with her son J. G. D.. On the 15th of June, 1865, Mr. Deverman was married to Miss Eliza Woesten, who was born in Havana Township, this county, Nov. 14, 1849. By this union there were five children, four of whom are living—Serina C., born April 14, 1866; Henry J., born Aug. 25, 1869; died Oct. 28, 1869; Gustav H. D., born Dec. 16, 1870; Adolph G. D., born March 20, 1873; Lissie M., born Dec. 14, 1875. Mr. Devermann has served as School Director four years, and Commissioner of Highways one term. He owns about 300 acres of land in Bath Township, Mason Co.

JOHN H. H. DEVERMANN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Bath; was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 28, 1834, and came to America with his father's family in 1849. For further mention of his father's family and their settlement here, see the above sketch of his brother. Mr. Devermann was married, Feb. 11, 1864, to Miss Mary, daughter of G. Dierker. Her grandfather, John H. Dierker, came to this country in 1838, when her father was about 9 years of age. She was born in Bath Township, this county, Oct. 2, 1841. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living—Hannah M., born Dec. 10, 1861; Harman H., born Oct. 10, 1866; Katrina M. and Frankie D. twins, May 24, 1869, (Frankie D. died Nov. 20, 1872); Anna M., born Jan. 9, 1872; Ida M., born July 10, 1874; Willie G. and Henry A., twins, born April 7, 1877. Mr. Devermann owns 360 acres of land in Bath Township, Mason Co.

JOHN G. H. DIERKER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 12, 1811. He came to America in 1851. They located in Bath Township, Mason Co., the same year. He was married, in 1837, to Miss Katrina M. Budan, who was also born in Hanover, Germany. They had three children, one living—Catharine, wife of Frederick Hahn. Mr. Dierker's wife died in 1842, and in 1844 he married Ann M. Vallenghorst, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have one child—Katrina, wife of Henry Nehmilmann. She was married to Mr. Nehmilmann in 1867. They have four children living—Harman, August, Mary and Henry. They have lost one, Lewis, who died in March, 1877.

STOKES EDWARDS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Orange Co., Ind., Feb. 7, 1819. In 1832, he moved with his father's family to Morgan Co., Ill., and in 1838, his father, Richard Edwards, moved to the State of Iowa. The subject of this sketch located in Kilbourne Township, this county, in September, 1846, where he engaged in blacksmithing, which trade he followed for some twelve years, also improving a farm at the same time. In 1858, he removed to the village of Bath, and in February, 1863, located where he now resides. He was married, Oct. 28, 1843, to Miss Emily Ward, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 28, 1824. Her father's family removed to Morgan Co., Ill., in about 1837. Elijah Ward, her father, built the third house erected in Waverly, Morgan Co. They have one child living—Mrs. Neal Hasher, resides in Kilbourne Township. Mr. Edwards owns 307 acres of land in Bath and Kilbourne Townships.

JOHN FLETCHER, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Saidora; was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 28, 1827; he came to America in the spring of 1855, with his father's family; they settled in Lynchburg Township, this county. The subject of this sketch was married, in January, 1859, to Mrs. Anna B. Carpenter (Moffat), who was born in Yorkshire, England; she came to America in childhood; they have five children, four of whom are living—Edward S., Frederick B., Francis J. and Mary J. S. Douglass died May 29, 1863. Mr. Fletcher has served as Commissioner of Highways three years in Lynchburg Township, and two years in this, and is the present incumbent; he owns 297 acres of land in Bath and Lynchburg Townships. He removed to his present home in 1863.

EZEKIEL FRIEND, retired physician, Saidora; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Dec. 30, 1815; he received his early education in the common schools of Cumberland and Franklin Cos., in which he resided some time prior to his removal to the West. In 1836, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. W. Cooper, of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., and in 1839, commenced the practice of his profession; in the fall of 1841, he removed to Illinois, located in Cass Co., near Chandlersville, where, for many years, he was associated with Dr. Chandler in the practice of medicine. The Doctor removed to Mason Co., in the fall of 1854, and to his present home in August, 1855. On the 11th of August, 1846, he was married to Miss Mary A. Ray, who was born in Kentucky, April 24, 1826; her death occurred Feb. 3, 1849; they had one child—John C., born July 16, 1847. He was married to Sarah Humphrey June 28, 1849; she was born in Indiana Feb. 1, 1824; died July 2, 1854; two children by this union—Mary Jane and Thomas. He was married to his present wife, Mary E. Curry, Aug. 31, 1855; she was born in New York July 1, 1838, they have nine children—George W., born July 26, 1856; Josephine, January, 1858; Ellen V., Oct. 20, 1859; Alice P., Aug. 16, 1862; Adaline, Nov. 29, 1864; Charlotte E., June 7, 1867; Lucy A., Nov. 30, 1869; Charles H. F., Feb. 11, 1873; Theodore E., June 10, 1875. The Doctor is a son of John and Mary (Oliver) Friend; his mother was a daughter of Nicholas Bonner Oliver, who came from England and settled in Philadelphia, Penn. Dr. Friend has been in the active practice of his profession in Cass, Mason and adjoining counties, since 1841 (until within the past seven years), a period of nearly a quarter of a century.

DAVID C. HARMISON, physician and surgeon, Bath; was born in Berkeley Co., W. Va., Nov. 16, 1844, and is a son of John S. and Hannah (Butts) Harmison, both natives of Virginia. In 1849, the family removed to Champaign Co., Ohio, and, in the spring of 1852, came West, locating in Knox Co., Ill., where the Doctor's parents still reside. The Doctor followed farming until 1864, and in October of that year enlisted in Co. A, 59th I. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was mustered out of the service at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 16, 1865. He was at the battles of Lynnville, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin, Duck River, Nashville, Pulaski, and the skirmishes, and was twice wounded at the battle of Nashville. On Jan. 2, 1866, he entered Hedding College at Abingdon, Ill., completing the scientific course and graduating at that institution in 1869. He engaged in teaching, devoting his spare time to the study of medicine with Dr. J. J. Lobaugh, of Elmwood, Peoria Co., Ill. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877, and graduated in June of the following year. The Doctor came to Bath in August, 1875, and for two years had charge of the public schools. Since 1878, he has been in the constant practice of his profession at this place. He was married, Dec. 29, 1870, to Miss Isabelle Rafferty, who was born in Madison Co., Ohio. Five children by this union, four of whom are living—Junius B., William V., Maud U. and Luclara. Laura M. E. died Jan. 31, 1876.

GERHARD H. HAVIGHORST, deceased; was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 28, 1823; came to America in 1846 and located in Bath, Mason Co., Ill., the same year; he first engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for many years, and subsequently engaged in the grain trade; this he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred April 11, 1876. His widow, whose maiden name was Catharine J. Horstman, still resides at Bath, she is also a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born Jan. 2, 1830; her marriage to Mr. Havighorst took place June 1, 1856, by this union there were five children, three of whom are living—Emma J., born Jan. 1, 1857 (wife of William Heberling); Franklin, Sept. 13, 1859; Stephen G., Feb. 6, 1866; the two deceased are Henry, born March 1, 1851, died July 23, 1857; Catharine E., born Jan. 4, 1854, died July 11, 1857. Mrs. Havighorst came to America with her father's family in early childhood; they settled at Matanzas, in this county, about 1838.

WARREN HEBERLING, merchant, Bath; was born Harrison Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1839, and is a son of Henry and Hannah Lewis Heberling, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. The subject of this sketch followed merchandising in

Ohio for several years, and, in 1864, removed to Bath, Mason Co., Ill., and engaged in his present business. He was married, July 31, 1860, to Miss Sarah J., only daughter of Isaac and Mary (Fulton) Vail, both natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Illinois in 1843, and first settled in Fulton Co., and two years later came to Mason Co. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Heberling's children are as follows—Mary L., Laura A., Charles W. and Annie D. Mr. Heberling is Master of Bath Lodge, No. 494, A., F. & A. M., and has served in that capacity four separate terms since the organization of that body. He owns about 2,000 acres of land, 160 acres of which is in Kansas, and the balance in Mason and Fulton Cos., Ill.

J. HERMAN HEYE, farmer, Sec 10; P. O. Bath; was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 15, 1836. His father, John H. Heye, died in 1837. In 1844, Mrs. Heye came to America with her only child (J. H.). They first stopped near Havana, Mason Co., and, in the spring of 1845, located in Bath Township, which has since been their home. His mother, Mary (Hinslaga) Heye, who now resides with her son, was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept 16, 1800. The subject of this sketch was married, June 15, 1865, to Miss Anna C. Devermann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, May 8, 1843. She came, with her father's family, to America in the fall of 1849, and to Mason Co. the following spring. (Further mention of her father's family will be found in the sketches of her brothers, Jno. G. D. and Jno. H. H. Devermann.) They have four children living—Henry, born Oct. 15, 1869; William, born Aug. 31, 1871; Carl, born Dec 14, 1873, and Margaret, born Feb. 6, 1876. Mary (deceased) was born Aug. 27, 1867, and died Oct 6, 1869. Mr. Heye has served as School Director several years, and School Trustee two terms. He owns 360 acres of farm land and ninety-one acres of timber in Bath Township, Mason Co.

JOHN W. HORSTMAN, of the firm of Horstman Bros., merchants, Bath; was born at Matanzas, Bath Township, Mason Co., Ill., April 20, 1842; his father, John R. Horstman, came to America in 1832, locating first in New Orleans, La; in the fall of 1836, he settled in what is now Bath Township, this county; he was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1808, and died Dec. 31, 1860; his wife, Eliza C., was born in 1818 in the same country as her husband; her death occurred May 16, 1863. The subject of this sketch remained on his father's farm until 30 years old, and then removed to a farm near the village of Bath; he engaged in the mercantile business at Bath Jan. 1, 1875, under the firm name of Horstman & Schaaf; in September, 1876, he sold his interest in the store and engaged in milling with R. E. Cameron; he disposed of his interest in the mill the following May, having purchased an interest in the store of his brother, John R., April 2, 1877, since which, the firm has remained as above. He has served as member of the Town Board and as School Trustee each one term. In 1871, he was married to Miss Eliza C. Missman, who was born in Bath Township, this county; they have one child—John F. Mrs. Horstman's father, Gerhard Missman, came from Hanover, Germany, to America in 1849.

JOHN R. HORSTMAN, merchant, Bath; was born in Bath Township, Mason Co., Feb. 5, 1849; he followed farming till about 21 years of age, and, in April, 1875, engaged in the mercantile business at Bath; he sold an interest in the store to his brother, John W., April 2, 1877, since which, the business has been conducted under the above firm name. On the 29th of April, 1875, he was married to Miss Eva L. McGehee, who was born in Bath Township, this county; they have one child living—Hattie. Mr. H. is a member of the Town Board and has served as Collector one term.

ROBERT HOUSTON, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Bath; was born in Wheeling, Ohio Co., W. Va., Aug. 2, 1822; when about 12 years of age his father's family removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch removed to Illinois, in the spring of 1853, locating in Havana Township, this county, where he was employed on a farm till 1856, when he purchased a farm of 115 acres in Bath Township, and now owns 360 acres in the same locality. Mr. Houston has served one term as Commissioner of Highways. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Sarah Moore, who was born in Belmont Co., Ohio; they have had nine children by this union, seven of whom are living—Edward S., Ann E., wife of H. Allen, Sabina, wife of J. Keefer; Virginia, wife of I. Pirish;

Caroline, wife of William Matthews; Julia, wife of G. W. Taylor, and Mary; West and William R., are deceased. In March, 1862, Mr. Houston enlisted in the 51st I. V. I., and in November following was transferred to the Engineer's Department, serving under General O. P. Morton. In March, 1863, they were ordered to Nashville, Tenn.; here Mr. Houston assisted in building two gun-boats and was placed in command of one. He served till the fall of 1863, and then resigned. In the fall of 1862, he received his commission as First Lieutenant. Mr. Houston first came West as early as 1837, and located in Iowa, but returned, after a residence there of about two years, to Ohio.

HERMAN MIDDELKAMP, dealer in lumber, furniture, etc., Bath; was born in Hanover, Germany, May 15, 1843; his father's family emigrated to America when he was about 12 years of age; they came via New Orleans, and settled in Bath Township, where his parents still reside, in the fall of 1855. His father, John, and his mother, Adelhit (Hingstlage) Middelkamp, were born in Hanover, Germany. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm till 22 years of age, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade till 1878, when he engaged in his present business under the firm name of Middelkamp & Dierker. He was married, May 12, 1878, to Miss Lena Frank, who was born in Mason Co., Ill. They have one child, Mary.

ERNEST A. MEYER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Havana; was born in Hanover, Germany, March 4, 1844, but came to America with his father's family in early childhood. They settled in Bath Township, Mason Co., in 1848. Mr. Meyer was married, April 29, 1869, to Miss Anna C., daughter of George Dierker; her father came to America in 1835, and located first in New Orleans, La.; his brothers, John Henry and John Herman Dierker, came from Germany in the fall of 1837, and the following year the three brothers came to Mason Co. Mrs. Meyer was born in Bath Township, this county, Aug. 13, 1846. They have three children, Harman H., born Feb. 18, 1870; Emma M., Oct. 2, 1871, and Mary J., April 4, 1875. Mr. Meyer owns 484 acres of land in Bath, and 176 acres in Kilbourne Township.

WILLIAM RIGGINS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Bath; was born in Union Co., Ind., March 14, 1827; in 1840, he removed to Illinois with his father's family, locating at Beardstown Feb. 22, of that year; he followed farming in Cass Co. till 1852, when he went to California, overland, via Salt Lake City; in 1854, he returned from California by way of the Isthmus, and the following year located in Mason Co., where he now resides. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Henrietta McGehee, who was born in Fulton Co., Ill.; her father settled in Fulton Co. at an early date, and was also an early settler of Mason Co.; they have four children—Ada (wife of B. F. Gatton), Alva, Stephen and Nelson. Mr. R. owns 160 acres of land in Bath Township.

BENJAMIN F. ROCHESTER, clerk, Bath; was born in Bath, Ill., April 25, 1846. His father, Sidney Rochester, who was born in Knox Co., Ky., May 8, 1814, came to Illinois in 1835, locating in Whitehall, Greene Co., and was there married to Miss Sarah Stevenson, April 23, 1836, she was born in Middlesex Co., N. J., March 29, 1810; they removed to Mason Co. in 1842, and settled near Bath. There were nine children by this union, only two of whom are now living—John L. and Benjamin F.; the deceased are Nathaniel S., William H., Charles G., George W., James S., Mary M. and Cornelia E.; John and William served in Co. E, 27th I. V. I., and Nathaniel and James in Co. D, 85th I. V. I.; all served till the rebellion was crushed. William, when mustered out, was in command of his company, with rank of First Lieutenant. Charles G. died in 1845; Cornelia E., Aug. 23, 1853; Geo. W., April 8, 1861; Mary M., Dec. 1, 1868; James S., Jan. 4, 1872, leaving a wife and one child; Nathaniel S., May 15, 1872; Wm. H., July 19, 1877, leaving three children, the death of his wife having occurred some time previous. Mr. and Mrs. Rochester still reside in Bath, having attained a ripe old age. John L. also resides in Bath, and is engaged in blacksmithing. The subject of this sketch, prior to 1872, followed farming for several years, and then engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed till the spring of 1875, when he entered the employ of J. R. Horstman, as clerk, and remained with him one year. He was married, Dec. 26, 1875, to Miss Lois A., daughter of Geo. A. and Sarah Bonney. Dec. 12, 1876, he was commissioned Postmaster at Bath, and on the first of January

following, took charge of the office. He resigned his office April 28, 1879, and I entered the employ of A. Schaaf, as clerk. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rochester are Ernest P., born Aug. 21, 1878, and Arthur N., June 9, 1879. Mr. R. is a member of Bath Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F., and has served as Secretary of same since July 1, 1875, with the exception of one term, when he was chosen Noble Grand.

HENRY L. SAMUELL, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Kilbourne; was born near Hopkinsville, Christian Co., Ky., Dec. 15, 1827, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Braddus) Samuell, both natives of Virginia; the former died in October, 1869, and the latter in January, 1865; in the fall of 1834, the family removed to Morgan Co., Ill., and in the spring of 1846, located in Bath Township, Mason Co. The subject of this sketch was married, Feb. 24, 1848, to Miss Lydia Blunt, who was born in Barren Co., Ky., Feb. 9, 1829; her father, Thomas F. Blunt, settled in Bath Township, as early as 1833; by this union there were eleven children—Brooking A., born Jan. 4, 1849, resides in Bath Township; Ella C., Jan. 5, 1851 (wife of Perry Sutton), resides in Cass Co., Ill.; Hickman B., Aug. 26, 1853, resides in Sherman Township; Lavinia J., May 22, 1855 (wife of W. Sutton), resides in Cass Co., Ill.; Henry C., Aug. 30, 1857, died in September, 1858; Cassius M., Aug. 29, 1859, died in September, 1862; Frances L., Oct. 2, 1861, died in 1863; Joseph, born Aug. 8, 1864, Kittie W., Dec. 16, 1866; Charles A., April 25, 1869; the last three are at home; one child died in infancy. Mr. Samuell owns 360 acres of land in Bath Township, and 120 acres in Cass Co., Ill., and is one of seven sons, who all (with the exception of one, who did not attain his full height, on account of hip disease) stood 6 feet 2 inches; his father and twin brother also attained the same height as above.

ANDREW SCHAAF, groceries, queensware, etc., Bath; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 7, 1834. He came to America when about 12 years of age, with his father's family, locating first in Arenzville, Cass Co., Ill., where they resided about three years, and then removed to what is now Bath Township, this county. Mr. Schaaf followed farming until 1875, when he engaged in his present business, under the firm name of Horstman & Schaaf, which continued under the above firm name till September, 1876, when he bought his partner's interest. He served as Collector in 1873; was a member of the Town Board about six years, and School Treasurer since 1873. Married, Oct. 8, 1857, Miss Sarah Welch, who was born in Ohio; they have two children living—George S. and Warren J.

JOHN H. STRUBE, SR., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Bath; was born in Hanover, Germany, in August, 1819. He came to America in 1839, locating at New Orleans, La., where he resided till 1844, when his father's family came to this country and with their son to Bath Township, Mason Co., the same year. His father John H., was born in Hanover, Germany, December, 1787; died Aug. 7, 1870; his mother, Katrina (Kemper) Strube, was born in the same county as her husband in 1785; she died in September, 1844. Mr. Strube was married, July 8, 1849, to Miss Helen M. Nullen, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 24, 1818; they have had five children, four of whom are living—John H., born Aug. 11, 1852, he resides in Quiver Township; Henry, born July 29, 1854; Mary, wife of Henry N. Stagin, resides in Bath Township, she was born Oct. 11, 1856; Richard F., Sept. 26, 1859. Mr. Strube owns 389 acres of land in Bath and 229 acres in Quiver Township.

WILLIAM W. TURNER, billiard hall, Bath; was born in Scott Co., Ill., Nov. 30, 1834; when 10 years of age his father's family removed to Field's Prairie, Bath Township, this county. Mr. Turner worked on his father's farm till 22 years of age, then became a tiller of the soil on his own account. He enlisted in Co. D, 85th I. V. I., July 20, 1862; promoted to Second Lieutenant Dec. 21, of the same year, and resigned in 1864. During his term of service he was in the following engagements: battle of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Buzzards' Roost. Mr. Turner was married, in 1858, to Miss Hannah Van Winkle, who was born in Morgan Co., Ill., they have five children—Benjamin P., Lucy, Maggie, Felix H. and Bertha. He is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 88, A., F. & A. M. Owns 160 acres of land in Kansas. Since August, 1874, he has resided in Bath, his present home.

JAMES C. WHELPLEY, groceries, Bath; was born in the Province of Nova Scotia, Nov. 19, 1839, but removed in early childhood with his father's family to Portland, Me., where he resided about seven years; then removed to Peru, Ill.; he came to Mason Co. July 28, 1866, and first worked at the harness trade, and about two years ago engaged in the grocery business. He served as President of the Town Board in 1877–78, and as School Trustee one term. In 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Comyges, who was born in Peoria, Ill.; they have one child living—William E. Mr. Whelpley is a member of Bath Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F.

QUIVER TOWNSHIP.

LORING AMES, farmer; P. O. Topeka; son of Zephaniah Ames, whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower during the reign of William and Mary. They were of English descent. His mother's maiden name was Case. She was born in Connecticut, and was married to Mr. Ames in Maryland. In 1818, they came to Illinois, and settled on a farm in St. Clair Co. for a few years. They moved, in 1823, to Adams Co., where they both died—he, in 1835, and she, in 1825. The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 13, 1806, and, when 1 year old, moved with his parents to Hemlock Forest, in Pennsylvania, and was there until 15 years old, when he came to Illinois with his parents. In 1827, he went to the lead mines in the West. During the time he was there, he participated in a war with the Indians, who were headed by Red Bud. He returned in 1829, and shortly afterward took a flatboat, starting from Quincy, Ill., and running to New Orleans. This was the first flatboat ever run down from Quincy, and was loaded with hogs, corn, potatoes, onions and oak staves. He returned in 1830, and worked on a farm for Gov. Wood, for two years. He had considerable management of Gov. Wood's business, and was often called Governor by strangers. He next worked on a steam mill for Holmes; afterward, on a farm until 1832, when he was in the Black Hawk war. On his return, he began farming, and continued it until married, which was in 1833, to Elmira Jones, daughter of Deacon Jones, who laid out Canton. In 1836, he moved to Fulton Co., and made brick in partnership with his father-in-law for one year; he then farmed in Fulton Co. until 1856, when he came to Mason Co., and settled the present farm of 160 acres, which they have obtained by their own labor. He became a member of the Congregational Church in Quincy, Ill., in 1831, and is now with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Topeka, Ill. His wife is also a member. The names of their children are Ardelia, Orpheus, who was in the war of the rebellion for three years; Joel, also in the war; George, Charles, Diantha and Emily.

L. S. ALLEN, farmer and teacher; P. O. Topeka; son of Sylvanus Allen, who was born in Mason Co., Ky., Feb. 10, 1797, and moved to Ohio in 1804; was married Nov. 29, 1821, to Miss Bakehorn, daughter of George Bakehorn; she was born April 11, 1803, in New Jersey, and died Dec. 31, 1875. In the spring of 1830, they moved to Miami Co., Ohio, where they afterward resided. Mr. L. S. Allen was born Jan. 24, 1834, on a farm in Miami Co., Ohio; at the age of 17, he began teaching, and made his home with his parents until he was married, Aug. 27, 1865, to Mrs. Ella F. Davis, a daughter of Amos Flowers; her husband, Mr. Davis, died in the late war. In 1864, Mr. Allen began merchandising at Lena, Ohio, in partnership with Mr. Brecount. In 1865, Mr. Brecount drew out, and Mr. Allen continued the business until 1867, when he came to Mason Co., Ill., and soon engaged in merchandising, at Topeka, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Flowers, and continued thus until about 1874, when they sold the business to Colvin & Hoagland. He then began teaching during the winters and farming in the summers, which he still continues. They have, by their frugality, secured themselves a house and lot in Topeka, and eighty acres of well-improved land near by. They have no children; he has held the office of Town Clerk, and is at present a Notary Public; he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, at Topeka, in which he has held the offices of Steward and Trustee, and is now

Superintendent of the Sabbath school in that Church. He was once Justice of the Peace, and was also in the war, enlisting in the 147th Ohio V. I.

A. B. APPLEMAN, farmer; P. O. Topeka; is the son of John and Catharine Appleman, both of New Jersey, the former of whom was born Oct. 7, 1800, came to Illinois about 1848, and was killed by a team running away, Sept. 28, 1866. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. His wife was born Oct. 26, 1800; her maiden name being Cress. Her confession was with the Reformed Church, but she afterward united with the Presbyterian, in which communion she died, April 6, 1872, a faithful Christian, sincerely devoted to the interests of the Church. They had a family of eleven children—William C., born Dec. 4, 1821; Mary A., Jan. 2, 1824; Cornelia E., Jan. 27, 1826; Sarah L., May, 1828; Margaret A., deceased, Nov. 18, 1830; Alexander C., Jan. 22, 1833; Emeline, Sept. 22, 1835; Fannie C., Feb. 14, 1837; Augustus B., Nov. 1, 1838; John, March 14, 1841; Josephus M., Nov. 5, 1843. The subject of this sketch was born in Somerset Co., N. J., and when 9 years old came with the family, by team, as was customary in those days, to Mason Co., Ill., and settled on the farm which he now owns. It was then a raw prairie, but by their labors has become fine arable land. At 21, he rented of Mr. Anno for one year, afterward working on the farm of his brother-in-law, Mr. Cross. He then bought the present farm, the old homestead of his father, of 160 acres, and has since increased it to 280 acres. His marriage with Hannah C. McReynolds was celebrated Dec. 31, 1869, by Rev. Henry E. Decker, of the Reformed Church. Her father's name was Robert McReynolds, who was born April 13, 1791, in Columbia Co., Penn. He was a farmer, Assessor and Judge. Her mother's maiden name was Moyier. She was born Nov. 14, 1801, in Pennsylvania. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which communion they died. Mr. Appleman has been blessed with the following children—Clara F., born in February, 1870; Clarence and Clayton, twins, Aug. 30, 1872; Frank M., Dec. 11, 1878. He has been and is now School Director, and was once Road Commissioner. His farm, which lies two miles northwest of Topeka, is one of the finest in the country. One could not be otherwise than happy, being thus surrounded by the fields and groves that lie adjacent to this residence. Yet Mr. Appleman has reasons for desiring to change localities.

CHARLES BARTELS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Topeka; son of Henry Bartels, a native of Germany, who came to America some thirty years ago, was a farmer and coal miner, and now makes a home with Mr. Bartels, whose mother's name was Long, daughter of a noted farmer of Germany; she came to America about thirty-three years ago. The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 15, 1849, in Pottsville, Penn., where he remained until 21, at which time he came, with his parents, to Illinois, settling on the present farm of 160 acres, eighty of which now belong to him, the rest to a brother; this is the old homestead of his father. Mr. Bartels has made good improvements and possesses a fine little home. His marriage with Anna Wills was celebrated Aug. 11, 1872; she is a daughter of William Wills, of Topeka, one of the noted men and early pioneers of the township, and one of the first settlers of Mason Co.; she was born in 1854, in Mason Co., Ill.; two children were the fruit of their marriage—George H., born May 30, 1873; Lilie A., Aug. 7, 1876. Mr. Bartels has followed threshing and carpentering; he has been no office seeker, and has spent his past years in rural life.

THEODORE BELL, druggist and hardware, Topeka; son of William Bell, who was born in Pennsylvania; was a stonemason, and died in August, 1861; his wife's maiden name was Hennigh, daughter of Daniel Hennigh, a noted farmer; she survived her husband and, two years after his death, came to Illinois, and is now making her home in Kansas, with her son Daniel. The subject of this sketch was born May 18, 1846, on a farm in Pennsylvania, and remained there engaged in going to school most of the time until 15 years old, when he left the scenes of his childhood soon after his last farewell to his father, and came, with his two sisters and one brother, to Mason Co., Ill.; two years afterward, his mother came. Mr Bell engaged, at his settlement, in farming for his older brother, Mr. Daniel Bell, with whom his mother makes her

home in Kansas, and worked for him one season; when nearly 18, he enlisted in Co. L, 11th I. V. C., and served eighteen months; returning from war, he began working for his brother, on a farm, for one summer, and then engaged in clerking in a drug store for Harper & Robinson, of Havana, for six months; he then taught school for some time in Sherman Township, Mason Co., and afterward attended school at the Northwestern University at Plainfield, Ill., for two terms; from there he went to Pennsylvania and engaged in reading law for a year with the firm of Longworth & Jenks; afterward, he made a visit to Kansas and soon engaged in teaching school for three years, and, in 1875, he, like others who have left the beautiful plains of Mason Co., returned and engaged in teaching school for three years; he then bought the drug store at Topeka, owned by C. H. Martz, to which he has added a hardware department, and in which business he still continues; he has held the office of Town Clerk.

NATHAN CLARK, farmer; P. O. Petersburg; is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., where he was born May 9, 1818. There his boyhood and early life were spent, and, being of a musical turn, he studied music, and was for many years leader of a string band that became quite noted. He remembers furnishing music for Gen. Winfield Scott, and a number of other distinguished guests. He came to Illinois in 1863, locating in Mason Co. He now owns a fine tract of land. He removed to Petersburg in 1877, and renovated the Elmo House, and opened it as the Clark House. He married Elvira, daughter of Capt. Benedict, of Maryland, Sept. 2, 1845. They are parents of nine children, all of whom are now living and well educated, five being already teachers. Few can look back with more satisfaction over their past life than Mr. and Mrs. Clark. Mr. Clark was for a number of years passenger conductor on the P., P. & J. R. R. In 1879, Mr. Clark moved upon his farm in Quiver, where he now resides.

GEORGE D. COON, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Topeka; son of Reuben and Anna Coon. The former was born on a farm in New Jersey, in 1787, and came to Illinois in 1842. His wife's maiden name was Drake, daughter of George Drake, of New Jersey. She was born in 1793. They are both dead; he died in 1862, she in 1853. They were both members of the Baptist Church of New Jersey, and died in that faith. The subject of our sketch was born April 9, 1813, in New Brunswick, N. J., and remained there until 1839, and was engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In that year he came, by team, to Illinois, and settled in Greene Co., where he remained until 1842, at which time he moved to Mason Co., and settled on a farm for some time. He then settled on the present farm of eighty acres, which he had entered from the Government prior to his settlement on the same. He has given his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits, and has increased his land to 820 acres, and has improved the same. Seven hundred and twenty acres of this land is the fruit of their own labor and management. He celebrated his marriage, in 1836, with Harriet Brown, daughter of Stephen Brown, of New Jersey. He came to Illinois in 1849, with a family of seven children. His wife's maiden name was Bishop. Mrs. Coon was born in 1815. Six children were the fruit of this happy marriage—Mary J. now Appleman), who has taught school, Walter L., Reuben G., Sophia B., George D.; deceased, R. R. Mr. Coon retains a membership in the Baptist Church in New Jersey. At the time of Mr. Coon's settlement the county was but little settled, and there yet remained now and then a wild animal which had perhaps narrowly escaped the flint-lock and spear of the savage. He has toiled on in rural life in the same channel with his neighbors, and has improved these raw prairies.

ALBERT CROSS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Topeka; son of S. B. Cross, of Mason City Township; his mother's maiden name was McReynolds, daughter of a noted farmer of New Jersey; he was born Aug. 11, 1856, on a farm in Mason Co., Ill., where he remained until 16 years old, at which time he moved with his parents to Mason City Township, where they remained engaged in farming for four years. Mr. Cross, Sept. 20, 1876, was married to Fronia Slade, of Ohio, daughter of J. W. Slade; her mother's name was Van Gorden, a native of Ohio. After marriage they settled on his father's farm in Mason City Township, and remained there some time, when they moved to the present farm of 160 acres, owned by J. W. Slade, which Mr.

Cross controls, and on which he is having good success, having this season raised wheat which averaged over twenty bushels per acre; this farm is finely improved. They have been blessed with one child—Stephen R., born Nov. 23, 1878.

SARAH A. CADWALADER, boarding, Topeka; is a daughter of Isaac Wiseman, a farmer of Ohio; he was born in 1776 in South Carolina, and died Dec. 31, 1833, in Hamilton, Ohio. Her mother's maiden name was Harper, daughter of a farmer of Virginia; she was born in 1789 in Virginia, and died in 1856 in Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in 1819 in Butler Co., Ohio; when 14 years old, she went with the family to Hamilton, Ohio, where the family had gone for the benefit of part of them who were suffering with consumption, which disease ended the life of her father. In 1837, she was married to Hugh Beaty, a bricklayer and plasterer; they settled at Hollow Springs for one year; in the latter part of 1838, Mr. Beaty died, leaving her with an infant, which, shortly afterward, died also; she then went to her mother's home in Hamilton, Ohio, where she bore this sad bereavement. In 1842, she came with her mother and sister to Havana, Ill., where she remained seven years. We here note a matter which shows a kind and sympathizing heart: This lady helped to make the shrouds and to lay out the bodies of eighty-five persons during a period of seven years. In 1849, she was married to Rees Cadwalader, a mechanic of Pennsylvania; he was of a Quaker family, in which denomination he consecrated his all; he died in 1867. She, sometime afterward, bought and improved some property in Topeka, Ill., where she now resides. By her last husband she had two children, both of whom died while infants. She is a strict member of the M. E. Church at Topeka, Ill., in which communion she consecrated herself early in life.

JOHN G. DEVERMANN, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Topeka; son of John Deverman, of Hanover, Germany, who died about 1862. Mr. Deverman's mother's maiden name was Hurkamp; she was born in 1803 in Germany, and died May 8, 1879, at Mr. Deverman's residence, in Quiver Township, where she had been living for some time; she came to Illinois about 1863. Mr. Deverman was born Nov. 19, 1835, on a farm in Germany, and remained there until 22 years old, when he came to Illinois, settling in Havana for two months, and working for his brother-in-law, at butchering; he next went to Matanzas, and engaged in farming for R. Havighorst, for one year, when he began farming, renting of George Beal for five years. He then, in 1864, married Anna Budke, of Germany, born in 1845; she came to Illinois, with her parents, in 1848; they were blessed with seven children—Henry, Mary, Herman, Willie, John, Lizzie and Katie (deceased). Mr. Deverman is now holding the office of School Director. He certainly felt decidedly the effects of poverty in his younger days; on his arrival in this country he had but $15; this talent he improved, until now he has a farm of 225 acres, finely improved, the reward of his energy.

J. W. DOWNEY, physician and surgeon, Topeka; son of W. B. Downey, who was a native of Indiana, and is a farmer, now living in Allin Township, McLean Co., Ill. His parents were English descent; his mother's maiden name was Eaton, a daughter of John Eaton, of Indiana; his father was also a farmer. Dr. Downey was born Nov. 4, 1851, near Martinsburg, Keokuk Co., Iowa. At 4 years, he came with his parents, by team, as was customary in those days, to McLean Co., Ill., and then engaged in farming and attending school. When 17 years of age, he began learning photography with Benjamin Gray, at Bloomington, Ill.; he continued this for one year, and then engaged to Gray and managed a gallery for him at Lincoln, Bloomington, and Fairbury; while at the latter place, he bought this gallery from Gray, and moved it to Chatsworth, and there continued the business for six months. In 1871, he quit photography and returned to Allin Township, McLean Co., Ill., where he attended school in the country. In 1872, he began teaching, which he continued, in connection with reading medicine, for over three years. In 1872, he attended one term at the Normal School, in McLean Co., Ill.; during the period he was teaching, he devoted every spare moment to the study of Latin and other branches congenial to his taste: so earnest was he in the pursuit of the knowledge requisite to his future profession, that he studied on his way to and from school, and recited at night to John Q. Harris, who

was Principal of the Stanford Schools. He has passed through many of the higher studies. In 1875–76, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in which he graduated, and then engaged in practice with Dr. S. B. Wright, at Stanford, Ill., for one year. In 1877, he came to Topeka, Ill., where he has since practiced. He is an active and enthusiastic member of his profession, and enjoys an extensive practice. He has served a full share of those humble, but important public offices. He has twice been a member of the Board of Trustees of Stanford, Ill., and was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library at the same place, of which he was one of the founders. He is now Police Magistrate of Topeka, and also Town Treasurer.

MOSES ECKARD, farmer; P. O. Topeka; son of Henry Eckard, of Baltimore, Md.; was of German descent. His mother's maiden name is Glass. She was from Maryland, and of German descent. They raised a family of four, two of whom survive—Mr. Eckard and Elizabeth Morton. She is now living on the old homestead of her father. Mr. Eckard was born Oct. 8, 1812, in Fredericks Co., Md. He worked at farming. In 1837, he left the scene of his childhood for Ohio, where he worked at farming, carpentering, and such work as he could get to do. He afterward went to Kentucky, and there worked by the month at $12 until 1839, when he settled in Fulton Co., Ill., for one year, and then worked for Jacob Moss for one year. He then came to Mason Co., and worked by the month for a long time. In 1844, he began farming eighty acres—a part of the present farm of 500 acres, which was then raw prairie, but now has become fine arable land. By marriage he added 200 acres, making 700 acres. He was married to Sarah E. Simmonds Feb. 15, 1844. She was a daughter of Pollard Simmonds, who was born May 2, 1799, and was a farmer and miller. His father was born in 1773. His mother's maiden name was Ritter. She was the daughter of Richard Ritter, of Maryland, born in 1763. Their marriage occurred Aug. 7, 1821, in Kentucky. Mrs. Eckard was born June 29, 1822, in Mason Co., Ky. She was the oldest of nine children, of whom but five survive. Her father and mother are dead. He died Feb. 14, 1864, in Illinois, and she died May 10, 1855, in Illinois. They have had six children; the living are—Sarah, W. H., station agent at Topeka, James P. and John R.

W. H. ECKARD, express and station agent and grain merchant, Topeka; son of Moses Eckard, who was born in Maryland and a mechanic; his mother's maiden name was Simmons; daughter of P. Simmons, of Kentucky; she was born in 1823, in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was born May 1, 1846, on a farm in Mason Co., Ill., and remained there engaged in farming until 1867, when he engaged in merchandising at Topeka for a year, after which he engaged as station and express agent at Topeka; also in buying grain for McFadden & Simmons, at this place, which he still continues. He was married, in 1868, to Amelia J. Bandean, daughter of John and Jane Bandean; her father was drowned in a lock at Louisville, Ky., about the year 1846; her mother died in July, 1874. Mr. Eckard has held the office of Township Collector and Clerk, and is now School Director. He has frugally used his means, and has secured a nice house and lot in Topeka. Has three children—Freddie R., Elmer M. and Harry W.

D. W. FLOWERS, merchant, Topeka; son of Amos and Phœbe Flowers; was born in Pennsylvania; the former was a merchant, physician and minister of the M. E. Church; he died July 30, 1861, in Ohio; the maiden name of the latter was Longstreth, daughter of Miller Longstreth, a noted farmer; she died Aug. 12, 1874. They had eleven children, all of whom died in infancy except four. Mr. Flowers was born June 9, 1846, in Palestine, Darke Co., Ohio, and remained there until 6 years old, when the family moved to Miami Co., Ohio, where Mr. Flowers remained until 1866, when he came alone to Mason Co., and settled, teaching school at the Walker district, Mason Co., for one term; he then came to Topeka and engaged as clerk in the dry-goods store of Eckard & Nichols for two years; he then went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. L. S. Allen, in dry-goods, under firm name of Allen & Flowers, and was thus connected six years. They then drew out, and the firm became Colvin

& Hoagland. He then engaged in buying grain at Topeka for two years, for himself, after which he engaged in clerking for the firm of S. V. Brown (now Oliver Brown), which he still continues. His first marriage was in 1869, to Cassie Kelley, daughter of James Kelley, a farmer and stock-raiser; she died July 5, 1873, leaving two children—Harry W. and Ellis C. In 1875, he was married to Mattie Curtis, daughter of Alfred Curtis, of Butler Co. Ohio. By this wife he also had two children—Edna M. and Laura B. He has held the office of Town Trustee of Topeka, and Director of Schools, which he still holds, and has also been Town Clerk and Postmaster. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church of Topeka.

J. H. HUGHES, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Topeka; son of Harry Hughes, of Scotland, who was awhile in Pennsylvania a physician and overseer of iron works. His wife was Hannah Penchion daughter of John Penchion, of Ireland. She was born in Pennsylvania. He died about 1849, and his wife some time afterward came to Ohio, where she died in 1871. They were both strict church members. The subject of this sketch was born Oct. 5, 1841, on a farm in Franklin Co., Penn., and there remained till 21, when he enlisted in the 21st P. V. C., and served nearly two years; was a Corporal, and was wounded in the thigh at the battle of Bunker Hill, Va. On his return from the war, he engaged in teaching and teaming, in Noble Co., Ind., for about two years. In the spring of 1865, he left Indiana, with but little means, and came to Mason Co., Ill., having on his arrival at Havana only $13.60; he engaged at work in a livery stable for Joseph Taylor, of Havana, for three months, when having saved his means, he engaged in partnership with Taylor, and was thus connected for three years when Mr Taylor drew out and the firm changed to Hughes & Ranould, and continued such until 1869, when they sold to Taylor, and Mr. Hughes engaged in farming on 40 acres of land, near Mason City, which he owned; he was also renting in addition, he continued his farming at said place for two years, during which time he added 80 acres, and then traded his 120 acres for the present farm of 250 acres to which he has since added, until he now has 450 acres, which have been obtained entirely by his own labor, and which he has improved and made of fine quality, and well adapted to cattle raising, which he makes a specialty. Mr. Hughes was married, in 1867, to Georgiana Taylor, daughter of Joseph Taylor, one of the early settlers of Mason Co., and once Mr. Hughes' partner in the livery business; Mr. Taylor's wife's name was Honchin; she was born in Kentucky, and is still living; she had six children. Mr. Hughes has been no office-seeker, but has been connected with the schools. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Ebenezer. Their marriage blessed them with three children, all living—Cleggitt, born April 28, 1869; Ethiel G., July 31, 1871; Lulia B., Nov. 7, 1875.

CONRAD HEINHORST, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Bishop's Station; son of William and Louisa Heinhorst of Germany; the former was born in 1811; the latter in 1811, also; her name before marriage was Miller, daughter of Fred Miller; they came to this country in 1854. The subject of this sketch was born in 1837, on a farm in Germany, and remained there until 17 years old, when he came with the family to Illinois, settling near Chicago and remaining there two years; while there, three of the family died with cholera. They next moved to Mason Co., and settled at Long Point, near Bishop's Station, where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. G, 38th I. V. I., and was four and a half years in the war, and was Corporal. On his return, he married Mary Himmel, daughter of John Himmel. They at once settled on the present farm of 160 acres, 120 of which was inherited by his marriage, and 40 he has made by his own labor and management. They have five children—Emma, Lula, Katie, Clara, and an infant deceased. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church at Bishop's Station and have been since 1866; he is now Trustee in the Church and Secretary in the Sabbath school; he has been School Director six years, and is now; he also held the office of Roadmaster.

CONRAD HIMMEL, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Topeka; son of Adam Himmel, whose genealogy is given in the sketch of his son, T. F. Himmel, which appears in this work; was born May 28, 1843, on a farm in Germany; when 3 years

old, he came with his parents to Mason Co., Ill., and settled on the farm where his father now lives, and remained there until 1867, at which time he made his home on the present farm of 300 acres, about one-half of which he has made by his own labor and management, and by his improvements, has transformed into a farm which ranks among the very best. In 1867, he was married to Elizabeth Bishop, of Illinois—daughter of Henry Bishop, of Mason Co., Ill.; she was born in 1844; they began life together, on their new farm, which was but little improved, and by frugality, have made a happy home for their six children, five of whom are living—Mary M., Evaline, Clara, Emmit B. and Lewis W.; one deceased—Conrad. Mr. Himmel united with the Evangelical Church at the age of 14, in which he still continues; his wife is also a member. He has held the office of Church Trustee, and is now Steward, and has also been Superintendent of Sabbath school.

T. F. HIMMEL, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Topeka; son of Adam Himmel, who was born in 1803, and came with his family to Illinois in 1848. Being one of the early settlers of this county, he early engaged in improving the raw prairie, and by the assistance of his industrious companion, whose maiden name was Wise, they had gathered a portion of this world's goods ere their allotted threescore years had passed. This accumulation has been handed down to their nine children. They were both church members of the Evangelical Association, in which communion she died in 1866. She was born in 1804, and of course did not reach the allotted span of life, as has her companion who is now 76 years old, with a prospect of adding yet more years to a ripe old age. The subject of this sketch was born April 17, 1851, on a farm in Mason Co., Ill., where he remained with his father, until married, June 6, 1871, to Elmira Yunker, daughter of Lawrence Yunker, of Germany. She was born May 16, 1854, and came with her people to Illinois, in 1860; they now live in Peoria Co. After marriage they settled on the old homestead of their father, of 190 acres, half of which he has made by his own labor and management, and the rest was inherited; his aged father, of whom we have spoken, makes his home with him. Their marriage blessed them with four children—Annie, Frank, Liddie and Elmira; he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church at Bishop's Station, in which association's Sabbath school, he has held the offices of Librarian and Treasurer. Mr. Himmel makes a specialty of shelling corn for the public. He is agent for Smith's American and the Mendota Organ Companies, and takes quite an interest in music, an enthusiasm which began in 1870, during which year, he attended the Northwestern College, at Plainfield, Will Co., Ill.

JOHN W. HIMMEL, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Topeka; son of Adam Himmel, of Germany, who came to Illinois in 1846, and is still living in Quiver Township. Mr. Himmel's mother's maiden name was Weiss, daughter of Henry Weiss, of Germany, a teacher and musician. The subject of this sketch was born Aug. 12, 1830, in Germany, and remained there until 16, occupied with going to school at Weinheim; in 1846, he came to New Orleans, and shortly afterward to St. Louis, Mo., and was engaged in the Arsenal, making cartridges for the Mexican war, continuing for five years, when he came to Mason Co., Ill., and engaged in working on a farm for his uncle George Himmel for four years; he then went to making rails; in 1854, he began farming for himself, on a farm now owned by J. Shrine, and remained there four years; in 1858, he bought the present farm of 160 acres, which he has made one of fine quality, he has added largely to his land, owning also quite an amount in Iowa. His marriage with Elizabeth Pfeit, daughter of John Pfeit, of Germany, was celebrated in 1854, nine children were the fruit of this union. In 1851, Mr. Himmel experienced religion in the Evangelical Association, in which work he throws his whole soul, and has been a local minister since 1858; his wife and part of the children are members of the same denomination; he has held offices in the church, and was Township Collector for several years, and is, at present, Township Treasurer and Assessor, and has been for ten years; he is also Treasurer of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, of Mason Co.; he prides himself on securing for his children valuable literature; to record, here, what friends and neighbors have said to us of him would appear too much of flattery for these pages.

J. W. KELLEY, farmer; P. O. Topeka; son of Samuel and Anna Kelley; the former was born in Delaware in 1773, and was a farmer and millwright; his wife was born about 1788, in Delaware; her maiden name was Needles. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 8, 1819, in Delaware, where he remained until 1829, when the family moved by team to Ohio, settling near Dayton, and engaged in farming (or rather, the subject of sketch, some time, subsequently, engaged in blacksmithing); during the time they were there, Mr Kelley's father died, thus leaving his son in care of a widowed mother, who came with him to Illinois in 1854, and settled on the farm where they now reside; this farm, of 305 acres, was, at that time, raw prairie, but now, by his labor, has become fine, arable land; the means by which Mr. Kelley acquired and improved this farm were entirely the fruits of his own labor. His marriage with Clarissa Benham, daughter of R. Benham, of Miami Co., Ohio, was celebrated in 1843; seven children were the fruit of this union—three are deceased—Joseph, Cassie and William; four living—Clarence, who taught school and graduated at Lincoln University in 1879, and is now reading law with Dearborn & Campbell, at Havana; Mollie, Frank and Charlie. Mr. Kelley has filled a full share of those humble, but important and useful positions in the schools, and as Township Trustee, and is now a member of the Board of Supervisors, elected in 1873, and has been an active member ever since.

DAVID KEPFORD, farmer; P. O. Topeka; son of David Kepford, of Pennsylvania; born in 1803, and was a farmer, plasterer, stone and brick mason and carpenter. His mother's maiden name was Bartel—daughter of Mr. Bartel—who died when she was quite young; David Kepford was born Jan. 29, 1836, on a farm in Ohio, and remained there until 7 years old, when the family moved by team to Indiana and settled in Noble Co., where they engaged in farming, plastering, brick and stone work and carpentering; in 1857, he came to Illinois and settled on the present farm of 120 acres, earned mostly by their own management. He married, in 1858, Hannah Colwell, daughter of William Colwell, a local minister of the M. E. Church. He died in 1861. His wife still survives, and makes her home near Bloomington, Ill., with her daughter; they have six children—Mary A., Luella G., Emma, Charlotte, Claretta, and one not named; he has held school offices. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, of Topeka, in which he has held office as Steward, and is, at present, a Director of same.

MRS. JANE LITTELL, farmer; P. O. Topeka; daughter of Stephen Brown, a farmer of New Jersey, her mother's maiden name was Bishop, daughter of James Bishop. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 9, 1815, on a farm in New Jersey; remained there until married, in 1833, to Aaron Littell, of New Jersey. They settled in New Jersey for four or five years, and, in 1840, they came to Illinois, and settled in Greene Co., and there engaged in farming, renting for three years, when they came to Mason Co., Ill., and soon entered 80 acres of land, which they settled on, and which has since been their home. They have increased this to 240 acres, and have made it a fine farm. Mr. Aaron Littell was son of Nathaniel Littell, whose wife's maiden name was Cosner; he has held the office of Supervisor of Quiver Township, and was purchasing agent for the Grangers, which he held up to the time of his death, in 1875. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church of Mt. Bethel, N. Y.; their union blessed them with ten children, three now dead—Sophy, William, Carrie, wife of Ver Bryck; the living are Stephen, Harriet M., George W. C., Nathaniel, Kate, Esther and Libbie.

C. T. LESOURD, farmer; P. O. Topeka; son of Joseph and Rachel Lesourd. The former was born in 1809, in Ohio, and was a farmer of that State; his wife's name was Gossard, daughter of Charles Gossard, of Maryland; she is still living with her husband, in Topeka, Ill. C. T. Lesourd was born Feb. 4, 1843, on a farm in Butler Co., Ohio, and remained there until 24, engaged in farming and horse-dealing. He commenced working for himself when about 19, on his father's farm, in partnership with Wm. G. Lesourd. In 1867, he came to Mason Co., Ill., settling and engaging in farming; he rented of Caleb Slade, two years; in 1867, he bought the present farm, but did

not settle on it until 1869; he rented the farm to J. C. Newlin. In 1870, he married Vallora Curtis, daughter of A. W. Curtis, a farmer of Butler Co., Ohio; she was born in 1844, attended school at Oxford, Ohio, and has taught school ten years. They have two children, Elvyn and Alfred. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church at Topeka. He has held offices connected with the schools and roads, and was elected Constable in 1876, which he still holds. He has 100 acres of land under fine improvement.

J. C. LEMASTERS, wagon-maker and carpenter, Topeka; son of P. W. Lemaster, of Kentucky, who was of French descent, a farmer, and an early settler of Hancock Co., Ill.; he came to Mason Co. in 1869, and is now in Nebraska; his wife's maiden name was Crabb, daughter of Vincent Crabb, of Ohio; she died in 1865, in Illinois. J. C. Lemasters was born April 4, 1846, on a farm in Brown Co., Ohio, and remained there until 2 years old, when he came with the family to Hancock Co., Ill., and there remained until 1863, when he came to Fulton Co., Ill., and engaged in working by the month for three months, afterward returning to Ohio and working on a farm for his uncle, V. M. Crabb, and soon after removed to Fulton Co., and engaged on a farm for Miles & Warner for two years. In 1867, he came to Mason County, and engaged in teaching at Ebenezer, afterward teaching at the Bishop Schoolhouse, and in Topeka. He then engaged in merchandising, in partnership with T. J. Metzler, for six months; Mr. Metzler then withdrew, and Lemaster continued the business for six months, and then moved the stock to Lone Tree, Neb., where he continued in mercantile business for six months, and then engaged in farming for four years. In 1874, he returned to Mason Co., and soon engaged in carpentering and wagon-making at Topeka, in which he still continues. He was married, in 1870, to Libby Todd, daughter of Joseph Todd, and sister of Thomas and George Todd, whose sketches appear elsewhere; she was born Aug. 15, 1845. They have two children—Lena M. and Clara R. Mr. Lemaster has held the office of Town Clerk, and is at present Clerk; he was School Director in Nebraska. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church at Topeka, of which he is Steward; he is also Vice President of the Sabbath schools of Quiver Township, and is also a Sunday-school teacher at Topeka.

J. M. McREYNOLDS, farmer; P. O. Topeka; son of Robert McReynolds, who was born April 13, 1791, and was a turnpike builder, railroad contractor, canal digger, distiller and farmer; he came to Illinois in 1838; was a farmer during his career in Illinois, except while in the office of County Judge and Assessor. He married Susanna Moyer, daughter of John Moyer, of German descent; she was born Nov. 14, 1801, in Pennsylvania; they had nine children, six of whom survive. Robert McReynolds died Nov. 15, 1872. J. M. McReynolds was born Sept. 8, 1822, in Columbia Co., Penn. In 1838, the family came by team and rail to Peoria, Ill.; shortly afterward, his father bought and settled on some land in what is now Havana Township, where J. M. remained until 1847. January 22, 1846, he was married by Rev. T. C. Lapas, of the M. E. Church, to Catharine A. Dentler; their children were Robert H., Lemuel W., Eliza J. (who has taught school), Eugene, Ely, Fannie A. and Willis D. His wife died Dec. 13, 1855; she was a member of the M. E. Church. He was married, Feb. 2, 1860, to Mary Cadwalader; by this marriage he was blessed with seven children—Clara C., Adelbert C., Luella M., Oscar R., an infant, deceased, John C. and Ralph B. Mr. McReynolds has held the office of Supervisor for two terms and has been connected with the schools as Trustee and Director; he was once Assessor of what was then Mason Plains Township. They are members of the M. E. Church at Topeka, Ill. Mr. McReynolds settled on his present farm of 230 acres in 1847, obtained entirely by his own labor and management. He is devoted to the Church and to his family, who cherish him as a faithful and loving father.

H. C. McINTIRE, farmer and dealer in stock, Havana; son of William McIntire, who was born in Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, Penn., when quite young, and learned street-paving; he died in 1854, being killed by horses running away. His mother's maiden name was Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, of Danish and German descent, and an early settler of New Jersey. H. C. McIntire was born May 12, 1824, in Philadelphia, and remained there until 16, when they moved to New Jersey,

and were there until 1840, at which time they moved to Illinois by team, as was customary in those days, and settled in Jersey Co., Ill., on a farm which they bought, and engaged in farming and running a threshing machine. His wages on the farm during part of this time were $9 per month. In the winter of 1845–46, he made two trips to New Orleans, driving cattle for Robbins & Hayes, of St. Louis. In March, 1846, he began farming, renting of Russell, of Jersey Co., Ill., for two years; he afterward ran a machine in connection with his farming. Mr. McIntire worked with the first threshing machine and cleaner that ever ran in Illinois, which was in 1841; in 1850, he bought a machine in partnership with C. S. Thompson, one year afterward buying him out. In 1851, he moved to Mason Co., settling in Havana Township, and, in the fall of 1851, he bought the present farm of 80 acres, and, in the spring of 1863, they settled on the same. Nov. 28, 1852, he was married to Lucy T. Wheeler, daughter of John P. Wheeler, of Maryland; he was a farmer, miller and tavern-keeper. Her mother's name was Payne, a cousin of Zachary Taylor, the President; also cousin of Col. Richard M. Johnson; she was born Dec. 12, 1833, in Kentucky, and came to Illinois when quite young. Ten children were the fruit of this marriage—William (deceased), Fannie M., Emma (deceased), Lizzie, Mary (deceased), Susan and Johnny (twins, both deceased), Deborah, Hudson, Freddie (deceased). Mr. McIntire makes a specialty of fine fruits, and is at present breeding fine horses. He has been no office-seeker, but was Vice President of the first Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Mason Co.; was Corresponding Secretary and Secretary of the same.

GEORGE W. TODD, farmer; P. O. Topeka; is a son of Joseph Todd, and brother of Thomas Todd whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The subject of these notes was born in December, 1848, in Ohio; when quite young, he came with the family to Mason Co., Ill., where they made their future home; when 20 years old, he began farming, which he still continues. In 1870, he was married to Kate Atwater, a daughter of William Atwater; she was born April 7, 1849, in Mason Co., Ill.; they settled on a part of the old homestead of his father, and soon afterward sold it to his sister and moved to Nebraska, where he farmed on a claim of 160 acres; they were there nearly two years, and then returned to Illinois, and soon afterward bought eighty acres of the old homestead, which is his present abode; he has made good improvements. Mr. Todd has been no office-seeker, and hence has confined his whole attention to farming and stock-raising; they have two children—Lillie and Emma.

THOMAS H. TODD, farmer; P. O. Topeka; is a son of Joseph Todd, of Maryland, who was born about 1800, and died in 1870, and was a farmer, and one of the early settlers of Mason Co., Ill. His wife's maiden name was Nancy DeWitt, daughter of Peter DeWitt; a farmer of Pennsylvania; she was born Oct. 1, 1812, in Pennsylvania, and died May 6, 1860. The subject of this sketch was born Nov. 23, 1841, in Ohio; when 12 years old, he came with the family to Illinois, and settled with them on Fisk's farm in Mason Co., for one year; they then farmed for Coon until 1854, when they moved upon the present farm of 240 acres, which is now of fine quality; the old homestead contains 400 acres; their father remained there until death, at which time the farm was divided among the children, and Mr. Todd bought out some of the heirs, and has now 240 acres. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 28th I. V. I., and was there until the close; he was Sergeant. On his return from the war, he engaged in farming, which he still continues. In 1872, he was married, by Rev. Henry E. Decker, to Martha J. Duncan, daughter of John Duncan, of Pennsylvania; her mother's maiden name was Greer. Mrs. Todd was born Feb. 2, 1844, in Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1862; her father is dead; her mother is still living; they have three children—Joseph C., born Nov. 12, 1874; Annie E., Nov. 20, 1876, and Johnny, Feb. 14, 1879. He has held offices of schools and roads, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; he and wife are members of M. E. Church at Topeka.

A. W. VER BRYCK, farmer and teacher; P. O. Topeka; is the son of Richard VerBryck, who was born in 1873, in New Jersey, and was, in his younger days, a cabinet-maker, afterward a sailor and ship carpenter until he was about 33, when he began painting portraits and general miniature paintings; this he continued until his death,

which occurred in 1867. The people of Indiana well remember this fine artist, and will long continue to praise his works. His companion (Miss Whitenack) was a daughter of Andrew Whitenack, of New Jersey; she was born in 1808 and died in 1861. The subject of this sketch was born Nov. 25, 1846, in Warren Co., Ohio, near Lebanon, the seat of the National Normal School; at the age of 10, he came, with the family, to Johnson Co., Ind., where his father and mother departed from him; he there attended school at the Hopewell Academy, preparatory to attending the State University at Indianapolis, Ind., which he entered in 1862, and failed to complete the course on account of a disease of the eyes; in 1865, he completed a course in the Commercial Department at Indianapolis; in 1871, he came to Champaign Co., Ill., and farmed one year; afterward came to Mason Co., Ill., and bought and settled eighty acres of land three and one-half miles from Mason City, which he farms during the summer; in the winter of 1872, he began teaching, and has taught every winter since but one; he taught two terms at Topeka, Ill.; he is engaged for the winter term at the Walker District, Mason Co. He was married, in 1871, to Caroline Littell, of Mason Co., daughter of Aaron Littell, a farmer, one of the early settlers of Mason Co. This marriage of Mr. Ver Bryck to Miss Littell blessed them with one child—Walter O. He has held the office of Town Clerk.

MANITO TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BLACK, hotel, Manito; was born in Blair Co., Penn., Dec. 24, 1810, and remained there until 1857, engaged in farming and teaming; his first efforts in farming were in 1841, at which time he rented of Hawkins for two years, and next of A. R. Bell six years; he next moved to Mr. Bell's brother's farm for five years, moving next to Tazewell Co., Ill., remaining there two years; he next rented a farm of H. Alwood for two years, afterward renting of Alexander Trent two years, and then of Mrs. Whitehead four years, after which he bought the present hotel in Manito, Ill., moving there in 1865, and has recently improved it very much; it is the only hotel in town, and has a very good patronage. He was married, in 1834, to Rebecca Manley, a daughter of a worthy tailor by trade; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they had eleven children. Mr. Black is now 69 years old, and but one year of his allotted threescore and ten remains; yet he bids fair for a few more sunny days to ripen his good old age.

JOSEPH DAILY, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born in 1829, in Ireland, and remained there until 15 years old, when he went, with his mother, to England, and engaged in driving stage-coaches; in 1854, he came to New York and worked for President Fillmore for seven months; he then mined coal in Virginia for three months; he then came to St. Louis and remained some time, when he went to Kingston, Ill., and engaged in mining; he next started a coal mine for himself near Peoria, in 1856, and some time afterward, started another at or near Pekin, where he succeeded very well; he hauled his coal to Mason City and exchanged it for corn, which he hauled back and sold at Pekin; in 1859, he started another mine near Lancaster Landing, in partnership with Joseph Steward, and continued one winter; he then lived in Pekin for six years, t aming; he then moved to Manito, Ill., and engaged in lumbering and buying grain; in 1864, he bought eighty acres in Manito Township; in 1867, he settled on it and has increased it to 640 acres; when Mr. Daily began business at Pekin, he had just five cents. Was married, in 1860, to Mary Fox, of Ireland; they have had two children—Joseph, who died in 1865, and Joseph, born in 1866. He has property in Manito worth $1,000, and in Pekin $2,000, also 160 acres of land in Tazewell Co.; he has held the office of Highway Commissioner and Roadmaster.

R. S. EAKIN, lumber-dealer, Notary Public, collecting agent, Manito; was born Oct. 25, 1827, in Greene Co., Ill., on farm, and remained there until 10 years old, when he moved, with his father, to Whitehall, where he engaged in merchandising with his

father for two years; his father then moved to Montezuma, Ill., and engaged in merchandising for some time, when his father built a stone mill. Mr. Eakin worked for his father until 23, at masonry, carpentering and farming. In 1851, Mr. Eakin went to Fulton Co., and settled at Ellisville and engaged in carpentering and improving a farm. He remained until August; spring of 1852, he began teaming with A. Roper, of Montezuma, and remained until 1853; was engaged part of this time laying track on T., W. & W. R. R. In the fall of 1853, he returned to Fulton Co., settling at Fairview, and was occupied in farming, plastering and stone work, until the spring of 1855, when he learned daguerreotyping, with W. H. Seaving, of Canton, Ill. In 1855, he returned to Montezuma and engaged in daguerreotpying there, and in Scott Co., until the fall, and then worked at plastering and brick-laying until Dec 22, when he was taken sick, and was confined until February, after his recovery, he went to Fulton Co. on business, and, on return worked at stonemasonry until 1856, when he left for Moroy, and engaged in plastering till the close of season, returning then to his home in Pike Co., where he remained until March, 1857, when he went to Spring Lake, Tazewell Co., and engaged in plastering and improving his farm until spring of 1858, when he was elected Assessor, and appointed collector of taxes for Ezekiel A. Poe; he was also engaged in farming, but was unfortunate, by reason of crops failing, and, in 1859, he came to Manito, Ill., and stopped at O. C. Bartram's during the winter; next changing his home to J. K. Cox's; here he remained, engaged in trading, until 1860, when he worked at Pekin, laying brick with H. Ribbet, until midsummer, when he was again taken sick. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Eakin began boarding with B. F. Nash, and remained there until he enlisted in July, 1861, in Co. C, 2d I. V. C., and remained until Aug. 16, 1862, when he was wounded at the battle of Merriweather's Ferry, Tenn.; was taken to hospital at Union City, and remained until Oct. 30, when he was discharged by Gen. Grant; he returned home from Cairo, on horseback, and became administrator of his father's estate, who had died in 1861; also settling up his own business, and making his home with Nash until spring, at which time he found his business such as to demand a settlement, which he made—by paying his creditors 100 cents on the dollar, leaving him only his clothes, books, and some poor notes. Shortly afterward, he purchased his present residence, and rented the same to Dr. J. W. Neal. In April, 1863, he went to Brown Co., and engaged in canvassing for "Abbott's History" until June, when he was again taken sick, recovering in time to attend the celebration at Quincy, Ill.; he then went to Morgan Co., and canvassed for "Mitchell's Atlas" until August; not succeeding well, he returned to Manito Aug. 20, and engaged at plastering and bricklaying until 1876, when he went into the lumber business at Manito, which he still continues. Dec. 25, he was married, in schoolhouse in Manito, to Mennie Ziegenbein, born in Germany; they have three children—Lillian, Ernest J. and Daisy B. His wife is in the millinery business, at Manito, and is doing well. Mr. Eakin has held offices of Police Magistrate (now in second term), Notary Public at present; has been Trustee of Schools, and President of Board of Trustees; March 7, 1874, he was appointed School Treasurer, and still holds that office; was Trustee of Manito, and was once candidate for County Clerk, but was defeated; is insurance agent for the Hartford Insurance Co.; is a charter member of Manito Lodge, No. 476, A., F. & A. M., and now holds the office of W. M. in same.

JOHN FURRER, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born June 9, 1838, on a farm in Germany, where he remained until 14 years old, when he came with his parents to Illinois, and settled in Mason Co., and has been here ever since. He first engaged in farming for Mr. Akers, near Topeka, after hard working three years, for $10 a month, he worked for himself, on what is the Kidman farm, for three years. In 1864, he was married to Lidda Singley, of Pennsylvania; after marriage they settled on Mr. Starrett's farm, and remained two years, after which he moved to Mr. Schrink's farm, and has been there ever since—a period of twelve years. They have four children—Sarah, William, Lindy and Melia, deceased. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Furrer takes quite an interest in educating his children, furnishing them excellent literature.

REV. W. B. GILMORE, clergyman, Manito; was born April 4, 1836, in Mechanicsville, N. J., remained there until 14 years old, when his parents moved to

Springfield, Ill., and remained a year; they then moved to Fairview, Fulton Co., where his father now lives; his mother's maiden name was Vanordstrand. He attended school while he was with his parents, and at length studied Latin and Greek, under Rev. Mr. Jerolmon; during 1859 and 1860, he taught school at Fairview. In September, 1861, he went to Holland, Mich., and attended the Hope College, at that place, where he graduated in 1866; he then commenced his course in the Faith Seminary, at Fairview, in which he graduated in 1869. He then went to Amelia Court House, Va., and engaged in the Amelia Institute, remaining four years. During this time, he married Christine C. Van Ralte, daughter of Rev. A. C. Van Ralte, founder of the colony of Holland, Mich.; they moved to Holland, Mich., where he engaged as Principal of the Female Academy for a year. Owing to ill health, he abandoned teaching, and came to Spring Lake, Tazewell Co., and took charge of the Reform Church there. In 1876, he began his labors at Manito, where he now resides; has held almost all offices connected with the Church. All through life, he has depended upon his own resources; he gave instruction in music while in the Institute at Michigan. He has had four children—A. C. V. R., Willie B. S., died June 25, 1871; Margaret A., died Feb. 21, 1879; Frank E., died Feb. 13, 1879.

GEORGE HECKMANN, blacksmith and carriage-maker, Manito; was born Aug. 24, 1831, in Baden, Germany, and remained there until August, 1853, when he came to New York and engaged in his trade, blacksmithing and wagon-making, for two years, after which he came to Pekin, Ill., and worked for T. & H. Smith at smithing for eleven years. In 1866, he was in business for himself in Pekin for a year. In September, he moved to Manito, Ill., settling in partnership with N. Weber until Dec. 13, 1871, when the firm of Heckmann & Weber moved to Pekin and remained there in business until 1874, when Mr. Heckmann sold to Fry & Weber, and returned to Manito, July 24, and engaged in the present business. Mr. Heckmann has accumulated a little fortune; has a shop, house and three lots in Manito and 106 acres of land in Tazewell Co., under fine improvement, earned entirely by his careful management. He has been a member of the M. E. Church twenty-three years; his wife and two children are also members. He was married, Jan. 24, 1856, to Mary F. Weber, of Pekin; they have had ten children—Lizzie (dead), George, Freddie (dead), Philip, Arthur, Anna, Lewis, Liddie, Ida, and Frankie. George is working at wagon-making in Kansas City. Mr. Heckmann has held the office of Town Trustee.

THOMAS HILL, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born in England in 1825, on a farm, and remained there until 1851, engaged in farming with his father. He came to New York; remained but a short time; then came to Illinois, settling at Knoxville for six months, making brick; he then worked on a farm in Knox Co. for Bainbridge, for one winter, when he hired out to Squire Marks for a year, and afterward went to Peoria and engaged in working in a tavern for Prince, where he remained some four years; he then worked at farming at Princeville for three years for himself; from there he came to Mason Co. and engaged in farming for himself, renting of B. Prettyman; he then went to what is called Egypt and engaged on E. Alwood's farm for two years. Nov. 22, 1862, he was married to Nancy C. Charlton, of Clark Co., Ill.; some time after marriage, they bought land and settled on it and rented; he sold out in a year and rented a farm of George Alfs for three years; from there they came to the present farm of 240 acres, 160 of which they inherited and the rest they have obtained by their own labor; the land is worth probably $50 per acre. His wife had the following children before marrying Mr. Hill—James B., A. Lincoln, William H.; after this marriage—John T., George W., Annie, Mary (died Oct. 14, 1864, Sargent M., Cornelius E., Columbus, Sarah A. (dead), Charlie.

MATTHEW LANGSTON, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born June 4, 1824, in Rutherford Co., Tenn., on a farm, and remained there some time; when quite young, he went to Missouri, and his father there engaged in farming and as a wheelwright for some two years; they came, in the fall of 1828, to Illinois, and settled in Morgan Co. (now Scott), on a farm; Mr. Langston remained at home until 1843, at which time he went into partnership with his brother and bought a saw-mill of their father, owning

and running it until the spring of 1850, when he sold out and moved to Mason Co. and improved a farm, which he sold in 1873; he was engaged in mercantile business at Manito from 1865 until 1873, in which year he went to Kansas and farmed a year, returning and settling in Manito, Ill., on some property which they now own; he is now managing and farming a piece of land owned by Peter W. Gay, of Manito Township; he was engaged one year in the war with Mexico, and, in the late war, was Captain of a company in the 85th I. V. I.; he has held various offices in the township and district, such as Justice of the Peace in Manito, one of the first Commissioners who laid off the township, Supervisor of Manito Township six years, School Trustee and Treasurer, Road Commissioner, Collector one term; elected County Judge, served two years and then resigned, and, in the fall of 1870, was elected Representative from the Sixty First District of Illinois, which position he filled with honor; he is a member of Lodge No. 476, A., F. & A. M., of Manito; his education was very limited; he studied arithmetic but eleven days; by securing all kinds of valuable literature, he has made himself both useful and beneficial. Mr. Langston's father was a minister and early educated his son. Was married, in 1848, to Elizabeth Havens, of Illinois; she died in February, 1850; in January, 1851, he was married to Sarah Havens, a sister of his first wife; they have five children—William M., Elizabeth, Rebecca, Ellen, Edward.

J. R. McCLUGGAGE, physician and surgeon, Manito; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, June 13, 1844, on a farm; when 16 years old, he went to Southern Ohio, and engaged in farming with his father, until 1865, when he came to Illinois, settling in Mason Co., working on a farm by the month, going to school in winter; in the fall of 1867, he commenced teaching school at the Walker district; he continued teaching in Illinois until 1871, when he went to Nebraska and engaged in teaching and laboring; he taught there in the summer of 1871, and winter of 1872 and spring of 1873, after which he returned to Mason Co., Ill., and read medicine at Mason City, with Dr. I. N. Ellsbury, until the fall of 1875, when he began attending Rush Medical College at Chicago, graduating in 1877, when he returned home and began practicing medicine at Manito and has met with good success; during the winter of 1878, his office burned up in connection with Dr. Walker's, and consumed every medical book in town; he is at present Highway Commissioner. He was married, in April, 1877, to Clara Todd, of Topeka, Ill.; they have one child—Thomas T.

BENJAMIN RUTHENBURG, merchant, Manito; was born in 1819 in Prussia, remained there until 21, when he went into the army for two years; in 1843, he came to Baltimore and from there to Philadelphia, thence to Nashville, Tenn., where he began merchandising, afterward moving to New Orleans and engaging in selling goods, he then moved to St. Louis, in 1845, and, in partnership with his brother, dealt in dry goods for six years, when he sold out and next engaged as clerk in merchandising for a firm in Agency City, Iowa, which he afterward bought and continued in until 1859, in which year he married Mrs. Dolinda Sparks, (Witherforth); she had two sons—Edgar and Hubbard Sparks; Edgar owns a farm of 200 acres which he and his brother manage. In 1861, Mr. Ruthenburg engaged in merchandising in Spring Lake Town until 1863, when he came to Manito and engaged in merchandising; in 1877, he transferred his business to his step-son. He was a Justice of the Peace at Spring Lake and also member of the first Town Board of Manito; he owns property worth $2,000, earned entirely by his own labor and management.

M. W. ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Manito; was born Oct. 14, 1825, in Clark Co., Ky., on a farm and remained there until 6 years old, when he went with John C. Rogers to Old Virginia; Mr. John C. Rogers was a Baptist minister, who married W. Bonifield, of Virginia; they moved to Illinois in 1831, and settled in Morgan Co., on a farm, where Mr. Rogers lived until 1850. In 1848, he was married to Rebecca Langston, of Tennessee; they settled, some time after, on Hugh Davis' farm for a year, afterward renting for a year; he then moved to a farm owned by Livingston, in Tazewell Co., for a year, in 1851, he settled the present farm of 160 acres, then a raw prairie, but now, by improvement, is one of the finest farms in the country; Mr. Rogers made his happy home by his own labor and management; he takes an interest in all

modern improvements, having on his farm utensils worth laboring with; in an early day, he took quite an interest in starting hedges; he has taken much care in selecting and cultivating fine fruits for home use; has held offices of Supervisor, Road Commissioner and Pathmaster. Has five children—Lucinda S., John W., Mary E., Rhoda R. and Nellie E.; John has taught school and is now attending the institute at Mason City. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Lutheran Church.

W. B. ROBINSON, builder and contractor, Manito; was born Sept. 15, 1836, in Union Co., Penn., and remained there until 14 years old. His father was a tailor by trade and also followed piloting on the Susquehanna River. When Mr. Robinson was 10 years old his father died, leaving him an entire orphan, his mother having died when he was 6 months old; he came to Tazewell Co., Ill., when about 10 years old, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Boone, and settled at Pekin for some three years; when about 17, began to work at carpentering, and has been at it ever since; after leaving Pekin, they went to what is called Egypt, Tazewell Co., and settled on a farm for some five years; Mr. Robinson then came to Egypt Station (now Manito); in 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 28th I. V. I., and remained in the service until April 6, 1866; he went out as a drummer, in which capacity he served two years, and was then appointed by the Colonel Regimental Postmaster and afterward Brigade Postmaster; on his return from the war, he settled in Manito and soon married, Aug. 3, 1866, Mrs. Martha Boone, daughter of George Black; she had one child—Ella A. Boone; by their marriage they had two children—Drusilla R. and W. W. Mr. Robinson has held the office of President of Board of Trustees three years and is such at present; Village Trustee six terms; Justice of the Peace three years and still holds the office; Town Clerk, Collector, and is now collector and insurance agent for the Phœnix, American Central, at St. Louis, Rockford, of Rockford, and Home, of New York; he also belongs to Lodge No. 476, A., F. & A. M., of Manito; he has held office of Secretary in the Lodge seven years; is now S. W.

JOHN O. RANDOLPH, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born Dec. 9, 1816, in Virginia; son of Philip Randolph, who died before J. O. Randolph was born; when Mr. Randolph was 6 weeks old, his mother moved with him to Tennessee, where she supported herself and children; when Mr. Randolph was 12 years old, he worked out for his board; at 13, he hired out at $3 per month, and was to go to school in winter; when he was 15, he was bound out to A. Blackburn, with whom he went from Sullivan Co., Ind., to La Porte Co., Ind., and engaged working on a farm for five years, when he began business for himself on a farm near Terre Haute, where his mother was living. In 1837, he married Elizabeth Best, of Harrison Co., Ind.; they lived in Vigo, Ind., six years. In 1843, he moved to Clark Co., Ill., and engaged in farming and keeping woodyard, running a saw-mill and building boats; he remained until 1851, when he moved to Manito, Ill., and settled on a farm, renting of Thomas Landrith; in 1853, they bought a farm of 100 acres in Manito Township, paying for it by their own labors; in 1856, he went into mercantile business at Spring Lake, Ill., and continued it until 1859, when he returned to farming until 1871; in that year, he opened a grain business in Forest City, and continued it until 1876, when he moved to Manito; he sold his farm in 1877 to P. W. Thomas; he has a house and two lots in Forest City and a house and three lots in Manito. Has held office of Justice of the Peace, Clark Co., Ill.; Constable, Vigo Co., Ind.; Assessor, Manito Township; School Treasurer and Director, Clerk of Board of Trustees and has taught school. Has had seven children—Mary L., Susan E., Mary P. (dead), John E. (dead), William C. (dead), Margaret A. (dead), Nancy J. (dead).

E. A. ROSHER, Postmaster and dealer in dry goods and notions, Manito; was born April 27, 1827, in Germany, and remained there until 1849, when he came to New York, staying there a short time, and then went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in the grocery business for three years; afterward, going to Peoria, Ill., and engaged in dry goods for eight years; he then moved to Manito, Ill., and engaged in his present business, managing it ever since. In 1869, he was made Postmaster at this place and still holds that position; some time after he became Postmaster, he took in

upon himself to procure the establishment here of a money-order office. He was married, in 1850, to Caroline Darris, by whom he had eleven children—Dora, William, Gustus, Eda, Charlie, Otto, Mena, Ida, John, Emma (died July 4, 1853), Matilda (died Dec. 20, 1859); his wife died in 1874. In 1875, he married a second time. Mr. Rosher is doing a first-class business and is using his means with frugality; his home is under fine improvement.

RICHARD SAUTER, boots and shoes, Manito; was born in Wittemburg April 3, 1831, and remained there until 21, engaged in the boot and shoe business; in May, 1852, he emigrated to New York, and soon went to Reading, Penn., and was engaged in shoemaking for four years; he next went to Steubenville and worked for Kent six years; from there he moved to Pekin, Ill., and worked at shoemaking for John Velde one year; moving from there to McLean Co., he settled at Danvers and engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself for two years. Nov. 25, 1857, he was married to Elizabeth Hotz, of Pekin. They shortly afterward moved to Havana, where he opened in the same business, remaining until he came to Manito; he now has a happy home with two lots and a good boot and shoe shop. Has held office of Trustee of Manito two terms; is a Freemason; he was Vice President of the German Free School of Havana, Ill. Names of his children—Philip, Matilda (deceased), Emma (deceased), Carl (deceased), Bertha, Margaret, Elizabeth, Sabina. Philip makes harness in connection with his father's business.

REV. A. SIEVING, minister, Manito; was born Sept. 9, 1847, in District of Melle, Hanover, Germany; at the age of 7, he came with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., where his father was in the boot and shoe business for seven years; here he attended school; in his 15th year, he began attending the Gymnasium College at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and remained six years; after graduating, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and attended the Concordia College for four years; he graduated there and soon after engaged in the ministry at Lincoln, Benton Co., Mo., in the Lutheran Church; remained there about five years; he then came in 1876 to the Egypt Lutheran Church in Mason Co. and is still rendering services at that place; he has another appointment at Sand Prairie, Tazewell Co., which he founded; he has taught school; was Secretary of the Western District of the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. Was married May 12, 1872, to Mary Quel; has three children—Charlie, Theodore, Augustus, besides Annie, an orphan girl, whom they are raising. Mr. Sieving devotes his entire attention to the ministry.

PETER SINGLEY, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born in 1817, in Pennsylvania, on a farm, and remained until 1861; was engaged in farming until 21; when he was 25 years old, he began coal mining in Pennsylvania, and followed it for twenty-five years, part of which time he was under a boss, and afterward was foreman, the boss having been killed; in 1850, he came to Illinois, and bought 160 acres, which he paid for by his own labor; his improvement on the same has made it one of the finest farms in the county. He was married, first, in 1844, to Catharine Boyer, by whom he had three children—Emma, Elizabeth A. and Henry; his wife died in 1849. In 1850, he was married again to Josephine Huntzsinger, of Pennsylvania; they have had eleven children, deceased—Margaret, Josiah, Eliza, Christiana, Walter; living—Jeremiah, Hannah, George, Ida, Peter and Sarah J. He has been no office-seeker, but has been connected with schools. Mr. Singley settled on his present farm in 1861, and has been here ever since. When he was married the first time, he was $5 in debt, and had no resources.

BENJAMIN SINGLEY, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born in 1832, in Schuylkill Co., Penn., on a farm, and remained there until 1863; was engaged in farming and handling timbers, when, in 1863, he came to Illinois, settled and engaged in working for farmers by the day, $1 to $2, cutting hedge; in 1869, he began farming on the present farm of forty acres; he has improved this little farm, and made it one very desirable. He was married, in June, 1860, to S. Zimmerman; they were blessed with five children—David R., Rebecca (deceased), Annie, Jacob and Lindy; he has been no office-seeker, but has held office of Pathmaster. Mr. Singley and wife belong to the

Egypt Church, Lutheran, and have been members ever since the organization of the same.

J. N. SHANHOLTZER, miller, Manito; was born in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1841, and remained there, farming for his father, until 18 years old, when he moved to Licking Co., Ohio, and commenced farming; here he remained five years, when he went West, and finally settled in Tazewell Co., Ill.; he farmed for two years, afterward engaging in milling, at Dillon, Ill., for four years; he then moved his machinery to Manito, Ill., in 1870, and has been here ever since. This is the first and only mill in the township. Mr. Shanholtzer manages his own business, and is doing splendid work for the public; he is an active worker in the temperance movement; has held office of Trustee of Manito. He owns a beautiful lot and house, in addition to his mill. In 1868, he was married to Marinda Rector, of Dillon, Tazewell Co., Ill.; she died April 29, 1873. By her he had two children, Minnie Belle (deceased), and Miranda E. He was married, Jan. 23, 1879, to Mrs. S. C. Rector (Dean). She had one child—Nellie Rector.

HENRY A. SWEET, retired farmer; P. O. Manito; was born July 12, 1818, on a farm near Mendon, Worcester Co., Mass.; when about a year old, he went with his parents to Connecticut, and lived in that State until 21; when old enough, he began clerking in a dry-goods store for Joseph W. Turpin, at Warehouse Point, Conn., after which he went to New York, and worked at carpentering for three years. In 1842, he came to Ohio, and engaged in wagon-making and merchandising until 1849. In 1852, he sold out and came to Green Valley, Ill., and farmed until 1860, then engaging in grain business in Pekin, Ill., for two years; he then moved back to his farm in Tazewell Co., and stayed there until the spring of 1867, when he came to Manito, and engaged in grain and lumber for one year. In 1868, he went into mercantile business, and was burned out; was also express agent for three years. In 1870, he moved again to his farm in Tazewell Co., and remained until 1875, when he returned to Manito, and became station agent for one year. In 1876, he entirely lost his eyesight, which has but slightly returned. Was married, in 1840, to Mary Weber, of Massachusetts, and has eight children—Henry, Mary, George W., Annette, Rowena, Fannie, Carrie, Eva, and Leroy. He has held office in Ohio; was Town Clerk and Trustee three years in Tazewell Co., Ill.; was Supervisor, Assessor, Collector, Commissioner of Highways, Poormaster and Justice of the Peace fourteen years. In 1864, he took the census of Tazewell Co.; was President of the Board of Trustees of Manito one year; he taught school eleven months; he has 90 acres, well improved, also a house and four lots in Manito.

F. SCHOENEMAN, saddler and harness-maker, Manito; was born in Germany in 1833; he remained there, engaged in harness-making, until 24, when he came to Peoria, Ill., and engaged in business until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 2d Artillery, for three years, returning in 1864 to Peoria, and remaining a short time, and then moved to New Orleans, where he was in the harness business for a year and a half. He was married, while there, to Rosena Ruth, of New Orleans; in the latter part of 1865, they moved to Peoria, and shortly afterward to Manito, where he engaged in the harness business, which he still continues. He owns 160 acres in Arkansas, three houses and lots in Manito, and the property in which he carries on his business, all of which they have earned by their own labor and management. He has held the office of Town Trustee for two terms; has been no office-seeker; has given strict attention to business by doing his own work, thus acquiring the confidence of the people.

FREDERICK SCHNELLE, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born in 1836 in Germany; when 15 years old, he came with his parents to New York, and worked with them on a farm; in 1854, he moved to Havana, Ill., and worked at farming for H. H. Marbold, in Menard Co., afterward working for Fred Looks in Mason Co., and next for John and James Wilson, of Tazewell Co. In 1860, he began working on his present farm of 240 acres, attained entirely by his own labor and management; he has made good improvements. Was married, in 1860, to Elizabeth Bahrens, of Germany, and by her he had nine children—George, Henry, Ettie, Fred, Katie, Willie and Catherine (deceased). Mr. Schnelle makes a specialty of threshing wheat. He is Collector, and

has held the office three years; he has been School Director twelve years, and Commissioner three years.

JOHN THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Forest City; was born Sept. 19, 1815, in New York, and remained there until his parents moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio, settling on a farm, where he remained some ten years farming, on his grandfather's farm; his father died when he was very young; in 1832, Mr. Thomas moved to Western Ohio and settled in Seneca Co., remaining there, farming, with his uncle; from Ohio he moved to Monroe Co., Mo., and engaged in farming for himself on some land which he had bought. In 1836, he was married to Elizabeth Painter, of Mo.; by her he had four children—Eliza E., Perry W., Samuel R., John W.; Dec. 25, 1856, some time after the death of his wife, he was married to Parthena F. Cogdale, of Illinois, by her he had three children—William, Edgar, Charles; his second wife died Aug. 7, 1876; April 15, 1877, he was married to Miss Sutton. Mr. Thomas settled in Mason Co. in 1853, on what is now the Caldwell farm; in April, 1877, he bought the present farm of twenty-one acres, and owns in all 140 acres; he has held the offices of School Trustee and Director; he has been a member of the M. E. Church thirty-four years; his wife is also a member of same church.

R. A. WHITEFORD, farmer; P. O. Manito; was born in 1842, in Medina Co., Ohio, on a farm, and remained there until he was 14 years old, at which time he came, with his parents, to Illinois, and settled in Mason Co. on a farm which his father bought; he remained there with his father until he began working in a machine shop at Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, and remained there engaged for three years. He married Julia Blanchard, of Gifford, Ohio, whose parents were from Connecticut; in 1871, they settled on the present farm of 160 acres, half of which they inherited, and half they have obtained by their own management; with the improvements they have made this farm presents a fine appearance. They have one child—Flutie.

DR. J. S. WALKER, physician and surgeon, Manito; was born on a farm in Shelby Co., Ind., Feb. 16, 1842, and remained there until 3 years old; his father was a farmer; in 1845, the family moved by team, as was customary in those days, to Mason Co., Ill., and settled on a farm which they bought; here he attended school during the winter until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K, 85th I. V. I., and remained in the service nearly two years; he was promoted to Sergeant and afterward Orderly. On his return from the war, he read medicine with Dr. J. F. Atkinson, of Lexington, Mo., for two years; he at once began attending the St. Louis (Pope's) Medical College, which he continued for two years, during which he graduated, and, returning home, began practicing medicine at Forest City; this he continued for five years; he then came to Manito, Ill., where he now practices quite extensively, and with good success; in the winter of 1878 he met with quite a misfortune, having his office, in connection with his drug store, burned, not even saving a book from the fire; he contracted quite a cold in his efforts to save his dwelling, which has almost confined him; he anticipates going South to improve his health; the people of this community will very much regret the loss of Dr. Walker; they will remember him as one of the influential men of their community, and, as a physician, skillful and attentive—especially so in his treatment in surgery, which has been a good part of his large practice; he has held the offices of School Treasurer and Trustee. He was married, in 1870, to S. A. Bradley, of Chicago; they had two children—Alberto and Eugene, who died Sept. 20, 1878.

ALLEN'S GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN B. ABBOTT, grain dealer, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Natrona; was born in Mason Co., Ill., June 10, 1846. His father, Henry Abbott, and mother, Ann (Keen) Abbott, were born in Lancashire, England, and emigrated to the United States a short time previous to the birth of John B. The subject of this sketch, who was raised to the occupation of farming, for the last three years has given much attention to

the buying and shipping of grain, requiring the use of two grain elevators in Natrona. He married a daughter of Richard Ainsworth, of Mason City, Ill., Oct. 14, 1869; she was born in Lynchburg Township, in this county, July 8, 1849; they have four children, viz., Richard Henry, born July 17, 1870; Albert Edward, March 30, 1872; Ira, April 28, 1874, and Alice Myrtle, Dec. 11, 1878. Mr. Abbott is Treasurer of the school fund in this township, and owns 480 acres land in this and Mason City Townships.

SAMUEL BIGGS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. San Jose; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, June 13, 1834; in the fall of 1856, moved to Delavan, Tazewell Co., Ill.; he worked at farming by the month; went to Pike's Peak in 1859; there he made no money. July 7, 1860, he married Elizabeth Brown; she was born in England Oct. 1, 1838, and came to the United States with her parents, an infant; they have had four children, viz., Oliver S., born May 6, 1861; Matilda A., March 6, 1864; Agnes E., Dec. 3, 1866, and Jennetta, Jan. 14, 1873; she died Aug. 20 following. Mr. Biggs enlisted in Co. H, under Capt. William M. Duffy; assigned to 108th I. V. I. Aug. 12, 1862; engaged in the various battles and marches up to March 29, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability (he had the measles); he held the post of Orderly Sergeant from the organization of the company; he arrived home in April; engaged again working for wages and renting land; when he returned from Pike's Peak, had spent his last dollar; to-day he owns a fine home and farm of 350 acres, free and clear from debt; after his return from the army, he was not able to do any manual labor for a year.

JOB BRATT, farmer; P. O. San Jose; was born in Staffordshire, England, April 22, 1822; came, with his father, to New York May 23, 1834, and to Vigo Co., Ind., in June following; there his father bought a farm of eighty acres, and they followed farming; January, 1853, he went to Christian Co., Ill.; the November following, to Mason Co.; bought land and settled. Married, Sept. 14, 1852, Sarah Wilkinson; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1830; her father, Cary Wilkinson, was born in Scott Co., Ky., and married Nancy Moon; she also was born and raised in Scott Co.; he died March 17, 1834, and she Oct. 19, 1875; they are buried in Sangamon Co., Ill. George Bratt, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Staffordshire June 12, 1781, and married Esther Bratt in 1825; she was born in London, July 25, 1779; on account of unsettled business, she did not join her family until 1839; she died May 9, 1841, he June 7, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bratt have had nine children, viz., Ella G., born Aug. 12, 1854; George R., April 13, 1856 (died June 1, 1872, by a stroke of lightning, which killed him and his horse, also the horse under his brother, Jonah W., who escaped comparatively uninjured), Mary H., born Aug. 24, 1857; Jonah W., July 16, 1859; Esther M., May 29, 1861; Josiah C., Oct. 19, 1864; Reuben W., March 25, 1866; Clarence, Nov. 12, 1869, and Sophia C., Sept. 28, 1872; she died Feb. 24, 1873. They own 440 acres and very fine house, where they reside, in Allen's Grove Township, also 232 acres in Nebraska; in politics, is a Republican.

EDWARD P. CRISPELL, M. D., physician, San Jose; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1823; he moved to Orange Co., N. Y., in 1840; at an early age, he engaged in teaching district schools, and reading medicine; in 1857, he commenced practicing medicine thereabouts; in 1858, moved to Sangamon Co., Ill. Altogether, he taught school ten terms. He attended medical lectures, and graduated in the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, and received his diploma in February, 1865. He married Miss Mary E. Craft Nov. 2, 1848; she was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 20, 1826. Since he graduated his practice has been mainly in Mason Co.; up to 1871, in Manito; then, on account of ill health, traveled nearly two years farther North; did a city practice about a year in Pekin, Ill.; came to San Jose, where he now resides, in 1874; they have had seven children, viz., one infant unnamed; Charles E., born July 25, 1851; Mary F., July 20, 1853; Martha E., March 23, 1857; Lillie, May 31, 1861, died Aug. 13, 1862; Ulysses Grant, born July 20, 1863, and Wilbur F., June 30, 1867. Dr. Crispell belongs to the Order of A., F. & A. M.; an active advocate of and worker in the cause of temperance; a Republican, and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JONATHAN CORY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. San Jose; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., June 14, 1815; his schooling he got in the district school before he was 14; at the age of 20, he commenced reading law with Cornelius Boice, Esq., a celebrated lawyer in Plainfield, but finished with Lewis C. Grover, Esq., who is now President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. He commenced practice in 1836, in Plainfield, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1846. In 1848, he moved to Newark, and was elected Judge of the County Court in 1852; held the office three years. In 1841, he aided in organizing, and was one of the charter members of Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F.; he was also a charter member of Jefferson Encampment, and has held all the ordinate and subordinate offices in the subordinate and State offices in the Order in New Jersey; moved to Delavan, Tazewell, Co., Ill., in February, 1856; in 1857, moved to Allen's Grove Township, in Mason Co., where he now resides, and is a charter member of Lodge, No. 380, and of Valley Encampment, No. 120; in San Jose, of I. O. O. F.; but he gives his attention mainly to farming. He has never discontinued the practice of the profession he was wedded to in his early manhood. He married Miss Mary Titus Dec. 24, 1836; she was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Oct. 9, 1813. Since he came to Mason Co., he has taken no active part in politics, but has been Supervisor, also Justice of the Peace; he is probably the only man living in the county whose father was actively engaged in the Revolutionary war, and born in the U. S. of America; his father, John Cory, was born in Essex Co., N. J., March 6, 1763, and lived with his uncle, William Wines, who was a General under Gen. George Washington during the whole Revolutionary struggle; he also was a Jerseyman, and lived within two miles of the ever memorable Valley Forge, on Suckasunny Plains in New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Cory have four children, viz., Elizabeth, born Feb. 1, 1838; Marietta, Feb. 8, 1840; Phebe Ann, June 25, 1841, and Jane, Jan. 20, 1843. All are married and have families, and live in Mason Co. He owns a good home and fine farm of 210 acres in Allen's Grove Township, in Sec. 1.

WILLIAM M. DUFFY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. San Jose; was born in Galway, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1835; Jan. 30, 1849, landed in New York; went to Rahway, N. J., where he worked at the harness-making business. In March, 1853, he went to Madison, Ind.; in the fall, to Terre Haute, and, the spring of 1855, to Delavan, Tazewell Co., Ill. He married Marietta C. Cory Jan. 30, 1857; she was born in New Jersey Feb. 8, 1840, and came to Delavan with her parents in February, 1856; they have had nine children, viz., George, born Feb. 26, 1860; Mary A., April 16, 1862; William S., Dec. 28, 1864; Harry C., March 12, 1866; Elisha R., March 21, 1868, died Feb. 21, 1870; Freddie, born July 8, 1871; Gracie G., Sept. 15, 1873; Katie, Jan. 28, 1876, and Jenni, Oct. 27, 1877. From Aug. 1 to 14, 1862, he enlisted a full company (Co. H), which was mustered into 108th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years; they elected him Captain of the company; he held the position until their discharge; they participated in many engagements, in the 13th and 16th Army Corps, at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Milliken's Bend, Magnolia Hills, Grand Gulf and others, the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, etc.; were mustered out at Vicksburg, discharged and paid in Chicago Aug. 12, 1865. He bought his farm (160 acres), where he now resides in Allen's Grove Township, in 1867, and moved on to it in the spring of 1868; Oct. 18, 1871, their house was destroyed by fire; the clothing they had on was all they saved out of it.

JACKSON HOUCHIN, farmer, stock-breeder and stock-raiser, P. O. Mason City, was born in Edmonston Co., Ky., Nov. 12, 1819; went to Pike Co., Ind., with his parents in October, 1836; came to Mason Co., April 17, 1849, entered 254 acres of land in Salt Creek Township, where he stayed about a year, came to Allen's Grove in March, 1850, where he now resides, and bought at that time 640 acres (Sec. 5); to considerable extent is engaged in breeding fine Durham cattle. He married Nancy Ann Greenway Dec. 25, 1840, in Warrick Co., Ind.; she died Oct. 15, 1841. He then married her sister, Susanna Greenway, March 15, 1842; she was born in Warrick Co., Ind., June 8, 1826, her father, John Greenway, was born in North Carolina, and died in

August, 1850; her mother, Sarah (May), was born in Georgia, died in October, 1846; they are buried in Warrick Co., Ind., where they resided. Mr. and Mrs. Houchin have had eleven children, viz., Lucy J., born Oct. 3, 1844; Benjamin Ira, born Jan. 1, 1847; they died of smallpox in February, 1848, and were buried in one coffin; William Isaiah, born Oct. 7, 1852, died in August, 1853; Edna died in early infancy. The living are John A., born Feb. 22, 1848; Andrew J. Feb. 25, 1850; George W., July 28, 1854; Alonzo, Dec. 15, 1856; James, Aug. 28, 1858. Malinda, Dec. 15, 1863, and Laura B., Dec. 7, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Houchin have been members of the M. E. Church over thirty years. In politics, is a Republican. He owns a fine home and 760 acres of fine land.

ANDREW JACOBS, carriage and wagon maker, under the firm name of A. Jacobs & Co., San Jose; was born in Belsdorf, Kreis, New Haldensleben, R. B. Magdeburg, Prussia, Germany, Sept. 17, 1830; he learned the trade and worked at the wagon-making business there from 1850 to 1855; he was a soldier in the Prussian army, and worked a year during his service in the King's shops; a year at his trade for the King. In 1855, he got a pass to Bremen for a year, but left for the United States and arrived at New York City Aug. 20, 1856, he came on West to Pekin, Ill., and worked eight years there for one firm; he then began on his own account, but sold out in the spring of 1867; that fall, he moved to San Jose, and built himself a manufactory. He married Catharine Fry Nov. 22, 1858; she was born in Reilingen Baden, Germany, July 28, 1839, and came to the U. S. with her parents in 1851; they have had nine children, viz., Rudolph, born Sept. 30, 1859; Robert C., Sept. 25, 1861; Oscar O., Nov. 24, 1863; Catharine, Feb. 15, 1866, died April 2, 1866; Sophia A., born March 9, 1867; Maria A., Dec. 12, 1869, died March 11, 1870; Emma H., born July 7, 1872; Fredrick W., Feb. 15, 1875; Minnie M., Oct. 22, 1877. He owns a farm of 205 acres in Logan Co., and twenty building lots in San Jose, fine house and workshops; he belongs to the I. O. O. F., in San Jose.

THOMAS S. KNAPP, merchant, under the firm name of Newman & Knapp, San Jose; was born in Andover, Henry Co., Ill., Jan. 24, 1843; at the age of 20, he commenced teaching district school, taught two winters; his principal business was farming. Served three years as Constable in his native town. In April, 1870, he moved to San Jose, and engaged clerking for his brother, Dr. C. D. Knapp, in his drug store about a year and a half; he then went into partnership with his brother and Julius Newman, under the name of Newman & Knapp, in general merchandising, the same he is now engaged in, though, in January, 1874, Jacob Newman purchased the interest of his brother Julius, and succeeded him in the business. Mr. Knapp has held the office of Village Clerk four years, Justice of the Peace the same time, President of the Board of Trustees, School Director, Assistant Postmaster about four years, and was elected Township Collector last April. His father, Salmon W. Knapp, and mother, Anna (Platt) Knapp, were born near Danbury, Conn., in 1810, one in August, the other in September, and were married in 1832, and moved to Henry Co. in 1842; his mother died June 9, 1869; his father resides in Henry Co. now. Thomas S. Knapp, the subject of this sketch, married Sadie L. Worthington June 21, 1874; she was born in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1843, and, with her parents, went to Henry Co., Ill., in March, 1865, where they now reside. Thomas J. Worthington, the father of Mrs. Knapp, was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Nov. 29, 1810, and married Eliza A. Freeman, the mother of Mrs. Knapp, at Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1843; this was Mr. Worthington's third marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have buried their only two children, viz., Dennie W., born April 29, 1875, died Dec. 22, 1878; Katie L., born Jan. 17, 1878, died Dec. 27, the same year; both of diphtheritic or membranous croup. Mr. Knapp belongs to Lodge, No. 380, of I. O. O. F., and is Representative to the Grand Lodge. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is Clerk of the same.

JOSEPH B. KEHL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1851; his father, Jacob Kehl, was born in Germany May 29, 1830, and married Mary Gatz in 1850; they came that year to the United

States and settled in Cincinnati, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; in 1854, moved to Connersville, Ind., where he died Dec. 18, 1874, and is buried there; she still resides in Connersville. Joseph B. Kehl married Hannah Alfaratta Miller Jan. 1, 1874; she was born in Fayette Co., Ind., Dec. 5, 1853; her father and mother were born in Indiana. Mr. Kehl owns a nice home and farm of 160 acres in Allen's Grove Township.

GEORGE LEONI, farmer; P. O. San Jose; was born in Canton Tessin, Switzerland, Lacarno, Feb. 18, 1801; at the age of 14, he entered the army instead of an older brother who was drafted from Switzerland, in the interest of Napoleon the First, who, at the battle of Waterloo, surrendered his entire army to Wellington; he was made a prisoner of war, and assigned to the prison of Perth, Scotland, where he was kept a year and a half; he then went to London, and learned to manufacture optical and mathematical instruments; afterward traveled, working at his trade and selling his wares through all the principal cities of Europe; in 1830, he returned to his home in Switzerland, but remained only six months; he returned to Liverpool and took passage to New York City, where he arrived in September, 1831; there he engaged in manufacturing optical and mathematical instruments, and fancy cabinet ware at one time on a very large scale, on John street, occupying three large four-story buildings; he remained in New York, experiencing the not uncommon great success, and the reverse, of enterprising and adventurous business men until September, 1848, when he went to Chicago, where he remained about a year; he then quit that business altogether, and went to Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill., where they kept a small fancy goods store; early in 1851, they moved to the place where they now reside Sec. 35, in Allen's Grove Township, then called Delavan's Grove, and built the first frame house in the grove, in March, 1851. He married Louisi Monti, in New York City, Sept. 9, 1837; she was born in Switzerland Feb. 18, 1818, and came with her parents to New York, in February, 1831; they have had nine children—Josephine, born Sept. 7, 1838, died in January, 1839; George N., born Jan. 25, 1840, died July 8, 1875; Leonena, born Oct. 17, 1842, died at the age of 2 years; Louisa, born Sept. 7, 1844, died at the age of 1 week; Leonena, born Feb. 8, 1846; Louisa M., born March 11, 1848; Veronica E., born March 2, 1851; Josephine A., born May 15, 1853, and Rose C., born Aug. 26, 1856; Leonena married Wm. Caldwell April 16, 1871; he died Dec. 24, 1874; Louisa M. married A. R. Chestnut Jan. 27, 1874; Josephine A. married John Crabb Nov. 25, 1874. Mr. Leoni owns a handsome home and 320 acres of fine land; in religion he is Roman Catholic; in politics a Democrat.

WILLIAM M. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Natrona; was born in Fayette Co., Ind., June 16, 1830; followed farming; came to Allen's Grove Township, where he now resides, in September, 1858, and has made most of his money in raising hogs for market; for the last six years, he has made a specialty of breeding Poland-China swine; his father, John Miller, was born in Ohio, A. D. 1800, and married Cynthia Manlove, in Fayette Co., Ind.; she was born Aug. 10, 1809, and died March 21, 1854; he resides on the old homestead, in Fayette Co., Ind., hale and vigorous. Wm. M. Miller married Nancy Jane Childers Sept. 5, 1852; she was born in Madison Co., Ind., July 9, 1833; they have five children—Hannah A., born Dec. 5, 1853; Cynthia A., born May 29, 1858; Euphemia May, born May 1, 1865; Vilura, born Sept. 29, 1866, and Josephine L., born Aug. 27, 1871. He owns a beautiful home and farm of 315 acres; is a member of the Christian Church, of Allen's Grove Township; in politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. MORRISON, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, agricultural implements, shelf hardware, iron and wood pumps, mechanics' tools, etc., San Jose; was born in Florid, Putnam Co., Ill., April 7, 1844, and got all his school education before he was 14 years old; followed farming some, and learned the tinner's trade in Henry, Marshall Co.; at the age of 20 commenced working as a journeyman; in 1866, went in partnership with his old boss, Richard Dikes; in the fall of 1868, he came to San Jose, and went into partnership with a Mr. Hull, the firm being Hull & Morrison; in 1870, he commenced alone, and has so continued the business; he belongs to

the Order of A., F. & A. M., also I. O. O. F., in San Jose. Feb. 23, 1875, he married Mary E. Booth; she was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Dec. 23, 1855; they have one little daughter—Sarah F., born Dec. 17, 1876; he owns two houses and five building lots in San Jose.

JOHN H. MATHERS, farmer; P. O. Mason City; was born April 23, 1827, in Miami Co., Ohio; his opportunities for obtaining an education were fair; he has followed farming chiefly, though he learned the blacksmith's trade; he moved to Mason Co. in March, 1853; he bought land in Pennsylvania Township in 1851, whither he moved at that time. He married Elizabeth Caven, in Miami Co., Dec. 22, 1852, where she was born Jan. 18, 1826; they had seven children—Eugene, born Dec. 11, 1853; Artensa, born Aug. 23, 1855; John C., born May 31, 1857; Lucy S., born Oct. 10, 1859; George B., born Oct. 26, 1861; B. Franklin, born Jan. 28, 1864, died Sept. 23, 1866; James, born June 23, 1865, died Sept. 16, 1865. He married, for his second wife, Martha J. Wilson, March 15, 1866, who was also born in Miami Co., Ohio, July 31, 1835; by this marriage he has had two children—Effie A., born Feb. 8, 1867, and Clarence, born Dec. 24, 1868, died Jan. 26, 1869; he owns a fine home in Allen's Grove Township, and 1,260 acres in Mason County, besides 320 acres in Kansas.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PAAS, harness-maker, and all kinds of horse-furnishing goods, San Jose; was born in Leichlingen, Kreis, Solingen, Reg. Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, Sept. 15, 1831. In Prussia, he learned the weaver's trade; also the barber's trade. Came to the United States, landing in New York April 29, and in St. Louis May 8, 1856; there he learned to make horse-collars. In November following, he went to Quincy, Ill.; there he learned harness-making; the next fall he went to Beardstown, Ill., and worked at whatever he could get to do. July 20, 1852, he married Catharine Strothmann; she was born in Eperburgen, Osnebrucek, Prussia, April 10, 1837, and came to this country in the spring of 1852; Aug. 13, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 114th I. V. I., for three years; they were assigned to the 15th Army Corps, under Gen. Sherman; was in the engagement with the rebels at Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, in the retaking of Jackson, then at the destruction of Brandon, Miss.; at Memphis, in 1864, his brigade was transferred to the 16th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith; was in the defeat of Guntown, Miss.; for a long time skirmishing after the rebel Gen. Price's army; went to Nashville to assist Gen. Thomas in holding it against Hood's army; was in the battle of Mobile, and mustered out at Vicksburg, reached Springfield, Ill., in July, and was discharged Aug. 16, 1865. During all his campaigning, he was never in hospital. Returned to Beardstown, and remained until 1869; he then moved to San Jose, where he now resides. They have had seven children—Henry W., born April 7, 1860 (died Aug. 4, 1860); Elizabeth M., Sept. 10, 1861; Albert T., March 10, 1867 (he died at the age of 3 weeks); Lydia C., April 29, 1870; Frederick W., Feb. 18, 1873; George E., July 6, 1875, and Sophia A., Jan. 6, 1879. He owns a good house and store, and nine lots in San Jose.

LEONARD REED, farmer; P. O. Natrona; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 28, 1847; is the only son living of Isaac Reed, of Allen's Grove Township, and came here with his parents in 1854; his father, Isaac Reed, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Nov. 15, 1826; was raised a farmer, but learned the milling business, which he followed up to about 1868, in various places. In 1854, he bought land in Allen's Grove Township, and moved on to it in the spring of 1858, where he now resides and owns 620 acres. He married Catharine Hanegan, in October, 1846; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, 12, 1812; they had two children—Leonard (the subject of this sketch) and Jacob Andrew, born June 28, 1849, and died June 20, 1852. Leonard Reed married Henrietta McCollough Dec. 25, 1872; she was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Nov. 8, 1852; her father, John T. McCollough, was born Oct. 28, 1821, and married Margaret G. Mahaffy Sept. 12, 1844; she was born Jan. 26, 1824. He died Oct. 24, 1862; she died Feb. 25, 1879, in Allen's Grove Township; they are buried in Circleville, Tazewell Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Reed have three children—John Isaac, born

Feb. 19, 1874; Frederick, May 14, 1876, and Charles E., born Feb. 18, 1879. Leonard Reed is a member of Lodge, No. 645, of A., F. & A. M., at San Jose.

CHRISTIAN F. SCHLINGER, merchant, dry goods, groceries, notions, queensware, etc. (country produce bought and sold), San Jose; was born in North Prussia June 23, 1832; until he was 18 years of age, he remained home with his parents, attending school and farm work. He arrived at New Orleans in June, 1850; from there he went up to St. Louis, on account of the prevalence of cholera, they were quarantined five days, but reached St. Charles, Mo., his place of destination, in July following; there he remained, engaged variously in mercantile business, until 1865; that year, he became a member of the German Southwestern Methodist Episcopal Conference; was ordained Deacon in 1867, and an Elder in 1869; up to 1875, preached regularly; then, on account of impaired health, he took a superannuated position, which he now holds. He married Catharine A. Westenkuehler July 18, 1855; she was born in Germany in August, 1826; they have had five children—Paulina S., born Jan. 1, 1859; Julia W., April 17, 1861 (died May 30, 1864); Sophia H. H., April 12, 1863; Mary C. E., May 2, 1865, and Annie R., Feb. 17, 1870. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Tazewell Co., and a store and three lots in San Jose.

ISAAC F. STONE, farmer; P. O. Mason City; one of the old settlers of Mason Co., born in Chenango Co., N. Y., where he lived until 14 years of age, at which time he came to Illinois with his parents, and located in Menard Co., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, until he attained his majority. In 1852, he went by ox teams overland to California, crossing the Rocky Mountains at South Pass; he followed mining in California, until 1858, when he returned and purchased 80 acres upon Sec. 32, Town 21, Mason Co., to which he has since added until he now owns 635 acres, with good farm buildings, where he has resided for a period of twenty years. He married Maria P. Freeman in 1858; eight children were born to them, of whom Lettie M., John F. and Walter now survive.

WILLIAM STEFFAN, merchant tailor, San Jose; was born in Babenhausen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 6, 1834; he learned and worked at the tailor trade in Germany. He landed in New York City June 14, 1853; arrived at Chicago the next week; settled at his trade at Blue Island, Cook Co., Ill.; came to San Jose, where he resides, in October, 1875. He married Catharine Elizabeth Bauer, at Crown Point, Ind., March 27, 1859; she was born in Newark, N. J., Nov. 27, 1837; her father and mother were born in Germany, and married in Jersey City, N. J.; her father, George Bauer, died in Sandwich, Ill., Nov. 6, 1875; her mother, Catharine E. Bauer, resides in Blue Island, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Steffan have had four children—Catharine E., born March 22, 1860, died Jan. 6, 1873; George W., born April 13, 1862; Frederick Adam, Oct. 31, 1876, and Samuel Christian, Dec. 16, 1878. He owns a house and lot in San Jose.

BENJAMIN W. TAYLOR, Supervisor, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Pike Co., Ind., Oct. 20, 1840; came to Allen's Grove, with his parents in April, 1851. He has followed farming and stock raising, mainly, fine horses and swine. In April, 1865, he went into the mercantile business in Mason City, but not finding it altogether to his liking, and too confining for his health, he sold out in the fall following; he married Harriet E. Hill Sept. 13, 1865; she was born in Scott Co., Ill., Aug. 6, 1850, and came to Mason Co., with her parents (who now reside in Mason City) in 1860. They have five children—Harry W., born Sept. 18, 1866; Reason A., Sept. 18, 1869; Charles L., July 11, 1871; Benjamin W., Jan. 25, 1873, and Bessie, Dec. 25, 1875. Mr. Taylor was elected Supervisor in April, 1879; has filled the office of School Director for six years, Clerk of the Board three years; also Commissioner of Highways six years, and Clerk of that Board, also Treasurer. As a gentleman he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. He owns 460 acres of land, and a fine home in Allen's Grove Township, where he resides.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM F. AUXIER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Floyd Co., Ky., Jan. 26, 1834; from the age of 14 to 18 years, he followed boating on the Big Sandy and Ohio Rivers; all the schooling he received, he got in about three months, under immeasurable difficulties, though he is now a well-informed, self-educated man, having an excellent faculty of expressing and elucidating any subject, on any and all occasions; in business, he has always been successful; in 1852, he came to Mason Co., and worked here and there farming and herding cattle for wages, until 1855; he then commenced on his own account, and in 1856, he took his first lot of fat cattle to New York City, being the first ever shipped by cars from Salt Creek Township. Oct. 25, 1859, he married Mary A. Denham; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1839; they have three children—Emma, born March 20, 1861; Clark, Dec. 27, 1863; Cora, Dec. 15, 1865. He owns 400 acres of good land in Salt Creek Township.

ISAAC BELLAS, farmer; P. O. Mason City; was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., March 2, 1820; his advantages for a common-school education were fair for those days; several winters he engaged in teaching district schools, and in the summer worked at farming. Before he moved West, Nov. 21, 1846, he married Miss Dorcas Benscoter; she was born in the same county March 17, 1827; they moved to Mason Co., Ill., in April, 1854; he worked by the day, farming, until fall, when he put in a crop of wheat for himself; the next spring, he bought the place where he now resides, in Salt Creek Township; he has never taken any active part, politically, but has held some township offices—twice Assessor, Collector six years, and School Director ten years; was elected Justice of the Peace once, but declined the office; they have had eight children—James, born Oct. 4, 1847, died Sept. 15, 1849; Monemia C., born Sept. 6, 1849, died Oct. 8, 1852; Dyson B., born Jan. 17, 1853, died April 1, 1862; Susanna E., born May 5, 1857; Sarah A., Dec. 28, 1860, died April 8, 1869; Mary J., born Aug. 7, 1863; Ross, Feb. 25, 1866; Rosa A., Nov. 19, 1868. He owns a nice farm of 120 acres; is a Republican, and belongs to the Order of Red Men, in Mason City.

AARON A. BLUNT, President of the First National Bank of Mason City, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Hart Co., Ky., Feb. 21, 1831, and moved to Field's Prairie, in what is now Bath Township, Mason Co., with his parents, Dec. 6, 1833; since his early youth, he has given his attention mainly to farming and stock-raising; has been a Director in the First National Bank of Mason City since its organization, and was elected its President in February, 1879. He married Martha Ann Trailor Feb. 26, 1852; she was born in Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1831; they have had nine children—Laura, born Dec. 12, 1852, died Sept. 18, 1853; Hiram M., born March 2, 1854, died June 20, 1855; Stephen L., born Sept. 25, 1856; Sinai E., Jan. 3, 1859; Franklin D., Feb. 23, 1861, died Sept. 30, 1863; Lydia A., born May 9, 1863; Mary I., Nov. 6, 1865; Juliette A., Sept. 21, 1868, died Aug. 10, 1870; Alonzo A., born March 23, 1872. Mr. Blunt united with the Baptist Church Dec. 16, 1849; was ordained to the ministry, and has held the pastorate of several churches. His father, Thomas F. Blunt, was born in Kent Co., Md., July 24, 1800, and moved to Kentucky in his boyhood. Feb. 26, 1822, he married Sinai F. Alderson, of Hart Co., Ky.; they had eight children, four of whom are living—Aaron A., the subject of this sketch, Lydia F., Hiram and Thomas R. In the fall of 1831, he moved to Calaway Co., Mo., and in 1832, to what is now Mason Co.; Dec. 6, 1833, he was an organic or charter member of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and is the only male charter member now living in the county; in 1849, unaided and alone, he built a house for school and church purposes, and at his own expense provided a teacher for the ensuing winter; he bought and used the first power threshing machine, also the first reaper ever used in Mason Co.; the 17th of August, 1872, had an attack of palsy of his right

side, from which he has never recovered. Though infirm and aged, he is living happy and contented with his youngest son, Thomas R., at Field's Prairie, in Bath Township, Mason Co.

HENRY C. BURNHAM, farmer; P. O. Mason City; was born in Hampton, Conn., Jan. 30, 1826. He was educated at home, and also furnished the advantages of high schools and academies abroad. At the age of 19, he moved to Champaign Co., Ohio, and engaged in teaching school for awhile, and finally entered the mercantile business, which being too confining, he sold out and returned to Connecticut. He there married Miss Angeline Currier Dec. 16, 1847. She was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1825. Her father, Elisha Currier, married Mary Blaisdell Oct. 9, 1817, in New Hampshire, and, in 1823, they moved to Naples, N. Y. Her mother died in Woodstock, Ohio, May 15, 1868, aged 73 years; her father still resides in Woodstock, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Burnham came to Illinois in the fall of 1852, and settled in Salt Creek Township; he is a member of and Master of Mason City Lodge, No. 403, A., F. & A. Masons; he has been Associate Justice of the County Court; Treasurer of the school fund many years; is Supervisor; though in no sense has he ever been an office-seeker. They have seven children—Lora M., born Oct. 16, 1848; Alonzo F., June 29, 1853; Rose A., Oct. 8, 1855; James E., January 9, 1857; George T., Aug. 20, 1860; Henry P., Dec. 7, 1862, and Caroline A., July 4, 1866. He owns a fine farm of 320 acres, and a good substantial home with modern improvements and comforts.

ABRAM CEASE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., June 6, 1824; he followed farming and lumbering. Married Ellen Wandel Feb. 13, 1847; she was born in the same county Dec. 28, 1826. Her father, James Wandel, was also born in that county May 3, 1790, and married Lucy Tilbury, who died May 22, 1854, aged 61 years 10 months and 26 days. She was buried in Pennsylvania Township. James Wandel died in Luzerne Co. while on a visit to his old home, Feb. 18, 1874. During his lifetime in the Eastern wilds, and on the Western prairies, he was a great hunter; many a noble buck, bear, wolf, catamount and fox, and smaller game have succumbed to his unerring aim. Mr. and Mrs. Cease moved to Mason Co. in May, 1849 (her parents came a year later), and entered land in what is now Pennsylvania Township. In the spring of 1851, they moved a granary building (thirteen miles), which was 10x12 feet, on to their farm on Pennsylvania Lane, in which they (family of five persons) lived while they erected a house, which was the first built on Pennsylvania Lane. They moved into it Sept. 15 following. That season they raised corn; in the fall sowed wheat; so they were comfortably fixed in their pioneer home. In 1867, sold their farm and moved to Mason City, and, in 1878, moved to their farm where they now reside, in Salt Creek Township. They have had ten children—Elvira, born March 5, 1848, she married Schuyler J. Ross; Eliva, Aug. 28, 1849, she married William Stickler; Emma J., Nov. 16, 1850, she married Simon Stickler; Henry B., born Sept. 21, 1852, died Nov. 8, following; Mary M., born April 8, 1854, died Nov. 14, 1855; Charles W., born June 26, 1855; Frances L., Nov. 29, 1857, she married Isaac W. Hendry; George A., March 2, 1860; James P., born Feb. 8, 1863, died Nov. 26, following, and Oscar J., born June 16, 1865. They own a fine farm of 240 acres, also two houses and lots in Mason City. In politics, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. ELY, farmer; P. O. Mason City; was born in Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1820, where he followed market gardening. He married Lydia C. Noble July 27, 1846. She was born in Bethel, the same county, Feb. 26, 1826. They moved to Cass Co., Ill., in the spring of 1854, and to Mason Co., where he now resides, in the fall, on to his own farm. His father, George Ely, was born in New Jersey, and married Mary Maunt in New Jersey. They moved to Clermont Co., Ohio, at an early day, he bought land, and laid out Batavia on his farm; he kept a hotel, and was Sheriff of the county a number of years. Mr. G. W. Ely commenced farming here under a cloud of unfavorable circumstances, largely owing to the breaking-out of the rebellion, being in debt, having to pay exorbitant interest (18 per cent), his corn bringing only 8 to 10 cents per bushel, but energy and perseverance have enabled him to overcome and

rise above all these troubles, and place him and his in comfort and independence. They have five children—Sarah J., born July 6, 1846; Eugene B., Dec. 4, 1848; George C., Nov. 8, 1851; John H., Sept. 9, 1861; James N., May 24, 1863. The first three were born in Newtown, Ohio, and the other two in Salt Creek Township. He owns a fine farm of 304 acres, and a good home. In politics, is a Republican.

WILLIAM P. FAULKNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Dec. 23, 1825; with his parents, he went to Fulton Co., Ill., Nov. 30, 1838, and, in February, 1839, to Mason Co. In the spring of 1851, he began farming on his own account; not being worth a dollar, yet his credit enabled him to buy forty acres prairie land on time, and live in a shanty until they could do better. He married Melissa A. Virgin March 20, the same year; she was born in Ohio Dec. 4, 1831. They had five children—Thomas J., born Dec. 27, 1852, and died March 8, 1853; Eliza J., born Feb. 25, 1854, died Aug. 3, 1873; Arabella E., born Feb. 28, 1856, died April 15, 1857; Belle A., born Nov. 6, 1860, died April 28, 1865, and Francis R., born Dec. 16, 1863. Mrs. Faulkner died March 22, 1877. His second marriage was celebrated Sept. 5, 1877, with Mrs. Mahulda Phillips, of Mason Co.; she was born May 24, 1855. She has, in her union with John M. Phillips, deceased, two children—Walter R., born Sept. 4, 1873, and William K., born Jan. 13, 1875. By this second marriage, they have one child—Ora May, born Feb. 19, 1879. Mr. Faulkner now owns 604 acres of as good land as there is in Mason Co.

DAVID W. HILYARD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Teheran; was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., April 1, 1827. Married Catharine F. Tomlinson, of the same county, Sept. 4, 1851; her birthday occurred March 9, 1833; they moved to Mason Co., Ill., in March, 1855, and opened a general country store in Salt Creek Township, but sold it out in the fall of 1856; in the spring of 1857, moved to the farm where they now reside; Feb. 17, 1867, their house was entirely destroyed by fire, and so suddenly, though at midday, they found it impossible to save anything except a very little bedding and personal clothing. They have had twelve children, viz., Mary E., born Oct. 15, 1852 (she married Lorenzo F. Chester, and resides in Cass Co., Iowa); Hannah H., born Sept. 11, 1854; Preston J. P., June 4, 1856 (lives in Cass Co., Iowa); Emer E., Aug. 26, 1858, died Sept. 23, 1859; Lincoln Hamlin, born Aug. 26, 1860; Edmond F., Aug. 15, 1862; Robert F., March 2, 1865; Emer E., Dec. 10, 1867; Charles B., Sept. 9, 1869; George H., Nov. 2, 1871, died Aug. 14, 1872; Walter R., born Feb. 16, 1874, died July 31, 1874, and Joseph L., born Sept. 30, 1876, died Oct. 27, 1876. In New Jersey, Mr. Hilyard was a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican; he owns a good farm of 160 acres, and a nice home.

MICHAEL MALONEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Westmade Co., Ireland; in the fall of 1854, he landed in New York City; there he worked at his trade—stone-cutting—until the next summer; he then went to Mason Co., Ill., where he worked at farming about a year and a half for wages, then he rented farm land; in 1867, he made a small land purchase where he now resides, in Salt Creek Township. He married Sarah E. Hadlock, of Mason Co., in 1861; they had two children, viz., Mary A., born Aug. 4, 1862, died March 18, 1866; Edward F., born March 9, 1864, died Sept. 24, 1864; Mrs. Sarah E. Maloney died Aug. 19, 1866. His second marriage was celebrated March 26, 1867, with Mrs. Sarah A. Auxier; she was born near Swing's Grove, in Mason Co., Dec. 13, 1840; she had four children by her marriage with Samuel W. Auxier, viz., George W., born July 19, 1855, died Oct. 22, 1864; Mary L., born April 3, 1857, died Sept. 10, 1858; John, born July 8, 1860, and Samuel L., born March 26, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Maloney have five children, viz., Anna Virgin, born Jan. 31, 1868; Elizabeth E., Nov. 16, 1870; Emma D., March 31, 1872; Thomas L., April 20, 1874, and Sarah May, June 8, 1876. Mr. Malony is serving his second term as School Director, and second year as Commissioner of Highways; he belongs to the "Modoc Tribe of Red Men," No. 14; he owns a fine, well-improved farm, containing 305 acres.

GEORGE W. MOSLANDER, farmer; P. O. Teheran; was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., May 13, 1844; son of James and Elizabeth Moslander; they moved to Mason

Co. in 1845. He married Frances E. Douglas, of Fulton Co., Ill., Nov. 11, 1869; she was born in Clark Co., Ill., Feb. 12, 1848; they have had three children, viz., Lawrence, born July 29, 1871, died July 31, 1872; Ida May, born Oct. 12, 1873; Louis, June 28, 1875. In August, 1862, Mr. Moslander enlisted in Co. C, of the 85th I. V. I., for three years' service; was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, and at the siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1864, was taken prisoner and taken to Andersonville; in three months, was removed to the prison in Millen, Ga., kept about three months, then to Savanna, Ga., about six weeks; he was then taken back to Andersonville, where he was kept till April 29, 1865; was then sent to Jacksonville, Fla., and exchanged; he was given transportation from there to Annapolis, Md.; thence to St. Louis, Mo.; thence to Springfield, Ill., where he got his discharge, in June, 1865. When he entered Andersonville prison, he weighed 145 pounds; when he left it, his weight was reduced to 65 pounds. Comment is unnecessary here. He then returned to his farm in Salt Creek Township, where he now resides, and owns a fine home and farm of 160 acres.

WILLIAM McCARTY, farmer and breeder of blooded Holstein and Jersey cattle and Yorkshire swine; P. O. Mason City; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1845; is the eldest son of Thomas McCarty, of Mason City. He married Sarah J. Ely, daughter of George W. Ely, of Salt Creek Township, Dec. 16, 1866; they have four children, viz., William E., born Sept. 11, 1867; George T., March 14, 1870; Malinda J., Sept. 25, 1873, and Francis Otis, Feb. 19, 1878. He is working one of his father's farms in Salt Creek Township, of 240 acres, and has a pleasant home.

JOHN McCARTY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, April 19, 1836; came to Menard Co., Ill., with his parents in the fall of 1838; in 1849, moved to Mason Co., where he now resides; has always followed farming and raising stock; his father and mother moved from North Carolina to Ohio. Mr. McCarty married Anna Josephine Beck November 14, 1867; she was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, March 9, 1847. Mr. McCarty began life with nothing and never had a cent given him; he now owns a fine home and 1,066 acres of land in Salt Creek Township and ten acres inside the corporation of Mason City. Is a Director in the First National Bank of Mason City; was Commissioner of Highways nine years, but declined the honor in 1878. He belongs to Modoc Tribe of Red Men, No. 14, of Mason City. They have two children—Onie Bell, born May 7, 1869, and Ida Dell, born Jan. 10, 1873.

JACOB F. MULFORD, farmer; P. O. Mason City, was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Aug. 12, 1838; came to Mason Co., Ill., in November, 1847. Aug. 1, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 28th I. V. I., for three years' service; previously, he enlisted for the ninety days' call, but was not ordered out until after he re-enlisted, as above stated; he received a bullet in his leg at the battle of Shiloh that laid him up about two months; he was in many other and some serious engagements; he re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1863, for another three years or during the war, and remained in the service almost a year after the surrender of the last rebel; was discharged at Brownsville, Texas, April 14, 1866; what were left of their regiment disbanded at Springfield, Ill. He married Miss Clarinda McCarty May 27, 1866; she was born in Salt Creek Township March 18, 1848; they have had nine children—Thomas E., born April 28, 1867; Carrie I., Dec. 5, 1868; Norman O., March 7, 1870; Ellie M., Sept. 14, 1871; Rosie E., Jan. 29, 1873; Jacob E., Aug. 22, 1874, died Dec. 26, 1877; John H., born June 14, 1876; William L., Nov. 4, 1877, and the baby, March 12, 1879. Sept. 12, 1874, they moved to Missouri and remained three years, and then returned to the farm where they now reside in Salt Creek Township.

ALPHEUS P. ROLL, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Teheran; was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Sept. 17, 1830; moved to the place where he now resides in Salt Creek Township in 1851. His father, William Roll, was born in Essex Co., N. J., June 16, 1786, and married Mary Eddy, of the same place; she was born Feb. 18, 1793; they moved to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1830; he died Aug. 11, 1849, and she died Dec. 6, 1876. Alpheus P., the subject of this sketch, married Mary E. Moslander April 6,

1850, at Bath, Mason Co., Ill.; she was born in Cape May Co., N. J., Jan. 12, 1828; her father, James Moslander, and her mother, Elizabeth, were born in Cape May Co., N. J., he in 1795, she in 1806; they moved to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1840, and to Mason Co. in 1845; he died in April, 1849; she died Nov. 24, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Roll have had seven children—L. G., born Sept. 24, 1850, died Aug. 28, 1851; James M., born Oct. 7, 1851, died Aug. 24, 1853; John E. and Mary E., born Sept. 14, 1853; Rosa R., April 26, 1859, died Nov. 15, 1862; Charles H., born Sept. 13, 1863; Sidney R., March 19, 1866. John E. married Phoebe D. Roll; they reside near his father. Mary E. married William Peterson and resides in Cass Co., Iowa. Mr. Roll owns 360 acres and a very fine home and surroundings complete, also a house and lot in Mason City.

JOHN Y. SWAAR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, March 17, 1816; from 1829 to 1836, he was engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; moved to Illinois in 1837; although he has ever since lived within five miles of his present residence in Salt Creek Township, has lived in Sangamon, Menard and Mason Cos. He married Sarah R. Powell, of Menard Co., Aug. 20, 1840; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, June 4, 1822; her father and mother moved from Kentucky to Ohio, and from there to Indiana, and to Menard Co. in 1825; they have had twelve children—Henry M., born Aug. 9, 1841; Harriet E., Aug. 27, 1843 (married Edward S. Hibbard and lives in Kansas); William M., Nov. 3, 1845; George H., Oct. 6, 1847 (married Mary E. Engel (deceased June 10, 1879, aged 19 years 4 months and 3 days); Sarah K., born April 6, 1850 (married William Markwell); Alcy J., born Feb. 20, 1852; Samuel P., Sept. 1, 1854, died Sept. 14, same year; Amanda I., born Nov. 26, 1855; John C., Dec. 21, 1857; Oratia N. and Letitia A., Sept. 12, 1859; Abigail, Oct. 4, 1863. Mr. Swaar and his sons own 640 acres of fine land in Salt Creek Township.

PULASKI SCOVIL, farmer; P. O. Teheran; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., January 28, 1808; in 1826, he went to Livingston Co., N. Y., bought a saw-mill and 300 acres of timber, which he soon sold at an advance, and went to Brockport, in company with a silversmith and jeweler; but he soon had the business alone, and manufactured silverware and sent out peddlers of his wares and jewelry until 1831, when he moved to Geneva, N. Y., continuing in the same business, with the addition of dry goods and notions. In July, 1831, he married Sarah Jerome; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1813, and deceased in 1840. In the fall of 1832, he took his broken stocks to Buffalo, N. Y., and opened an auction store; it took three months to dispose of all the goods; he then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced the manufacturing of silverware and the jewelry business in general, which he continued successfully five years; in the spring of 1837, he moved to Havana, in this county, where he owned an interest in a steam saw-mill, bought the balance of the mill, and went to lumbering generally; this mill burned down in 1841; he then went to Waterford, Fulton Co., Ill., and bought an old mill and fitted it up, and, in 1845, he built another; both of these were destroyed by fire in 1850—uninsured; he then went to Salt Creek Township, where he now resides, and has since followed farming; the first year, with the help of one man, he broke 120 acres of prairie, from which he got his first crop of fall wheat—3,500 bushels, which may be considered a good yield. The issue, living, of his union with Sarah Jerome are Louisa, Ellen, George W. and Emily. His second marriage was with Olive Cross, of Havana, Ill., in the fall of 1842; she died in 1845; he then married for his third wife Anna Bordwine, of Fulton Co., Ill., in 1847; by this union, they have one son living—Benjamin F. His fourth marriage was with Caroline N. Button, of Connecticut, in 1855; she died in 1860; he then married Mrs. Hannah Jones June 23, 1862; she was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1832; they have, by this issue, five children living—Katie S., Pulaski J., Oliver H., Martha L. and Arthur A. By her marriage with Greenberry Jones, she has four children living—William E., Abner, Mary E. and Cornelia Jones. Mr. Scovil owns 565 acres of splendid land in Salt Creek Township, and a fine home and surroundings, and 400 acres in Missouri.

FOREST CITY TOWNSHIP.

W. F. BRUNING, farmer; P. O. Forest City; was born near Bremen, Germany, Feb. 5, 1822; when about 18 years of age, he shipped on board the German whaleship Izaria, bound for Greenland, where the crew engaged in catching whales and seals; the Izaria sailed within a very short distance of the most northern point known at that time. Mr. Bruning followed the sea for several years, visiting many different parts of the world, and seeing many curious sights. In 1848, he came to Illinois, and, in the following year, located on the farm where he now resides. June 18, 1841, he married Miss Magdelain Allebrand in New York City; they have seven children, six of them boys—Elizabeth J., Fred L., Harman G., Ira W., Henry T., William A. and George A. Mr. Bruning assisted in organizing the first Sunday school in this part of the country, and is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres situated near Forest City, Ill.

GEORGE W. DUNN, physician, Forest City; son of Richard and Ann (Wilkinson) Dunn. His father was born at Gales, Yorkshire, England, in 1806 and died in 1875; he was a shoemaker. His mother was a daughter of James and Letitia Wilkinson, of England, was born in 1809 and is still living, in England. They had four children, all of whom survive, viz., James, living at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, who is general freight agent of the Trafalgar Street Station; Jane, living in Richmond, England; Ann, married and living in Edinburgh, Scotland; and the subject of our sketch, who was born June 29, 1841, in Richmond, Yorkshire, England; he early attended school at the national and corporation schools in Richmond; in 1854, he was appointed as pupil teacher in the national school, in which he served five years. He passed a yearly examination; in 1860, he came to Massachusetts and engaged for six months in a woolen mill; leaving there, he assisted in the office of the American Temperance Union, at New York, for some time, and afterward engaged in charge of the M. E. Church, at Milburn, N. J.; in September, 1861, he was received into the North Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church, and, in 1863, was ordained Deacon and, in 1865, Elder. He was married, Sept. 10, 1863, to Kate Shaffner, daughter of Martin and Susannah Shaffner, of Pennsylvania; her father was born in 1787 and died in 1870; her mother was born in 1809 and died in 1850; both were members of the M. E. Church, he for sixty-five years. Mrs. Dunn was born April 4, 1841. In 1865, the Doctor moved to Missouri and settled in Knox Co., engaging in the ministry and practicing medicine; in 1869, he moved to Barton Co., Mo., and continued in the ministry and practicing, afterward moving to Jasper Co., Mo., continuing the same avocations; in 1871-72, he attended the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, was valedictorian of the class and graduated in the spring of 1872; he returned and continued his practice at Georgia City, Jasper Co., Mo.; he afterward moved to Newton Co., Mo., practicing there some time, and thence to Barton Co., in 1876; he still continued his professions, and, while there, was made President of Barton County Sabbath School Association for two terms; they then located at Forest City, Ill., July 12, 1877, where they have been ever since; he still continues his practice and is doing a lucrative business. He not only devotes his time to his profession but throws his soul into the duties of the Sabbath school, church and temperance movement, which should be the effort of every physician who expects the smile of Providence on his labors. He is now Vice President of the Sabbath School Association of Forest City Township and was chosen lay delegate to the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church for 1879; he and his wife retain their membership in the M. E. Church at Forest City; he has been a member of the Missouri State Eclectic Medical Society and is at present a member of the Illinois Eclectic Medical Society; he was also Corresponding Secretary of the Missouri Medical Association. They have five children—Harry W., A. Lincoln, Kingsley G., Anna K., and Richard Martin—deceased in February, 1879.

GEORGE HIMMEL, farmer; P. O. Bishop's Station; is a brother of J. W. C. and T. F. Himmel, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this work; he was born Dec. 11, 1835, in Germany, and in 1846 he came with the family to Mason Co., Ill., making their first settlement in Quiver Township, on the farm now occupied by T. F. Himmel; he remained there until married Sept. 14, 1859, to Elizabeth Haas, daughter of Carl Gumbel, of Germany, a blacksmith. They soon settled on her farm of 200 acres in Spring Lake Township, remaining there eleven years, and then moved to Forest City Township, and settled there on 160 acres, partly inherited by his father; they have in all 520 acres, probably worth $50 per acre. In 1864, he was licensed as a local preacher of the Evangelical Association; he has had nine children—Elmira, Katie E., Charles E., Annie, George A., Henry, Mary, Frank and an infant deceased; all belong to Church. Mr. Himmel has been connected with the school offices, and has been Superintendent of Sabbath schools. Though his sun is now declining in the western horizon, he enjoys good health, and is quite active for his years. Faithful and reliable in all his relations of life, he bids fair for more extended usefulness in the country where he resides.

MRS. LOIS A. INGERSOLL, farmer; P. O. Forest City; widow of the late Samuel Hinkley Ingersoll, who was born in Hinckley, Medina Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1828. At the age of 21, he went with the rush of emigration that swept westward to California in 1849, and there remained until 1855; upon his return, he went into the commission business in Chicago, Ill., where he remained for about a year. In 1856, he moved to a farm about five miles south of Forest City, Mason Co. He was united in marriage with Miss Lois A. Van Orman, Dec. 13, 1858; Mrs. Ingersoll is a native of Medina Co., Ohio. They had ten children, seven of whom are living, three boys and four girls. When Mason Co. was first organized, under township organization, Mr. Ingersoll was elected the first Supervisor of what was then Mason Plains Township, now Forest City Township, and was re-elected, year after year, with a few exceptions, during the remainder of his life; he died in the prime of life, deeply mourned by all who knew him, Nov. 30, 1877. The estate comprises 1,060 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in Mason Co. Mrs. Ingersoll has, with rare business tact, succeeded in managing her large farms admirably well.

JOSIAH JACKSON, carpenter and builder, Forest City; was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, May 8, 1834, where he remained until he arrived at manhood. He married Miss Mary A. Beard Jan. 6, 1856. In the spring of 1857, they left their home in Ohio and came to Illinois, locating in Vandalia, where he worked at his trade as carpenter for four years. He then removed to the place where Forest City now stands, and immediately went to work at his trade. Mr. Jackson built the first two dwelling-houses in Forest City. He continued to work at his trade here for a year and a half, when he returned with his family to his old home in Ohio, and resumed his accustomed occupation. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Co. B, 169th Ohio V. I., and was mustered out of the service in the following September; he then returned to his family in Ohio. Again the little family took their way to Illinois, where he found employment as a school teacher, immediately after his arrival. Mr. Jackson entered into the mercantile business, but met with reverses that caused him to abandon it, and resume his old occupation of carpenter and builder, in which he is still engaged. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1866, and again in 1874; he has held a commission as Notary Public for twelve years in Forest City; for the last ten years, he has devoted all his spare time to the study of the law, and is occasionally engaged in the practice of that profession, with a fair degree of success. With the usual amount of study and practice, he is bound to succeed in this profession. Mr. Jackson has just been awarded the contract for building the schoolhouse at Manito, which is a capital indorsement of his capacity and energy as a business man. They have been blessed with four children—Eva D., born May 28, 1857; B. Fuller, Aug. 28, 1860; Sherman G., Jan. 22, 1865; Rutherford, Oct. 3, 1876.

HELENE KREILING, farmer; P. O. Bishop's Station; was born September 25, 1821, in Germany; her father's name was Harman Witte; she came to Illinois in

1849, and, in 1852, was married to B. H. Kreiling, who was born in Germany and came to Illinois about 1850; they settled for some time on a farm near Havana; in 1854, they bought and settled on the present farm of 180 acres, which they have improved and made of fine quality. Mr. Kreiling held offices connected with the schools, and was a member of the Lutheran Church; he died April 1, 1879, leaving a wife and nine children—Harman, Anna, Henry, Maggie, Mary, Liddie, John, August and George. They are all members of the Lutheran Church.

ZACHARIAH MILLER, farmer; P. O. Forest City; like many other citizens of Mason Co., Mr. Miller was born in the adjoining territory, which is now Menard Co; he was born Aug. 24, 1823, near where Athens now stands. He married Miss Nancy Cogdall, a native of Kentucky, Sept. 5, 1845; they have eight boys and two girls, all living except the eldest son, Nult, who died in 1872; their births were as follows: Minerva, Aug. 3, 1846; Nult, Oct. 5, 1848; Hardin, March 13, 1851; Sidney, Nov. 7, 1852; Mahala, Jan. 19, 1854; Simeon, Dec. 25, 1856; Clinton, Feb. 25, 1859; Austin, Dec. 27, 1860; Terry, Aug. 14, 1863; Holley, Sept. 3, 1865. When Mr. Miller, with his wife and one baby, came to Mason Co., in 1846, his worldly possessions consisted of a horse and cow. Mr. Miller now owns 200 acres of good farm land in the vicinity of Forest City, Mason Co., Ill.; he now resides in the village of Forest City.

ELI T. NIKIRK, station agent, Forest City; born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 6, 1828; moved to the present site of Forest City in 1853; his wife's maiden name was Olivia G. Beard; they have had four children—Clyde G. (who is now station agent on the P., P. & J. R. R., at Pekin, Ill.), Charles Otho (telegraph operator and railroad book-keeper, at Forest City, Ill.), and the two younger children, Laura D. and Don Juan. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1857, and served four years. He enlisted as a private in Co. K, 85th I. V. I., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant by Gov. Yates May 26, 1863; the regiment was engaged in many severe battles, and closed their military career with the memorable march to the sea under Gen. Sherman; he was mustered out in 1865, having served nearly three years. On his return to Forest City, he opened a grocery store and restaurant, which he conducted for nine years; he was appointed station agent on the P., P. & J. R. R., at Forest City, which position he now holds; he owns 240 acres of fine land in the vicinity of Forest City.

T. G. ONSTOT, merchant, Forest City; was born in Sugar Grove, in what is now Menard Co. His father settled in that section in 1824, being one of the very first settlers of Sangamon Co. The Onstot family moved to New Salem, on the Sangamon River, in 1831. At this time, the timber-lands along the Sangamon and Salt Creek were full of roving Indians. The family remained at New Salem, where the elder Mr. Onstot kept the village tavern, until 1840. Abraham Lincoln boarded at this house when he began his first law studies with Squire Green, and made his home with the Onstot family for two years, during which time young Lincoln practiced surveying in the surrounding country. Mr. Lincoln and the elder Mr. Onstot were warm friends as long as they lived. In 1840, the town of New Salem was moved bodily two miles north, to the present site of the city of Petersburg, which was made the county seat of Menard Co. The Onstot family moved their buildings with the rest to the new town, where they resided until 1847, when they went to Havana, where they remained until 1852. Mr. Onstot, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Sarah L. Ellsworth March 18, 1852. Immediately after their marriage, they moved upon a piece of raw prairie, three miles from the nearest house, where, by hard work and frugal habits, they contrived to improve their farm and make some advance in prosperity. Mr. Onstot lived on this farm for thirteen years, when he moved to Forest City, and engaged in the lumber business, and still continues in this line of trade. In the spring of 1879, he formed a partnership with George W. Pemberton under the firm name of Geo. W. Pemberton & Co., and engaged in a general merchandise business. Mr. and Mrs. Onstot have had six children, three of whom are living—Ella C., born May 6, 1859, died Dec. 20, 1878; Mary E., Susan E. and Lulu C. They also have an adopted son. Mr. Onstot has

served the people of Forest City Township as Tax-Collector for four years, and Justice of the Peace four years.

SAMUEL T. WALKER; P. O. Forest City; was born in Adair Co., Ky., Jan. 30, 1830. At the age of 23, he left his native State, coming directly to Mason Co., where he worked on a farm one year. The next few months were passed in a cabinet shop in Havana. In 1855, Mr. Walker removed to Spring Lake, where he assisted his brother John, who was engaged in a general merchandise business, for about three years. In 1858, Mr. Walker, in company with his brother and three other young men, made the memorable trip to Pike's Peak, with the usual degree of success, being absent about six months. Upon his return, in 1860, Mr. Walker went into partnership with Mr. A. Cross, in the grain, lumber and general merchandise business, at Forest City, Ill., which business was continued for several years. Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Fosket April 13, 1863. They have had eight children, one boy and seven girls, three of whom are still living, as follows: Esther E., born Sept. 12, 1864; Polly S., April 1, 1874; Patsey Y., April 7, 1878. Mr. Walker owns a fine residence in Forest City, and about one hundred acres of good farming land in the vicinity of the village. He has been Clerk of Forest City Township for twelve years, and was elected Supervisor in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

JAS. S. WALKER, physician and surgeon, Forest City. Dr. Walker was born at Walker's Grove, in what was then Sangamon County, May 4, 1839, being one of the first white children born in that part of the country. At the age of 19, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Dieffenbacher, at Havana, and in the fall of 1860, entered Lind Medical College, now the Chicago Medical College, and graduated in 1863; he then began practice in the same neighborhood where he was born and raised—at Walker's Grove; he practiced there for three years, with very flattering success. In 1865, he formed a partnership with Dr. Hall, and engaged in practice in Mason City. This partnership lasted for two years, when he became a partner with Dr. J. C. Patterson; this lasted until 1869, when Dr. W. removed to Forest City, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Updike, a native of Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill., Aug. 16, 1864. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Alma, March 12, 1866; Ella, Jan. 4, 1868; Frank U., Dec. 22, 1869; Arvie, March 16, 1874, died when a little more than a year old. The Doctor enjoys a large and lucrative practice in Forest City and the surrounding country.

MRS. L. C. WHITAKER, farmer; P. O. Forest City; was born in Adair Co., Ky., Feb. 22, 1836, her maiden name being L. C. Cheek. She was married to Mr. John B. Whitaker Sept. 22, 1857. Mr. Whitaker was born May 13, 1826, in Muskingum Co., Ohio, and removed to Winchester, Ill., in 1849; he removed to Mason Co., upon the farm now occupied by Mrs. W., in 1852. She has five children living—Henry, born Oct. 27, 1858; Mary, Oct. 15, 1861; James and William, twins, born July 16, 1864; Reuben, Aug. 23, 1871. Mr. Whitaker died in 1872. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Whitaker has carried on her farm, with the help of her children, with good success. They own about 200 acres, situated one and a half miles south of Forest City.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWNSHIP.

DAVID E. CRUSE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Teheran; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Nov. 1, 1833; his father, Augustus, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., and married Elizabeth Rench; they reside in Miami Co., Ohio, and have eight children living—Joseph R., Lena M., David E., Luther C., Cinderella, George W., Demetrius A. and Roxanna N. In 1839, the family moved to Ohio; David E. Cruse moved to Mason Co., where they now reside, in September 1855, and married Hannah Tomlin Nov. 30, 1856; she was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., Dec. 21, 1838, and came to Mason Co. with her parents in 1854. Mr. C. has been School Director most of the time, the last seventeen years, in Pennsylvania Township. They have had ten children

—Cinderella, born July 27, 1857, died Oct. 5, following; Caroline W., born Oct. 3, 1858; Matthew A., Feb. 11, 1860; Hannah E., June 29, 1863; Margaret M., May 1, 1865; Roxanna B., July 4, 1867; David S., Feb. 1, 1869; John S., Jan. 7, 1871; Oradia, Jan. 18, 1873, and George L., Jan. 21, 1878. Mrs. Cruse's father, Matthew Tomlin, was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., May 30, 1803, and married Hannah Horner, of the same place; he died in Mason Co. Feb. 22, 1873; she died Dec. 1, 1878, in the same place. Mr. Cruse owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres. In politics, he is a Democrat.

ANDREW J. CATES, grain merchant, farmer and stock-raiser, Teheran; was born near Hillsboro, Coffee Co., Tenn., Sept. 28, 1833; came to Jefferson Co., Ill., with his parents, in 1834; they moved to Greene Co., Mo., the same year, remaining two years, then moved Hamilton Co., Ill., where his parents remained; his father, James L., was born in Alabama Aug. 14, 1809, and married Nancy Shelton Jan. 7, 1831; she was born in Virginia Jan. 9, 1808. He died Aug. 10, 1846; she, Oct. 3, 1876. A. J. Cates, the subject of this sketch, came to Mason Co. Oct. 16, 1854, but spent the next winter in Fulton Co.; the next fall, commenced farming, and has followed the business ever since; he bought land in Pennsylvania Township, where he now resides, in 1858, near Teheran. In 1874, was elected Justice of the Peace; still officiates. August 24, 1855, he married Emily O. Scovil, daughter of Pulaski Scovil, of Salt Creek Township; she was born in Havana, Mason Co., Nov. 26, 1838. They have had twelve children—Clara L., born Sept. 9, 1856; Anna A., Nov. 6, 1858; Mary E., Nov. 24, 1860; Lillie E., Nov. 14, 1862; William S., Feb. 10, 1865, died Nov. 21, 1866; Joseph A., born Feb. 8, 1867; Charles L., Feb. 17, 1869; Walter J., Feb. 13, 1871; Effie May, April 19, 1873; Olive A., April 3, 1875; Ada J., May 3, 1877, and Jessie M., Jan. 20, 1879. He owns 249 acres of land, and a fine home and outbuildings in Teheran. In politics, he is a Republican.

MRS. MARY ANN DOLCATER, farming; P. O. Easton; widow of Henry E. Dolcater, deceased; he was born in Bielsfield, Germany, Sept. 23, 1832, and came to this county in September, 1856, and settled in Mason Co., and followed farming and stock-raising until his decease, which occurred April 12, 1879. He married Mrs. Mary A. Samuels Aug. 23, 1859; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Feb. 13, 1833; her father, William Pelham, was born in Connecticut Nov. 27, 1797, and married Almira Phelps, of the same State; she was born Sept. 3, 1803; they moved to Illinois in 1824; she died Dec. 6, 1864; he died Nov. 13, 1863. Mary Ann, the subject of this sketch, married (first husband) Thomas A. Samuell Aug. 23, 1856; he was born in Caroline Co., Va., March 1, 1807, and came to Illinois in 1835, from Kentucky; by this marriage was one boy—William Thomas; he was born Oct. 1, 1857, and died Jan. 20, 1860. Henry E. Dolcater was elected in April, 1874, Supervisor, and served two years. Mr. and Mrs. Dolcater have five boys—Henry C., born Aug. 23, 1861; William C., Dec. 6, 1863; Franklin J., Aug. 25, 1865; Edward H., Oct. 11, 1867; Charles F., March 24, 1870. She owns 164 acres of fine prairie, and a beautiful home in Pennsylvania Township, where she resides.

HULDAH DORRELL, farming; P. O. Easton; widow of Francis Dorrell, deceased; he was born in McKeysport, Penn., Feb. 1, 1808, and moved to Hamilton Co., Ohio, with his parents, in 1822, and married Huldah Denman Feb. 23, 1832; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1806; her father, Nathaniel Denman, was born in New Jersey Aug. 29, 1780, and married Susanna Crow in June, 1802; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1782, and died Feb. 11, 1811; he died March 16, 1836, in Hamilton Co., Ohio. Mr. Dorrell was subject to heart disease and consumption, but was called to the sick bed of his son, who was in the U. S. Army Hospital, at Bolivar, Tenn.; he arrived there only in time to close his eyes in death; attended his funeral, and on his return, himself worn by excitement and overcome by grief, succumbed to the inevitable, in Havana, even before he reached his home; they have had eight children—Susanna C., born Nov. 20, 1832; Sarah H., Aug. 18, 1835; Mary A., Aug. 26, 1837; John M., Sept. 22, 1839—enlisted in the Federal army, in 1861, and died of camp disease, at Bolivar, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862; Charles C., born Oct. 30, 1841;

David D., Sept. 27, 1844; Rebecca, April 11, 1847, died April 5, following; Lauretta, born March 24, 1848, died July 5, following. Susanna C. married William C. Thompson in December, 1860; he was born in England Aug. 10, 1821, died July 29, 1873, in Wyoming Territory; they had four children—Francis D., born Oct. 13, 1861; Caroline, Jan. 16, 1865, died Aug. 4, following; Andrew, born Aug. 23, 1867, died at the age of 3 weeks and 3 days; and Richard, born Aug. 15, 1872. Mrs. Dorrell owns 160 acres of excellent prairie land, of which she has been sole and successful manager since her husband's decease—now at the age of 73, in the possession of good health and remarkable vigor and wonderful memory of every event in her eventful life.

JOSEPH FINK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Teheran; was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., June 13, 1832; except two years that he was employed clerking in a store, has followed farming; he came to Pennsylvania Township, where he now resides, in 1856. He married Angeline Benscoter Dec. 2, 1855, in Luzerne Co., Penn., where she was born Aug. 4, 1836; her father, Jacob Benscoter, was born July 7, 1804, and married Jane Moss, in March, 1826; she was born April 2, 1807, and died July 1, 1866, in Mason City, where Mr. B. now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Fink have had nine children—Walker B., born Dec. 7, 1856, and married Fannie Johnson Dec. 22, 1877, and moved to Kansas City July 15, 1879; Emma L. J., born Sept. 22, 1858; Denie R., March 18, 1860; Porter H., Sept. 19, 1861; Lot, Nov. 22, 1863, died March 23, 1867; Harvey D., born Sept. 15, 1865; Jacob B., April 6, 1873; Arthur S., March 17, 1875, and Joseph M., Sept. 29, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Fink are members of the M. E. Church, and the four eldest children of the Society of United Brethren. He owns a good farm of 125 acres—good house and outbuildings.

ANDREAS FURRER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Easton; was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 24, 1839; he landed in New Orleans in June, and in Havana, Mason Co., July 3, 1853, with his parents; he has made farming his business; in 1863, bought eighty acres in Pennsylvania Township, where he now resides. Dec. 30, 1860, he married Mary Ann Dorrell; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Aug. 26, 1837; she is a daughter of Francis and Huldah Dorrell (see biography of Huldah Dorrell, widow). In June, 1876, Mr. Furrer concluded to take a vacation, by a grand excursion to the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, and a visit to his old home in Germany, visiting all the principal cities on the route, including Paris, the capital of France. On his return, Mrs. Furrer meeting him at Philadelphia, they visited points of interest on their return to the West; they have six children—Huldah D., born Dec. 11, 1861; John D., March 13, 1865; Nathaniel D., June 10, 1867; Sarah E., Dec. 5, 1869; Susanna C., June 22, 1872, and Francis D., Feb. 5, 1875. He owns 440 acres of land, and a fine house, barn and outbuildings.

JAMES I. HURLEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Teheran; was born in Ocean Co., N. J., June 11, 1836; there he followed the business of burning charcoal; they moved to Mason Co., Ill., in the fall of 1852; his father, Aaron Hurley, died on board a boat, on their way West, with the cholera, and was buried on Liberty Island, just below St. Louis. (See biography of Christopher Titus.) After they came to Mason Co., Mr. James I. Hurley worked at farming by the month or day, until March 1861, when he purchased eighty acres of improved land, where he now resides, in Pennsylvania Township. He married Emma J. Riggs March 11, 1869; she was born in Orange Co., N. C., May 30, 1850, and came to Mason Co. Oct. 28, 1868; they have had seven children—Maggie E., born Feb. 17, 1870; Sybil P., March 18, 1871; Olive M., May 29, 1872 (died July 18 following); Petro N., Oct. 25, 1873; Lena F., Sept. 12, 1874; Bertha V., Jan. 5, 1877; Royal E., June 8, 1878. He owns 140 acres of land, a good house and barn, and outbuildings, which he has erected since 1867.

JOHN W. PUGH, Supervisor, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Penn., Aug. 5, 1824. His father owned a large farm, a grist and saw mill, which gave him plenty of miscellaneous and general employment while at home. He moved to Mason Co. (Havana Township) in 1850; entered eighty acres of land that fall, in Section 27, Township 22, Range 7, and has since followed farming, mainly, though during the year of 1854, was captain of a boat

running between Havana and Chicago, on the Illinois River. June 8, 1854, he married Miss Sarah Apple, daughter of Maj. Henry Apple, of Fulton Co., Ill. She was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1827. Mr. Pugh was elected Supervisor in April, 1866, and has held the office ever since, except two years that he was in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in November, 1874. They have had six children—Henry A., born Feb. 22, 1855; Mary E., Nov. 21, 1856; Charles W., Sept. 7, 1859; George B., Oct. 22, 1861; Clara E., April 19, 1864; John F., born July 29, 1867, died Aug. 26, 1868. He owns a fine home, and 343 acres of land. They belong to the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Pugh is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. SCOVILL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City. "Yankee" was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 31, 1837; moved to Adams Co., Ill., in 1857; worked by the month for wages about four years; he then returned to his old home, but returned, in August, to Mason Co., and leased 200 acres of new unbroken prairie, of Harvey Scovill, for five years. In 1865, he bought a farm, where he now resides. He married a daughter of Pulaski Scovil, of Salt Creek Township—Mrs. Maria L. Paul, April 17, 1867. She was born in February, 1833, and married Thomas E. Paul Sept. 6, 1854, who was born Feb. 13, 1830, and died at Nashville, Tenn. (in the Federal army), of typhoid fever, Dec. 8, 1861. They had three children—Sarah E., born May 9, 1856, died April 2, 1862; Fantley R., born April 6, 1858; Stephen A., born Dec. 25, 1860, died Dec. 25, 1862. Mr. George W. Scovill's father, John W., was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., and married Martha Wilson, of the same county; died March 4, 1863. She resides on the old homestead, in Connecticut. After his father died, Mr. Scovill rented his farm out, and returned to farm a portion of the old homestead, but soon tired of his efforts to obtain wealth from the little earth distributed among the rocks of Connecticut, and gladly returned to his rural Western home. They have had four children—George W., born Feb. 3, 1867; Mary L., born Feb. 14, 1869, died Aug. 17, 1872; Addie L., born Sept. 27, 1871; Martha C., born Nov. 22, 1876, died March 4, 1877. He owns a fine farm of 230 acres, a new house, cost $2,000, and fine outbuildings, also a house and two lots in Mason City, and began life in the West without a dollar of his own.

CHRISTOPHER TITUS, farmer; P. O. Mason City; was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Aug. 25, 1832, where he worked at farming, carpentering, boating, etc.; moved to Mason Co. in August, 1852. The next spring, he bought eighty acres in Salt Creek Township, where he resided a year; after that, lived in Havana and Quiver Townships; moved on to his farm where he now resides, in Pennsylvania Township, in February, 1867. He married Mary Jane Hurley Nov. 23, 1858; she was born in Ocean Co., N. J., Aug. 15, 1830. Her father, Aaron Hurley, married Fannie Dennis; they both were born in New Jersey; he died Oct. 2, 1852, with cholera, on board a boat while on their way to the West, and was buried on Liberty Island, just below St. Louis; he was born Nov. 21, 1803. She was born Feb. 18, 1804, and now resides near Mr. Titus. Mr. and Mrs. Titus have had six children—James, born Oct. 12, 1859; Halleck S., Oct. 9, 1862; Margaret and Fannie, April 24, 1865; Sarah, born Jan. 26, 1868, died Dec. 1, 1874, and Mary A., born Aug. 11, 1871. Mr. Titus is a member of the society of United Brethren in Christ. He owns 160 acres of land in Pennsylvania Township.

JOHN VAN HORN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Sept. 16, 1816; his father, David, was born in the same county March 27, 1781, and married Sarah Gillen; she was born Aug. 11, 1786. They moved to Warren Co., Ohio, and then to Miami Co., Ohio; he died there in September, 1854, she died in Wabash Co., Ind., in August, 1870. John Van Horn, the subject of this sketch, learned the business of stone-cutting in Miami Co., Ohio, and followed the business a number of years. He married Jane Mathers Dec. 24, 1840; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1822; her father, David L., was born in the same county Nov. 15, 1797, and married Margaret Williams March 22, 1821; she was born in New Jersey July 1, 1798; he died in Miami Co. Sept. 11, 1850, and she died near Mason City, Mason Co., Ill., Jan. 24, 1875. John Van Horn, the subject of this sketch, moved to Mason Co., where he now resides, in the spring of 1857, has been

Justice of the Peace, but, after serving two years declined a renomination, preferring to give his whole attention to his farming interests. They have had ten children—David P., born Feb. 4, 1842; Sarah J., Oct. 16, 1844; John E., Nov. 11, 1846; Margaret, March 16, 1849; Joel, May 20, 1851; Martha A., April 17, 1854; Elizabeth, July 31, 1856; Susan, Jan. 6, 1859; Job, June 15, 1861, died April 3, 1867; and Miles, born Oct. 17, 1863. He owns 723 acres of land, a fine house and outbuildings—and reads and writes without glasses.

EDWARD WILSON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Mason City; was born in Pennsylvania June 4, 1812; moved with his parents to Greene Co., Ohio, when he was about a year old; his father, George Wilson, married Aonis Asheraft; they were born in Pennsylvania; he died in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1820; Mrs. Wilson, with her children, Edward, John and James, in 1823, moved to Madison Co., Ohio, and, in 1836, to Tazewell Co., Ill., near Pekin, where she died in January, 1840. Edward Wilson, the subject of this sketch, married Rebecca Woodrow March 3, 1846; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 4, 1823. Her father, Samuel Woodrow, was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 6, 1789, and married Catharine Montanye; she was born in New Jersey Sept. 7, 1798, and died Nov. 10, 1863; he died Dec. 12, 1874; both are buried in Cincinnati Township, Tazewell Co., Ill., where they lived; they were among the first settlers of Ellison's Prairie in Illinois, in 1824; they moved to Tazewell Co. in 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had ten children—Samuel W., born Jan. 9, 1847, died Dec. 20, 1851; Amelia, born Sept. 17, 1848, died Nov. 3 following; Malvina, born March 24, 1850; Catharine, March 2, 1853; John A., Sept. 24, 1854; Charles W., Jan 31, 1856; Mary E. and Cornelius R., Aug. 25, 1858; Mary E. died Jan. 25, 1859; Annabell, born Oct. 21, 1861; and a little girl unnamed. He owns a fine house and outbuildings and 446 acres of land.

CRANE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JESSE BAKER (deceased), farmer; Mr. Baker was one of the first white settlers of Mason Co.; he was born in Tennessee in 1799, and came to Illinois Territory in 1816 and settled in what is now Morgan Co., and, in 1833, located in Mason Co., where he passed the remainder of his life. He has had a varied experience; possessed of an unusually vigorous and robust frame, he endured the privations and hardships of pioneer life, the chase of the deer and the defense against the noble red men, which few could endure; he has fought the Indians from tree to tree; was cotemporary with Ross and Scovill, of Havana, and others; he engaged in farming upon Crane Creek; near where he and his descendants have resided for nearly half a century; he raised ninety bushels of corn per acre and sold supplies to Mr. Faulkner, the first farmer of Sherman Township. His descendants are among the substantial residents of the county. Upon Aug 20, 1879, Jesse Baker passed down the dark valley at the age of 80 years. He was a man esteemed very highly for his many noble traits of character, and one of whom his cotemporaries will admit that his life was not a failure and he did not live in vain; he was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, in the rafting and old Salem days of the latter. He was the father of Mrs. R. W. Porter, of Mason City, who was with him several days before and up to the time of his death.

GEORGE W. ESTEP farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born at Baker's Prairie, across the river from Petersburg, Menard Co., Ill., March 6, 1823; his father, James Estep, and his grandfather, Elijah Estep, were the first owners of the land Petersburg is built on. George W. Estep commenced farming on his own account in Mason Co., in 1848. He married Cynthia Norris Aug. 2, 1849; she was born in Greene Co., Ill., May 8, 1828, and came with her parents to Mason Co. in 1835; they have had eight children—Finis M., Rhoda K., William H., Celia J. and Alvin are living; Celestia died aged 8 days; James A. died in his 13th year; Mary died in her 18th year; Finis and Rhoda are married; the others reside at home with their parents. He owns a farm

of 130 acres in this and Kilbourne Townships. Himself, wife and three children, are members of the Baptist Church.

WM. J. ESTEP, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Easton; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Jan. 4, 1831; went with his parents to Jasper Co., Mo., in the spring of 1839, and in 1844, to Davis Co., Iowa, and to McDonough Co., Ill., in 1846, and to Crane Creek Township in 1848, where he has since resided; his father, James Estep, and his grandfather, Elijah Estep, were the first owners of the land on which Petersburg, Menard Co., is built; they went there in the spring of 1820. The subject of this sketch married Miss Judith Tomlin July 26, 1855; she was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., Jan. 23, 1835, and came to Mason Co. with her parents, in February, 1846. Mr. Estep has never taken any very active part in politics, but has held some Township offices, School Trustee, Commissioner of Highways and Supervisor one year, etc.; he owns 362 acres of land and a fine home.

DAVID C. ESTEP, farmer; P. O. Kilbourne; was born in Menard Co., Ill., Nov. 7, 1838; went to Jasper Co., Mo., with his parents in the spring of 1839; in 1844, to Davis Co., Iowa, and to McDonough Co., Ill., in 1846, and to Crane Creek Township in 1848; his father, James Estep, died Feb. 5, 1857, and his mother, Feb. 9, 1855; his father and his grandfather were the first owners of land that Petersburg, Menard Co., is built on. In 1857, the subject of this sketch left home and worked here and there farming; he married Mary F. Baker, of Menard Co., Nov. 12, 1863; she was born May 10, 1846. They have four children living—Etta M., Miles E., Misty May, David F. Mr. Estep commenced farming his own land in the spring of 1865, and moved on to the farm he now owns (160 acres) in the spring of 1868.

JAMES M. ESTEP, farmer; P. O. Havana; was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., Dec. 14, 1819, in the spring of 1820, his father, James Estep, moved to the spot now occupied by Petersburg, Menard Co., and a year or two later his grandfather, Elijah Estep, came there, and both made the necessary improvements to hold the land and enter claims when it should be put on the market by the Government, and effected their purchase in 1827; so that the father and grandfather were the first owners of nearly all the land on which Petersburg was built. Mr. James M. Estep holds land grants over the signatures of J. Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk and Z. Taylor. James Estep was born in North Carolina, Feb. 16, 1795, and died Feb. 5, 1857, in Crane Creek Township; he married Abigail Teter, of Virginia, Dec. 31, 1816; she was born Dec. 5, 1794, and died Feb. 9, 1855. James M. Estep's school advantages were little beyond what he taught himself; he has always followed farming, and purchased here in 1849; he married Mrs. Maria F. Perkins, (Short) Feb. 14, 1858; she was born in Menard Co., Ill., June 12, 1835, and had two children by her first marriage—Edgar, who died at the age of 10 years, James D., lives in Kilbourne Township; her father was born in January, 1805, in Kentucky; her mother in St. Clair Co., Ill., Dec. 28, 1808; her father died Nov. 27, 1846, in Government service in the Mexican war. Mr. and Mrs. Estep have had six children—Sarah A., born Jan. 24, 1859; Dillard M., Sept. 13, 1862, died July 29, 1863; Carrie E. and Cordie C., born May 16, 1865; Ella J., Feb. 25, 1868, and Ida L., Feb. 4, 1871; Sarah J. married H. B. Samuell and lives in Crane Creek Township. Mr. Estep owns now 570 acres of land.

JAMES L. HAWKS, farmer; P. O. Easton; was born in Green Co., Ky., Nov. 25, 1823, and moved to Mason Co., Ill., in the fall of 1849. At the age of 16 years, with his father went down the Ohio and Mississippi River to market, with two flatboats loaded with tobacco; on their return, his father was stricken with fever, and died within sixty miles of home. At the age of 19, he entered his uncle's store in Adair Co., Ky., as clerk, and remained between eight and nine years; he then invested all his means in company with a horse buyer, and bought a drove of horses to sell in Mississippi, but was left by his partner with only $80 in money and two horses. He had a sister living in Mason Co., Ill., where he decided to go and engage in farming, and has since remained. He reached Crane Creek Township in the fall of 1849. Feb. 25, 1852, he married Abigail Bale; her father, Solomon Bale, was one among the first settlers of this township; she was born Nov. 29, 1832, in Green Co., Ky. They have ten children—Mary

E., born Dec. 3, 1852; Nancy R., Dec. 13, 1854; William H., Oct. 12, 1856; James R., Nov. 18, 1858; Sophia, Feb. 3, 1861; Fielding T., Aug. 18, 1863; Solomon L., Jan. 21, 1866; George A., May 1, 1868; John C., Feb. 19, 1871; Ella M., May 7, 1873. The two oldest daughters and the oldest son are married; the rest are at home with their parents. Mr. Hawks has been School Treasurer over twenty years, and was the first Supervisor elected after the organization of Crane Creek Township; has served twelve years off and on, and was re-elected last April. He owns 710 acres in the township. Is a member of the Baptist Church.

ADAM LIST, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Easton; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Jan. 27, 1835, and the following spring his parents moved to Tazewell Co., Ill. Peoria, at that time, had no buildings except a few log cabins. He moved to Mason Co. in the spring of 1861, and married Elizabeth Keil, of Tazewell Co., Oct. 24, 1861; she was born Feb. 2, 1839. Her father, Baltzer, and her mother, Catherine E. Keil, were born in Germany. Her father died Oct. 20, 1865; and her mother resides in Tazewell Co. Louis List and Catharine (Gable), parents of the subject of this sketch, were also born in Germany; his father died in October, 1847, near Peoria, and his mother still resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Adam List have six children—Charles F., born Aug. 15, 1862; Julia E., Oct. 2, 1864; Louis A., Jan. 1, 1867; Ezra J., Oct. 26, 1869; Catharine M., Nov. 23, 1871; Matilda M. M., Aug 15, 1875. He owns 310 acres, and a building lot in Mason City.

GEORGE S. McCLINTICK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Easton; was born in Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 12, 1835; came with his parents to Tazewell Co., Ill., in the spring of 1836. His father, Robert McClintick, and his mother, Mary (Arginbright), were born in Virginia; his father died in March, 1851. Mr. McClintick married Mrs. Sarah Jane (Somers) Perdue, of Illinois, Nov. 8, 1858. They have two boys living—Cyrus E., born Oct. 4, 1859, and Milton S., born May 16, 1863. He owns 289 acres of land

JAMES TURNER, farmer; P. O. Easton; was born in Muhlenburg Co., Ky., May 28, 1845, and came to Menard Co., Ill., in the fall of 1854. He married Martha A. Hall, of Mason Co., Ill., Oct. 29, 1875; her father, George W. Hall, was born in Virginia, and her mother, Nancy M. (Short), was born in Menard Co. Berry Turner, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Buckingham Co., Va., and his mother, Susanna (Strader), in North Carolina, Feb. 11, 1806, and resides in this township; Berry Turner moved with his family to Menard Co. in 1854 and is familiar with many of the earliest settlers of Menard and Mason Cos., and now in their ripe old age reside in Crane Creek Township, surrounded by their children. Mr. and Mrs. James Turner have one little daughter—Silva Belle, born Oct. 6, 1876. They own 141 acres of land in Crane Creek Township.

WILLIAM C. TURNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Easton; was born in Muhlenburg Co., Ky., Jan. 28, 1842; moved to Menard Co., Ill., in the fall of 1854, and to Crane Creek Township, in Mason Co., the same year. He married Laura Jane Hawthorn Nov. 8, 1867; she was born in Allen's Grove Township, Mason Co., May 20, 1851; her father, Benjamin Hawthorn, is one of the early settlers of this county; they have had six children—Hugh A., Dora A., born Oct. 13, 1870, and died Jan. 6, 1871; Benjamin A., born Dec. 17, 1871; James A., Dec. 25, 1873; Marcus D., Aug. 15, 1876, and died March 19, 1878; John W., born Sept. 20, 1878, and died Feb, 11, 1879. They own 90 acres, and he is a Democrat.

LYNCHBURG TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM AINSWORTH, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Chandlerville; was born in Blackburn, England, Jan. 23, 1824; when 14 years of age, he was apprenticed to the trade of silversmith and served three and a half years; Mr. Ainsworth, with his brothers, Thomas and Richard, came to America in 1842, reaching New Orleans in June of that year, and, early in July, landed at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained a few weeks; in the latter part of August, they reached Beardstown, Ill., and, in November following, located in Lynchburg Township, this county, near where he now resides. He was married, June 22, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Pemberton, who was born in London, England, Oct. 31, 1822; her death occurred Feb. 13, 1860; ten children by this union, three of whom are living—John T., Sarah A. and Elizabeth A. (wife of J. J. Ainsworth); the deceased are William P., Henry A., Eleanor, Melinda, Mary E., Ellen and William H. He was married to his present wife, Charlotte L. Moorfoot, Oct. 7, 1860; she was born in Greene Co., Ill., March 28, 1842; they have seven children living—Charlotte L., Charles W., Eleanor, Bessie, William E., Victor and Grace; one deceased, Mary E. Mr. Ainsworth has served as Superintendent eight terms, School Treasurer about ten years and School Director several terms; he has been a member of the Fairview M. E. Church since an early date and has served the church and Sabbath school in an official capacity more than twenty years. He owns 880 acres of land in Mason Co., 720 acres in Champaign Co. and 215 acres in Kankakee Co., Ill.

THOMAS AINSWORTH, retired farmer and residence Chandlerville, Cass Co. (formerly resident of Lynchburg Township); was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England, in January, 1814; he came to America in 1842 and located in Lynchburg, this county, in the fall of the same year, where he engaged in farming. He was married, Jan. 20, 1837, to Miss Maria Abbott, who was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England; ten children by this union, seven of whom are living—Nancy (wife of A. Wait; resides in Decatur, Ill.), Alice (wife of William Casey, resides in Centralia, Ill.), Sarah E. (wife of George Ranson, resides in Kilbourne Township, this county), William H. (resides in Carrolton, Ill.), Thomas T. (resides in Kilbourne Township), Joseph (resides in Lynchburg Township), Mary A. (lives at home), Martha J. (deceased). Mr. Ainsworth owns 480 acres of farm land and 120 acres of timber land in Lynchburg Township, this county, and 1,857 acres in Iroquois Co., Ill. His father's family came to America in 1846 and settled in Lynchburg Township; his father, Thomas Ainsworth, died in 1855, and his mother, Sarah (Townley) Ainsworth, died in October of the same year. Mr. Ainsworth removed a few years since to Chandlerville, Cass Co., Ill., where he still resides.

JOHN J. FLETCHER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Bath; was born in Yorkshire, England, April 28, 1820; he came to America in the spring of 1844, and first located at Winchester, Ill.; in the spring of 1848, he removed to Mason Co., and located in Lynchburg Township, which has since been his home. Mr. Fletcher has served as Supervisor and Commissioner of Navigation two terms each, and Justice of the Peace over eight years. He was married, Feb. 23, 1845, to Mrs. Ann Briggs (Kay), who was born in Emily, Yorkshire, England, Feb. 23, 1806; she came to America in 1841, first stopping at Illinois Town; they have one child—James. Mrs. Fletcher, by her former husband, had six children—Thomas K. (resides at Newport, Ore.), Louisa (wife of U. B. Linsay, of Bath), Swain (resides in Champaign Co., Ill.), Joseph (who was killed by the Indians at Snake Creek, Ore.), Rockley H. and Oliver; all except the latter were born in England. Mr. Fletcher owns about one thousand acres of land in Lynchburg and Bath Townships.

WILLIAM HOWARTH, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Chandlerville; was born in Lancashire, England, April 14, 1835; he came to America with his father, John W.

Howarth, and the Ainsworth family in 1842; his father made a claim to land, and, about one year after their arrival in Lynchburg Township, this county, they returned to England for the purpose of removing immediately with family to this country, but did not return till 1847, since which date they have been residents of this township. William Howarth was married Aug. 4, 1855, to Mrs. Mahala Robbins (Brott), who was born in Ohio. Mr. Howarth returned to his place of nativity in 1867, on a visit, being absent about four months. He owns 393 acres of land in Lynchburg Township; in January, 1877, he bought an interest in the Sangamon Valley Mills at Chandlerville, which have been operated since the above date under the firm name of Paddock, Howarth & Co. His father, John M. Howarth, was married, July 14, 1834, to Miss Alice Abbott; the former was born in London, England, Dec. 9, 1812, and the latter, Sept. 29, 1811; they had nine children, three of whom are living—William, Henry and Elizabeth McGhe; the deceased are Emanuel, Jane, Amelia, John J., Mary J. and Nancy.

JOHN G. KRAMER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Bath; was born in Hanover, Germany, May 1, 1838; his father's family emigrated to America in 1845, and located in Mason Co., Ill., in the early spring of the following year. He was married, April 9, 1863, to Miss Mary Ann C. Pentermann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, June 11, 1843; they have six children—Herman H., Herman L., Lizzie, Margaret C., Henry H., Louisa M. and Mary J. Mr. Kramer owns 454 acres of land in Lynchburg Township, and 180 acres in Bath.

JOHN H. H. KRAMER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Saidora; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 25, 1841; came to America with his father's family in 1845; they settled in Mason County in the spring of 1846. He was married, March 12, 1869, to Miss Mary Jane Pentermann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 16, 1847. They have six children, five of whom are living—Elizabeth, Margareta, Janie, Harman and Mary; Caroline died July 23, 1876. Mr. Kramer owns 320 acres of farm land and 100 acres of timber in Lynchburg Township, Mason Co.

JOHN KERSHAW, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Chandlerville; was born in Lancashire, England, April 2, 1830; his father and elder brother came to America in 1839; but both were taken sick soon after their arrival, and died before the balance of the family—the subject of this sketch, his mother and one sister—arrived, in 1840. They settled in Cass Co., Ill., and, about four years later, his mother died, leaving but two of the family remaining. Mr. Kershaw found a home with Thomas Plaster until he reached his majority. He was married, April 4, 1851, to Miss Loraine Johnson, who was born in Tennessee March 27, 1830; her father, John Johnson, settled in Cass Co., Ill., about 1835, and, some three years later, removed to Bath Township, Mason Co.; they have three children—Calvin, Cora (wife of Robert Hicks) and Samuel. Mr. Kershaw served as Justice of the Peace four years, Assessor, one year, and Commissioner of Highways two terms. He owns 280 acres of land in Lynchburg Township.

JOSEPH H. LAYMAN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Chandlerville; was born in Union Co., Ohio, March 25, 1838; in 1845, he came to Mason Co. with his father's family, locating in Lynchburg Township in October of that year. His father, David Layman, was born in Virginia; died in 1854. His mother, Barbara Layman, was also a native of that State; her death occurred in 1876. He was married, May 17, 1865, to Miss Hannah Butler, who was born in Lynchburg Township April 24, 1846; they have five children living—William L., Barbara E., Isaac N., Mahala and Phebe L.; Charity died Aug. 12, 1876. Mr. Layman has served two terms as Supervisor, and is the present incumbent; Commissioner of Highways two terms, and School Director three terms; he owns an undivided one-half of 480 acres of land in Lynchburg Township.

WILLIAM L. LAYMAN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Chandlerville; was born in Union Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1840; his father's family removed to Illinois in the fall of 1845, locating in Lynchburg Township, and in the same house where he now resides; this dwelling, although only of the ordinary size, was, during these early times, fully occupied, being the home of five families during a part of one year. Mr. Layman was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary Warrender, who was born in Lincolnshire, England,

July 31, 1850; her father, Robert Warrender, came to America in the fall of 1851. They have the following children living: Barbara A., born Sept. 12, 1866; Joseph R., Dec. 28, 1872, and Bessie E., July 5, 1876; Sarah E., May 13, 1868, died May 4, 1869. Mr. Layman has served as Collector three years and Commissioner of Highways two terms; he, with his brother Joseph H., owns 480 acres of land in Lynchburg Township, this county; the former village of Lynchburg was located on this farm.

MARK A. SMITH, dealer in grain, Suicarte; was born in Addison Co., Vt., Aug. 11, 1811, where he resided till his removal to the West; Sept. 12, 1839, he left his native hills for the far off West, and landed at Moscow, Mason Co., Ill., on the 15th of the following month; here he found log cabins, but no occupants, except two squirrels sporting on the roof of one of the buildings. Mr. Smith left his family at the landing and went in search of and found Mr. Nelson Abbey, who lived in what is now Lynchburg Township, some distance from the landing. The condition of the country and the hardships of the settlers at this early date, will be fully set forth in the general history of the county and histories of the townships. Mr. S. has been a resident of this township for a period of forty years, and is now the only one remaining in Lynchburg Township of those who settled there as early as 1839 or before. He was first married, in Vermont, Oct. 15, 1837, to Miss Eliza A. Wade, who was born in Windham, that State, in September, 1807; her death occurred in March, 1870; by this union there were five children, four of whom are living—Henry, who resides in Suicarte; Mrs. Sweney, at Jacksonville, Ill.; Irving, in Lynchburg Township, and Albert F., in Lincoln, Ill.; Martha J. died in 1839. He was married, Sept. 16, 1871, to Mrs. Rebecca Warren (Ingram), who was born in Indiana; she died Sept. 6, 1872. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mary A. Butler (Richards), July 10, 1873; she was born in Ohio. Mr. Smith has served as Justice of the Peace one term; his election took place about 1852; he has filled the office of School Treasurer for more than thirty years and is the present incumbent. Mr. S., while he has to some extent been engaged in merchandising, has also followed farming, and now owns about one thousand acres of land in Lynchburg Township.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN G. CONOVER, farmer; P. O. Biggs. As early as 1790, Peter Conover, of Monmouth Co., moved with his family to Woodford Co., Ky., where, in December, 1812, the subject of this sketch was born. The elder Conover was the youngest of five brothers, and the four oldest were all soldiers of the Revolution. In 1822, the Conover family, with a large number of relatives and acquaintances, desirous of locating beyond the influence of slavery, moved by wagons to this State, the journey occupying some months, and attended with hardships that would have deterred any but the stout-hearted. The party reached Springfield in June, and, after an examination of the country, chose the Jersey Prairie in what is now Morgan Co., as the site of their future home. Peter Conover and his wife remained in this locality until their death, which occurred to the first in May, 1835, and to the latter in October, 1846. John G. Conover was married, in 1833, to Miss Susan Houghton; she died in 1845, and he was married, in 1846, to Mrs. Hannah Mitchell. He moved to this county in 1841, and settled in the vicinity of Bath. In 1849, he crossed the plains to California, and returned by way of the Isthmus in 1851. In the early days of Morgan and Menard Cos., he enjoyed the acquaintance of Lincoln, Yates and Col. Hardin, the latter making his home, in his youth, with the Conover family. Mr. Conover settled upon the place he now occupies, on Sec. 31, in 1866, consisting of 160 acres, well improved, and worth about $30 per acre. His business capacity and integrity have been recognized by the people of Sherman Township, and on various occasions they have chosen him Justice of the Peace, and, for five years in succession, Assessor.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM, druggist, Easton; was born in 1844, in Louisiana; in 1854, he came to Mason Co., Ill., and engaged in teaching school a few years prior to 1874, when he began in the drug business at Topeka, Ill; in about six months he sold out and came to Easton, Ill., where he engaged in the same business, in addition to which he has added hardware, books and stationery; he is having a good trade, and his honesty and uprightness, together with his work and the benevolent enterprises of his county, and interest in literature, which he prides himself in, will win him friends and prosperity. He was married, in 1874, to Anna Walker, daughter of John Walker, a farmer of Havana Township.

ISAAC W. DEPUE, farmer; P. O. Easton; was born in New Jersey in 1847; in early life, he emigrated, with his parents, to Pennsylvania, and from that State to Illinois in 1853, settling on Sec. 23 of this township. He was married, in 1866, to Rebecca Jones, who died in 1878. He has two children—a son named Corydon, born in 1876, and a daughter named Lula, born in 1871. He is now serving the people of the township in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. He is proprietor of the Easton House, in the village of Easton, and also cultivates his farm of 120 acres on Sec. 23, which is in a fair state of cultivation, and worth about $30 per acre.

CHARLES W. HOUGHTON, physician and surgeon, Easton; was born in Menard Co., in what is known as Rock Creek Precinct, in 1836, and came to this county in 1854, and finished reading medicine with Dr. Mastick, with whom, after finishing his medical course, he entered into partnership in the practice of medicine near where the village of Kilbourne is located. This partnership continued until 1860, when it was dissolved, and Dr. Houghton moved to the town of Bath in this county. In August of the following year, he relinquished his lucrative and extending practice, and raised a company for the war, which was mustered into the service as Company D, 85th I. V. I. He continued with the company as its commander through all the campaigns and battles in which it was engaged, until 1864, when he resigned his commission and returned to Bath and to his practice, which he continued for five years; he then moved to Newmanville, Cass Co. On the completion of the I., B. & W. Railroad, he returned to Mason Co., in 1873, and took up his residence at the new village of Easton, on that line, building the first residence in the place; here he has continued until the present time, and enjoys an extensive practice. The Doctor was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary F. Mitchell, a step-daughter of J. G. Conover, one of the early and prominent pioneers of Illinois and of this county. They have had two children—a son named Corry F., who died in 1876, aged 17, and a daughter—Eva, born in 1865.

AMOS HEATER, farmer; P. O. Havana; is a son of Jacob Heater, of Pennsylvania; born in 1790, and died in 1863; was a farmer, and married Elizabeth Gulden; she was born in 1793, and died in 1866. The subject of this sketch was born in 1818, in Berks Co., Penn.; in 1842, he moved to Mason Co., Ill., and engaged in farming for two years, and then worked on a steamboat on the Mississippi River for one year. In 1846, he was married to Rebecca Bailer, daughter of Philip Bailer; she was born in 1827, in Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1845. After marriage, they rented for four years, and, by frugally saving their means, together with the little talent (50 cents) which they began with, they were then enabled to purchase a piece of land which now contains 200 acres; it was then raw prairie, but now has become one of fine quality, and of good improvement. Mr. Heater makes a specialty of raising hedge-plants, and has on hand thousands of fine quality; they have had eleven children, the living are Augustus, Jennie, Ninnetta, Catharine, Jacob, Fannie, Perry, Adelbert; three are dead. Mr. Heater has held offices of Constable and School Director and Treasurer. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, also all the family belong; he has also been Superintendent of Sabbath schools and taught classes.

JOHN LANDWER, farmer; P. O. Biggs Station; is a son of Harman Landwer and Mary (Spode) Landwer; he was of Germany, and died 1835; she was a daughter of John Spode of Hanover, Germany; she died about 1830; they had ten children, three survive. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 9, 1829, in Hanover, Germany. In 1849, he engaged in carpentering in connection with farming; he then came to

Illinois, and engaged in farming for Henry Cramer, one year; he then rented of D. Strube near Matanzas, for four years; he then joined his little resource thus gained with the improved talent (45c.) which was his only treasure at his landing, and bought 80 acres, a part of the present farm of 700 acres, and has made it one of beauty and fine quality. He was married, Aug. 18, 1854, to Catherine Busch, daughter of Henry Busch, of Hanover, Germany. She was one of five children, and was born Dec. 3, 1872. Their marriage blessed them with three children, all living—Mary, married to R. Keest, now living in Bath Township, Harmon, living at home, Anna, living at home. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

PETER MORGENSTERN, farmer; P. O. Havana; is a son of Peter Morgenstern of Europe, who came to Pennsylvania in 1847, and in 1850, to Illinois; he died in 1878. The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 15, 1828, on a farm in Europe, and came with his father, as stated; he remained at home until 1851, when he was married to Caroline Leuvine, daughter of a noted shoemaker of Germany; she was born in 1831, and came to Illinois in 1850. They settled on a farm of 140 acres, in Sherman Township, and remained there until 1865, when they moved to the present farm of 160 acres, which they have improved and made one of value; they have added to this until now they own 1,175 acres attained mostly by their own management. He has held offices of schools, and is at present Director; he and wife belong to the Albright Church, in which he has held office of Class-Reader and Superintendent of Sabbath schools, and is now teacher of a Bible class in the same. Nine children were the fruits of this happy marriage, living are—Caroline, Lucinda, Lizzie, Emma, Anna, Sammy, Charlie, Henry, (infant dead).

DANIEL MARTZ, farmer; P. O. Topeka; is the oldest son of Abraham Martz, who was a shoemaker by trade and died about 1856. The subject of this sketch was born in 1811, in Pennsylvania; when 16, he began mining, and, at the age of 24, he was selected as "boss" of the company. He opened several important mines in Pennsylvania and was very successful in his management, not even losing a single man under his orders; he continued this business until 1861, when he came to Mason Co., Ill., and settled on the present farm of 120 acres, attained entirely by his own management. It is probably worth $35 per acre. He was married, in 1833, in Columbia Co., Penn., to Elizabeth Henninger, daughter of Frederick Henninger, of Pennsylvania; they had eleven children, five living, six dead; the living are Sarah, Lavina (has taught school and married John Allen, of Fulton Co.; is now living in Ipava; is a druggist); Emma E. married R. B. Leonard, of Mason Co.; Ellen, Charles (living in Topeka.)

SUSAN TROUT, farmer; P. O. Topeka; is a daughter of Elias Musselman, of Pennsylvania; he was a farmer and came to Illinois about 1847 and died in 1859; her mother's maiden name was Messinger, of Pennsylvania; she died in 1864; they were both members of the Lutheran Church of Pennsylvania, and had a family of ten children, four of whom survive. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 2, 1820, in Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1847. In 1849, was married to William Trout, son of George Trout, of Pennsylvania; after marriage, they settled near Havana until 1861, when they moved to Forest City Township (then Mason Plains); one year afterward moved to the present farm of 280 acres, attained entirely by their own labor and management; Mr. Trout died Aug. 31, 1873; he was a member of the Lutheran Church of Erie Co., Penn; they had five children—George (he married Carrie Morgenstern, of Mason Co., daughter of Peter Morgenstern whose sketch appears elsewhere), Israel, Aaron, and two are dead—William and an infant.

ERRATA.

On page 203, instead of Col. Rogers as first Postmaster in Salem, should be John McNamar, first Postmaster, who was succeeded by Abraham Lincoln, who retained the office until he removed to Springfield.

On page 458, instead of "The *Menard County Argus* was established with C. Clay as editor and publisher," read, was established by H. L. Clay, who was succeeded by C. Clay.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MENARD COUNTY.

PETERSBURG.

Albers, H. B., Dealer in and Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. A fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes in all sizes on hand; also Boots and Shoes of his own Manufacture, for Men and Boys. The only exclusive Boot and Shoe House in Menard County.

Antle, F. P., Dr., Physician and Surgeon.

Bale & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in Drain Tiles of every description. Office at Woolen Factory.

Bale, F. V., Proprietor of the Salem Flouring-Mill, which is now in a flourishing condition.

Bale, Hardin & Son, Manufacturers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Fancy and Plain Stocking Yarn, etc., etc., West street, one-half mile south of Court House.

Bishop, Robert, Manufacturer and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Bowie-Knives and Sporting Apparatus in all its branches. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice. South side Square.

Blane, S. H., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office on north side Square.

Bone, D. M., Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Coffins and Caskets.

Bowen, J. H., Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Red Front, west side Square.

Brahm, Lanning & Wright, Dry Goods Dealers.

Brahm & Greene, Bankers.

Branson, N. W., Hon., Attorney at Law.

Cain & Parks, Editors of the Petersburg *Observer* and Job Printers.

Clark, N. & L. B., Proprietors of the Clark House, formerly the Elmo, northeast corner Square. First-class accommodations.

Cook, J. W., Practicing Physician and Surgeon.

Deerwester, S., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturing, Blacksmithing, and General Job Work.

Elliott, C. E., Practicing Physician.

Frackelton, D. S., Banker. Collections made and promptly remitted.

Hatfield, C. L., Dealer in Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Stucco, Lime, Hair, Cement, etc., etc.

Hoffing, J., Proprietor of the Menard Hotel. First-class accommodations. Fine Sample Room on ground floor.

Johnson, Breese, Attorney at Law. Office on north side Square.

Knoles, T. S., Attorney.

Masters, Hardin W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; State's Attorney for Menard County.

Mick & Knoles, Proprietors and Editors of the Petersburg *Democrat*. Job Work done on short notice and at low rates.

Morris, E. M., Wagon Manufacturer; also Blacksmithing and General Job Work. North Main street.

Masters & Rankin, Dealers in Lumber, Lime, Lath, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Hair, Stucco, Cement, etc., etc. Office and Yard, corner Main and Cherry.

Montgomery, B. F., Stock Dealer.

McNeely, T. W., Hon., Attorney at Law.

McDougall & Stith, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Glassware, Queensware, Woodenware, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, etc., etc.

Morris, D. T., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Combs, Brushes, etc., etc.; also Wholesale Dealer in Case Collars.

Newcomer, J. W., Practicing Physician.

Rainey, P., Miller and Grain Dealer.

Richter, J. F., Importer and Dealer in Italian and American Marble, also Scotch and American Granite Monuments. Prepared to turn out as fine work as any in Central Illinois. Shop and Yard near northeast corner of Square.

Stewart & Truckenmiller, Dealers in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Choice Wines and Liquors for medicinal use, and all Druggists' Sundries. Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. West side Square.

Stoker, A. W., Foundry, General Machine Shop and Job Work.

Shephard & Rutledge, Livery and Feed Stable. First-class Rigs at reasonable rates.

Stevens, R. N., Attorney at Law and Master in Chancery.

White, William M., Contractor and Builder.

Waring, W. C., Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Trunks and Valises, also Groceries, Glass and Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware.

Young, Arthur, Justice of the Peace and Insurance Agent, Representing the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England.

TALLULA.

Bell Bros., Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, etc., etc.

Finkel, J. A., Manufacturers and Dealer in Furniture and Undertaking, also Wall Paper.

Metcalf, E. T., Dr., Practicing Physician.

Robertson, C. M., Dr., Physician and Surgeon.

Spears, J. Q., Merchant and Grain Dealer.

Sanford, G. H., Dr., Physician and Surgeon.

Thrapp, F. S., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs and Brushes, Trusses, Supporters, Braces and Toilet Articles, Books, Stationery, etc., etc.

Thacher, C. B., Capt., Justice of the Peace.

Thrapp, R. B., Proprietor of the Tallula Nursery. Complete assortment of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, etc., etc., with a fine assortment of Small Fruit.

Wathen, J. F., Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Fancy Goods, also Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Glassware and Confectioneries.

Wathen Hotel, J. F. Wathen, Proprietor. New house, newly furnished; First-class accommodations expressly for transient trade.

ATHENS.

Clark, C., Manufacturer of Brick and Tiling. Large quantity of the best quality constantly on hand. All sizes of Tile from 3 to 7 inch.

Hurt, J. A., Capt., Proprietor Hotel and Boarding-house.

Hargrave, M. T., M. D., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Books, Stationery, etc., etc.; Pure Liquors for medical use; also Paints, Oils, Perfumeries, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Combs, etc., etc.

Hall, C., General Merchant.

Kinhart, J., Manufacturer of Wagons, Carriages and General Job Work; also Blacksmithing in its various branches; also Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

Primm, T. J., Dr., Physician and Surgeon.

Roberts, William F., Dr., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Books and Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical uses.

Thomas, E. D., Dr., Practicing Physician.

CREENVIEW.

Alkire, J. D., Banker.

Engle, M. M., Merchant.

Foster, J. T, Merchant.

Hughes, Daniel T., Druggist and Apothecary. Prescriptions carefully prepared. Also Justice of the Peace.

Hurst, Stith J., Physician.

Marbold, H. H., Banker and Dealer in Live Stock.

Petrie, John A., Dealer in Hardware, Grain and Farm Implements.

Petrie & Co., Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, and Grain.

Petrie, David A., Dealer in Lumber; also Contractor and Builder.

Paulson, O. P., Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Rule, H. K., Merchant, and Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, etc.

SWEETWATER.

Alkire, D. H., Merchant.

Deal, George T., Dealer in Live Stock.

Deal, John H., Miller.

Lee, John D., Physician.

Propst, Levi, Carpenter and Joiner.

Sharp, Adam, Maker of and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Schofield, Joseph, Merchant.

MASON COUNTY.

HAVANA.

Bivens, Samuel, Treasurer of Mason County.

Conwell, S. C., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Particular attention to Foreign Collections, Paying Taxes, and Buying and Selling Real Estate. Office second story, front room, over Krebaum & Middlekamp's store.

Coppel, J. F., Fire Insurance Agent, Attorney and Notary Public. Represents the following reliable Fire Insurance Companies: Home, New York; Hartford of Hartford, Conn.; Ætna, Hartford; Phœnix, Hartford; North British and Mercantile, London, England, and American Central, St. Louis, Mo.

Covington, M. E., No. 47 Main st., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Fine Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Alcohol, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Craig, G. W., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco, Smokers' Articles, etc., 29 Main street.

Dehm, J., & Bro., Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Glassware, Wooden and Willow Ware, etc., corner Main and Orange streets.

Dearborn & Campbell, Attorneys.

Dehm & Mack, Proprietors of the Havana Brewery.

Delbarre, H., Rev., Pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

Dieffenbacher, P. L., M. D., U. S. Pension Surgeon for Mason County Office No. 15 South Orange street. Special attention given to Surgery. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M. Calls for visits should be left before 9 o'clock A. M

Dray, Walter S., Loans and Discounts.

Easton, O. C., Postmaster.

Emerson, George S., Freight and Ticket Agent Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville R. R.

England, I. W., Dealer in Choice Candies, Tropical and Native Fruits, Vegetable Produce, etc.

Fullerton & Wallace, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Haack, L. R., Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Glass, Window Shades, Curtains, Fixtures and Wood Moldings. Painting and Papering done on reasonable terms and in a workmanlike manner.

Harsell, Josiah, Sheriff of Mason County.

Harpham & Browning, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Paints, Putty, and Patent Medicines.

Havighorst, Henry, Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery. Sole Agent for Simmons' "Keen Kutter" Axes. Main street.

Heiniger, Johannes, Rev., Pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church; also Teacher of German and English.

Heinrich, J. W., Manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company for the Counties of Mason and Fulton. All orders promptly attended to. Attachments furnished on short notice, and repairing of the Singer Sewing Machine a Specialty. Office at Whittaker's Book Store.

Holzgræfe, G. H., Billiard and Sample Room, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Wines, Liquors, etc., etc., 12 Plum street.

Hurley, John, & Sons, Dealers in all kinds of river Fish. Market at Havana and two miles northeast of Havana. All orders promptly filled during the season, from October to May.

Joyce, E. M., & Co., Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Queensware, Glassware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco, Main street.

Karl, George, Proprietor of the Taylor House Saloon, 25 Main street.

Kirk, J. S., Police Magistrate and General Insurance Agent.

Krebaum, C. G., Dealer in Grain, Live Stock, Hides, Furs and Rags. Buys Grain and Live Stock at all Stations on P., P. & J. R. R. between Chandlerville and Pekin, and on I., B. & W. road at all Stations west of Mason City. Call and see me before selling. Office No. 8 South Plum street.

Krebaum, A., Dealer in Real Estate.

Lacey, Lyman, Hon., Circuit and Appellate Judge.

Langford, George W., Salesman for

Browning, W. C., & Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, 502 and 504 Broadway, New York.

Low, T. F., Teller Havana National Bank, No. 2,242, organized Feb. 15, 1875.

Low & Foster, Shipping and Commission Merchants. Mason County Corn a specialty.

McFadden & Co., (established 1861) Grain. Mason County Corn a specialty.

Mallory, J. A., Hon., Judge of Mason County Court.

Mason County Bank. Organized in 1865. McFadden & Coppel, Bankers. Transacts a General Banking Business. Special attention given to Collections in this and adjoining counties. Refer to Ninth National Bank, New York; Fifth National Bank, Chicago; Lucas Bank, St. Louis; Second National Bank, Peoria.

Mason County Democrat. Official paper of Mason County. Established in 1849. Circulation 1,000. Published weekly. Subscription $2, or $1.50 if paid in advance. Mounts & Murdock, Publishers.

Mason County Republican. Published Friday of each week. Terms, $1.50 per annum, in advance. F. Ketcham, Editor; C. B. Ketcham, Proprietor.

Mitchell, Isaac N., General Fire and Life Insurance, Real Estate, Loan, Pension and Collection Agency, No. 51 Main street. Represents the following reliable Insurance Companies. Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; Underwriters', New York; Connecticut, Hartford; Continental, New York; Springfield Fire and Marine, Massachusetts; Phenix, Brooklyn; German, Peoria, Ill.; German American, New York; Manhattan, New York; Royal of Liverpool, England, Western Assurance Company, Toronto;

Lycoming, Pennsylvania; Imperial and Northern, London, England, and Fireman's Fund, California. Total Assets of the above Fire Companies over $70,000,000. Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Assets over $87,000,000; Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Assets, $4,500,000. Total Assets of the above Companies over $160,000,000.

Morgan, William B., Proprietor of the Taylor House.

Morgan, W. B., Proprietor of the Taylor House.

Murdock, S. A., Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Newlin, James C., Constable.

Nortrup, H. R., Attorney at Law.

Parkins, G. W., Physician and Surgeon. Main street.

Paul, J. B., Physician and Surgeon. 101 Main street.

Pipkin & Cunningham, Manufacturers of Farm and Spring Wagons, and General Jobbing.

Pitman, John W., Attorney and Counselor at Law, north side Main st.

Prottzmen, J., Justice of the Peace, Plum street. Deeds, Mortgages made and acknowledged and Collections made promptly, and strict attention paid to all business appertaining to his office. Also Agent for Real Estate.

Rhodes, John W., Dealer in all kinds of Standard Farm Machinery.

Sarff, J. W., Wholesale Dealer and Grower of Hedge Plants.

Schill, A. & W., Butchers and Dealers in Fresh, Salted and Smoked Meats. Cash paid for Hides. No. 43 Main st.

Schill, Charles, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc., No. 35 Main street.

Schwenk, Leonard, Circuit Clerk of Mason County.

Seibert, George, Rev., Pastor of the Reformed Church in America.

Shermeyer, H. H., 77 Main street. Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Halters, Curry-combs, etc. Repairing done neatly and cheaply. All work warranted. Give me a call. Also Dealer in Uncle Sam's Harness Oil.

Siebenaler, N., Manufacturer of Fine Cigars; also Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco and Snuff, No. 58 Main street. All orders promptly attended to.

Stephenson & Wahlfeld, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Hardware and Tinware, Plum street.

Stevens, C., Dr., Dentist.

Strickle, J. F., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Smith, James P., Baggage and Transfer Express. Prompt attention given to the transfer of passengers and baggage.

Taylor, J. H., Dealer in Clothing and Furnishing Goods, No. 23 Main street.

Thorp, O. B., Dealer in Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, etc. Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns made to order. Repairing done at reasonable rates, and all work Warranted.

Vanlaningham, M., Proprietor Livery, Feed and Exchange Stable, corner Plum and Bridge streets.

Valentine, H., Wholesale Dealer in and Grower of Hedge Plants.

Whitaker, S., Bookseller, Stationer and Dealer in Wall Paper, Latest Newspapers and Periodicals, Toys, Fancy Goods and Children's Carriages. All kinds of Moldings. Picture Frames to order. Corner of Main and Plum streets.

Wiener, A. E., Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Carpetings, Curtains and Trimmings, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-sacks, etc., etc., new Masonic Hall Building.

Woll, William, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, 26 Main street.

Wright, O. H. & H. A., Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Real Estate and Loan Agents.

MASON CITY.

Ambrose & Sons, Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves, etc.

Badger, S. M., County Superintendent of Schools.

Cargill & Swing, General Merchandise. Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Groceries and Provisions, etc., etc., etc.

Cook, F. H., Retail Grocer and Dealer in Queensware, Glassware, Lamps, Woodenware, Cutlery, etc.

Earl, James F., Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions, etc., etc., etc., Chestnut street.

Fagan, T. J., Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Proprietor of Bank Sample and Billiard Room, Chestnut street.

First National Bank of Mason City, Ill. A. A. Blunt, President; John Van Horn, Vice President; Otho S. King, Cashier. A General Banking Business done.

Hudson, J. P., Justice of the Peace.

Hulshizer, John, Proprietor of Hulshizer's Billiard and Sample Room, and Dealer in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. Entrance on Chestnut and Tonica sts.

Ironmonger & Tebbetts, Proprietors of Mason City Mills, and Dealers in Grain, Flour, Feed, etc., etc. etc. Merchants' milling promptly attended to.

Lewin, H. T., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, etc., corner of Tonica and Chestnut streets. Dealer in Farm Produce.

McDowell, J. B., Physician and Surgeon.

Mason City Independent, Haughey & Warnock, Proprietors. The *Independent* is published every Friday at $1.50 per year, and is now in the thirteenth volume. Office, No 16 Chestnut street, between Main and Tonica.

Mehan, T. N., Counselor and Attorney at Law. District State's Attorney.

Naylor Bros., Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Confectionery, Tobaccos, Cigars, etc.

Onstot, R. J., Proprietor Post Office Book Store. Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Notions, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, etc.

Reisinger & Dietrich, Brick Manufacturers, Ice Dealers and Butchers.

Randolph, Charles E., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Queensware, Cigars, Candies, Nuts, etc.

Smith, F. N., & Co., Bankers. Receive Deposits subject to call; Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government, County, Town and School Bonds; make Collections on all accessible points, with prompt returns at current rates; Discount Notes and Commercial Paper; Make Loans upon Real Estate Securities for a term of one to five years. References: Chase National Bank, New York; Merchants' National Bank, Chicago; St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Thompson, W. F., Furniture and Undertaking, No. 11 Chestnut street.

Walker, J. A., Physician and Surgeon.

Wandell, J. H., Proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel and Livery Stable. Large Sample Room for Commercial Travelers.

BATH.

Allen, J. S., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Queensware, Crockery, etc. Also Proprietor of the Restaurant one door east of Grocery Store.

Barr, Daniel W., Proprietor of the Central House. Dealer in Horses and Mules; also Trainer of Horses. Saddle Horses a Specialty. Livery in connection with the Hotel.

Cameron & Fletcher, Proprietors of Bath Flouring Mills. Dealers in Grain, Flour, Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc. Queen of Mason brand of Flour a Specialty. Orders promptly filled.

Harmison, D. C., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Heberling, Warren, Dealer in Grain, Groceries and Hardware, Queensware, Agricultural Implements, Salt, Lime and Cement.

Horstman Bros., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Notions.

Horstman & Co., Commission and Grain.

Low & Foster, Shipping and Commission Merchants. Main office, Havana, Ill. Mason County Corn a Specialty.

Middelkamp, H., Undertaker and Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Household Furniture and Undertakers' Goods.

Schaaf, A., Dealer in Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Notions, Stoves, Tinware and Salt.

Turner, W. W., Proprietor of Billiard Hall.

Turner, W. W., & Co., Dealers in Agricultural Implements and Farm Tools of all kinds. Repairs furnished.

Whelpley, J. C., Dealer in Groceries and Family Supplies. Goods sold at Lowest Prices for Cash. Highest Price Paid for Produce.

KILBOURNE.

Bigelow, E. H., Grain Merchant.

Davis, French, Manufacturer of Sorghum Molasses on Shares or by the Gallon.

Feild, A. E., Groceries and Provisions, Tinware, Notions, etc.

Low & Foster, Shipping and Commission Merchants. Main office, Havana, Ill. Mason County Corn a Specialty.

Root, J. W., M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Treatment of Piles a Specialty, without the aid of Knife, Caustic or Ligature. Cure Guaranteed.

Routt, J. W. & Brother, Blacksmiths and Wagon-makers. Wagons and Sleighs made, and all kinds of Repairing to order and satisfactorily.

Ruggles & Field, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fancy Toilet Articles, Trusses and Shoulder Braces; Grass and Garden Seeds; Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes; Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, Glass, Putty, Carbon Oil, Lamps and Chimneys; Stationery. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Also Dealers in Hardware.

MANITO.

Eakin, R. S., Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. Collecting Agent. Lumber, Doors, Blinds, Sash, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Tile and Chimneys.

Heckman, George, Blacksmith and Carriage-maker.

Rosher, E. A., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Interest on all accounts after sixty days.

Sauter, Richard, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds and grades of the Best Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Arctic Overshoes, etc., for Men, Women and Children.

Schoeneman, F., Dealer in Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Blankets, etc.

Shanholtzer, J. N., Proprietor Liberty Mills. Manufactures and keeps in Stock the Best Family Flour, Meal, etc., which is sold cheaper than at any other place.

EASTON.

Cunningham, J. H., Dealer in Pure Drugs and Hardware; Books, Stationery; Paints, Oils, Brushes and Fancy Goods of all kinds, at prices below Competition.

Low & Foster, Shipping and Commission Merchants. Main office, Havana, Ill. Mason County Corn a Specialty.

Terrel, E. D., Postmaster and Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adkins, J. C., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc. Cash paid for Grain. Saidora.

Ashurst, John L., Manufacturer of the Blunt Succor Drill. This Drill has been manufactured only to a limited extent, mainly since 1873, when he was first associated with Mr. Blunt. Since 1874, Mr. Ashurst has conducted the manufacturing alone, and has made and sold about one hundred of these Drills this season. The demand has been far in excess of the supply, and it is Mr. Ashurst's intention to increase his facilities for manufacturing so that the demand for the coming season can be met for this Drill, which is surpassed by none in the market. Section 36, Town 20, Range 9, Bath Township. P. O. Kilbourne, Ill.

Bell, Theodore, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Hardware, Topeka.

Downey, J. W., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Topeka, Ill. Office over Martz's Store.

Jacobs, A., & Co., Manufacturers of and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, etc., San Jose, Ill.

Low & Foster, Bishop's Station. Shipping and Commission Merchants. Main office, Havana, Ill. Mason County Corn a Specialty.

Neuman & Knapp, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, etc., San Jose.

Paddock, Howarth & Co., Proprietors of the Sangamon Valley Mills, Chandlerville, Ill. Dealers in Flour and Feed.

Smith, Mark A., Dealer in Grain, Snicarte, Ill.

POPULATION OF MENARD COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1870.					1860.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Township 18, R. 5 W	793	677	116	793		791	1
Township 19, R. 5 W	1243	1068	175	1243		1136	
Sweet Water	230	204	26	230			
Township 17, R. 6 W	1172	1059	113	1172		951	
Athens	351	318	33	350	1	392	
Township 18, R. 6 W	1271	1184	87	1270	1	1177	3
Township 19, R. 6 W	1239	1052	187	1239		841	
Greenview	373	311	62	373			
Township 17, R. 7 W	880	803	77	880		682	
Township 18, R. 7 W	2821	2380	441	2814	7	2013	3
Petersburg	1792	1465	327	1787	5	1196	
Township 19, R. 7 W	941	797	144	941		962	
Township 17, R. 8 W	472	402	70	472		305	
Tallula	339	289	50	339			
Township 18, R. 8 W	477	417	60	477		374	
Township 19, R. 8 W	426	393	33	426		265	

POPULATION OF MASON COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS	1870.					1860.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Allen's Grove	1199	1027	172	1199			
Bath	2124	1802	322	2124		1070	
Bath	464	425	39	464		513	
Crane Creek	1068	1020	48	1068			
Havana	2933	2406	527	2930	3	2075	1
Havana	1785	1465	320	1782	3		
Lynchburg	804	692	112	804			
Manito	1452	1088	264	1452			
Manito	375	332	43	375			
Mason City	2387	2244	143	2387		652	
Mason City	1615	1537	78	1615		264	
Mason Plains	800	639	161	800			
Pennsylvania	932	875	57	932			
Quiver	893	788	105	893			
Salt Creek	1102	1044	58	1102			
Sherman	590	492	98	590			

OCT 6-1949

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 752 661 1